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GERMANY PREPARED TO GRANT BELGIUM ITS INDEPENDENCE

But Will Lay Down Some Important Conditions

PEACE TERMS MAY BE PUBLISHED SOON

Question Said to be Under Discussion--Crisis in China Near

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

HAVRE, March 7.—The German government, according to information received here through confidential agents, is considering the publication of Germany's terms of peace. Under these terms, Belgium would be declared independent, subject only to permanent German garrisons at Antwerp, Liege and Namur and to the control by Germany of ports and railways. Belgium, under the terms, would have no national army but would be policed by a gendarmerie.

Crisis in China Near

PEKIN, March 6.—(Delayed.)—The immediate breaking off of relations with Germany is expected here and it is generally predicted that China will join the entente. This belief is due to the fact that despatches from Tien-Tsin say that Tuan Chi Jui, who resigned March 4 and left for Tien-Tsin, has decided to return to the capital immediately and assume the premiership.

It is said that President Li Yuan Hung has agreed to give the cabinet full power to frame the foreign policy.

The cabinet is known to favor the severing of relations with Germany and parliament is showing a disposition to follow the leadership of the premier rather than that of the president.

Berlin Not Informed

LONDON, March 7.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Amsterdam says a message received there from Berlin asserts that neither the German foreign office nor the Chinese legation in Berlin has heard anything of a possible rupture between China and Germany.

Limiting of Debate Provided For

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Approval of a rule by which two-thirds of the senate might limit debate on any subject was given late today by caususes of both Democrats and Republicans of the senate with only two Republicans out of the combined total attendance of more than 70 voting in the negative. The rule probably will be brought up in the senate Thursday and its early adoption is expected.

Senators Sherman of Illinois and France of Maryland opposed it in the Republican caucus because they say it was dictated by President Wilson. Senator Lafollette did not attend, but several others of the filibusterers against the armed neutrality bill did.

YOUTHS OF 17 AND 18 CALLED BY AUSTRIA

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PARIS, March 7.—A Zurich despatch to the Temps says that the Austrian minister of war has called into service the class of 1920, that is youths born in 1899 and 1900. The recruits, it is stated, must present themselves on March 10 for immediate service.

The Austrian government is likely to call out men aged from 54 to 61 who are capable of giving military service, the despatch adds.

MAJOR COGHILL GETS POST IN MILITIA DEPARTMENT

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, March 7.—Major H. J. Coghill, former second in command of the Ottawa battalion, now at Amherst, N.S., who has been appointed to an important position in the militia department under Col. McInnes, assistant adjutant-general, has arrived in the capital. Major Coghill went overseas with the first contingent and saw considerable service in France. He also served some time on the headquarters staff in England.

REBEL LEADER AND STAFF IN CUBA CAPTURED

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

HAVANA, March 7.—Announcement was made at the president's palace today that a message had been received there stating that Jose Miguel Gomez, former president of Cuba, had been captured with his entire staff, by Col. Collazo, commander of the government troops.

23 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK DURING WEEK

Number Small Compared with Arrivals and Departures—12 Unsuccessfully Attacked by Subs.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, March 7.—An official statement issued today says that 23 British merchant vessels were sunk by mines or submarines during the week ended March 4. Of these 14 were of 1600 tons gross or over and nine were under 1600 tons. In the same period three British fishing ships were sunk. The statement includes one merchant vessel and one fishing vessel sunk during the previous week but not included in a previous statement.

Twelve British merchant vessels were unsuccessfully attacked by submarines during the week.

The number of merchant vessels of all nationalities of more than 100 tons net arriving at United Kingdom ports during the week was 2528. The number sailing was 2447. These figures are exclusive of fishing and local craft.

France Loses Two Ships.

PARIS, March 7.—The following official statement was issued this evening:

"During the week ended at midnight March 4, 859 merchant ships of over 100 tons net, of all nationalities, excluding coasting and fishing vessels, entered French ports.

"During the same period one merchant ship of over 1600 tons gross and one under this tonnage were sunk by submarines or mines, as well as 16 fishing boats."

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE NOT LIKELY TO BE DELAYED

Will Not Be Interfered with by Election in Australia—Borden May Return by April 19.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, March 7.—The holding of an election in Australia will not interfere with the imperial conference as planned is the opinion expressed in the Ottawa Evening Journal, which says:

"With the announcement of a general election in Australia the opinion is general among cabinet ministers here that the imperial war conference will not be delayed as believed, and Sir Robert Borden will be able to return to Canada in time for the reopening of parliament on April 19.

"Premier Morris of Newfoundland and Premier Massey of New Zealand are in London and General Smuts of South Africa is on his way. There only remain representatives of Australia and India, and in view of the election in the former country, one of the prominent Australians in London at the present time may be named to represent his country. A good representative could readily be found for India.

"The original intention was to open the conference about the middle of March, so that the program may yet be adhered to."

GEN. FAGES SAYS QUEBEC IMPROVES IN RECRUITING

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, March 7.—Brig.-Gen. H. O. Fages, commander of the fifth military district, which includes Quebec City, arrived in the Dominion capital today for a conference with the militia department authorities. He denied the report that he was about to resign his post, and said that recruiting in the Quebec district is gradually improving. The adoption of more efficient methods was progressing rapidly.

ONTARIO LEGISLATOR IS SERIOUSLY ILL

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

TORONTO, March 7.—R. R. Gamey, M. L. A. for Manitoulin, who is in the Parkdale hospital suffering from pneumonia, was reported tonight to be in a serious condition, which had lasted all day.

BRITISH PURSUING TURKS TO BAGDAD

Enemy Is Demoralized—Many Guns and Huge Quantities of Stores Left Behind.

(By Associated Press.)

The rout of the Turks toward Bagdad is being kept up by the British, who have now advanced to within 9 miles of Ctesiphon, which is 28 miles from Bagdad. The British reports record the Turks as being demoralized and leaving behind them large quantities of stores and numbers of guns.

MANY BATTLES IN AIR ARE FOUGHT

Four British Machines Brought Down and Seven Missing—Six Foe Planes Landed.

(By Associated Press.)

Momentarily there is a cessation in attacks by the British forces along the Ancre and Somme fronts, which recently have given to King George's men considerable ground held by the Germans at various points. Bombardments alone are reported in these regions and also along the line held by the French.

Considerable activity has taken place between the British and Germans. London reports that three German machines were brought down and three others forced to descend damaged, but that four British machines were felled by the Germans and seven others are missing.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, March 7.—Tonight's official communication reads:

"During the last 24 hours there has been no change in the situation. Our artillery silenced hostile batteries which were shelling Ypres. We have again bombarded enemy trenches west of Messines.

"There was considerable aerial activity on Tuesday, our machines effecting a deal of successful reconnaissance, photography and obtaining valuable information. Many bombs were dropped on enemy billets and dumps. The enemy made determined but unsuccessful efforts to stop our work, sending up a very large number of machines.

"There was much aerial fighting all along the front throughout the day, during which three hostile machines were brought down and three others driven down damaged. Four of our machines were brought down and seven others are missing."

French Statement

PARIS, March 7.—Tonight's official statement reads:

"On the Verdun front our batteries took under their fire enemy detachments in the northern outskirts of Malincourt wood. We effectively shelled German organizations in the Eparges wood. The artillery fighting was quite active in the sectors of Maisons de Champagne and Embermel. There is nothing to report on the remainder of the front."

The Belgian communication: "A reciprocal bombardment was carried on east of Ramscapelle and north of Dixmude."

No Fighting, Says Berlin

BERLIN, via Sayville, March 7.—The official communication issued by the war office this evening says no fighting has been reported from the east or west fronts.

MINISTER OF MILITIA IS ON THE SICK LIST

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

TORONTO, March 7.—Sir Edward Kemp, minister of militia, is confined to his home with an attack of bronchitis, but expects to be able to resume his full duties in a few days.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE TURKISH POSITION

Further Success Achieved on Persian Border—Retreating Enemy Is Being Pursued

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PETROGRAD, via London, March 7.—(British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Russian troops which recently captured the Persian town of Hamadan from the Turks have now gained possession of Asadabad summit, 10 miles southwest of Hamadan, says the Russian official statement issued today and are pursuing the Turks, who are retiring further south toward Kangaver.

The text of the communication reads:

"Western and Rumanian fronts: Scouting, reconnaissance and infantry firing are proceeding.

"Caucasian front: In the direction of Bijar our troops pursuing the enemy are fighting near Senne.

"In the direction of Hamadan our troops gained possession of Asadabad summit and are pursuing the Turks, who are retiring toward Kangaver.

"In the direction of Doviletagad pursuit of the Turks continues."

TELEGRAPH MEN'S DISPUTE LIKELY TO BE SETTLED

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WINNIPEG, March 7.—It is expected that a settlement of the dispute between the C. P. R. telegraph officials and union representatives resulting from the discharge of a Winnipeg operator, will be made tomorrow. Representatives of the C. P. R. commercial telegraphers' organization presented their case before a board of conciliation today, following five or six committee meetings at which all the facts of the case were assembled. The meeting lasted until late tonight and will be resumed at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

BOWSER ENTERS STRONG PROTEST

Opposes Bill Amending the Railway Act

WANTS SAFEGUARD KEPT FOR PEOPLE

Resents Rushing Measure in View of Promises by Premier

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

VICTORIA, B.C., March 7.—Declaring that Hon. John Oliver seeks to be a second Roosevelt and wield the big stick over the heads of the capitalists, W. J. Bowser made emphatic objection in the legislature this afternoon to the provisions of the bill to amend the railway act, introduced by the minister of railways on the second day of the session, and today was up for its second reading. Mr. Bowser declared the bill had been so clumsily drafted as to warrant the belief that it had never been seen by the attorney general. He said the existing act had been copied almost verbatim from the federal statute, the latter a measure which had been approved by the eminent heads of the board of railway commissioners and he averred that to pass the proposed amendment would take what safeguards the people now possess out of the hands of the lieutenant governor in council and place supreme control in the hands of the minister.

Resents Rushing.

The leader of the opposition made strong protest against the fact that such important legislation was being rushed through and called attention to the promises of the premier that all legislation would be tabled until the opposition had full opportunity to study it. The premier, too, had declared the day of caucus rule had passed, but the fact was the Liberals had already held two caucuses at the first of which the new members of the party had been lectured by the minister of railways upon the necessity of being "good."

The bill proposes to bring certain roads under the jurisdiction of the minister which are not now under his supervision and to provide for making public reports from the companies to the government, which reports hitherto have been privileged in council actions. Under the powers sought by the minister, Mr. Bowser said, the minister would be supreme.

FRENCH DESTROYER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Captain, Six Officers and 100 of Crew Perish—Sank in Less Than Two Minutes

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PARIS, March 7.—The torpedo destroyer Cassini, of the patrol service, was torpedoed by a submarine on Feb. 28. According to the official announcement, the ship sank in two minutes, the powder magazine having exploded, and the captain, six other officers and 100 of tht crew perished. The text of the announcement reads:

"The torpedo destroyer Cassini of the Mediterranean patrol service, was submarined Feb. 28 at 1 o'clock in the morning. The powder magazine having exploded, the vessel sank in less than two minutes. The captain, six officers and 100 of the crew perished. Two officers and 32 of the crew were saved.

"According to the formal testimony of the survivors, who during the night sought to attain floating rafts, the shout of 'Approach, comrades,' could be heard. An instant later they perceived the dark outline of an enemy submarine, which fired gun or machine-gun shots and a shell, the latter touching a raft as it fell."

RETURNED SOLDIERS WELL LOOKED AFTER

Fine Example Set by Montreal in Providing Facilities for Technical Training.

OTTAWA, March 7—According to a statement authorized by the military hospitals commission tonight splendid results are being accomplished in connection with the work of providing technical training for returned soldiers. Particular reference is made to what is being done at Montreal, where the faculty of science of McGill university has arranged to place its woodworking rooms, machine shops and drafting rooms at the disposal of the commission for the greater part of each week. The managers of the polytechnic school have also granted a large part of their building and equipment for the vocational training of disabled soldiers. The commission has been given the use of fine equipment for instruction in motor mechanics, and certain class rooms and a large hall have also been allotted to the soldiers. The hall is being partitioned off to provide a number of class rooms, and additional instructors have been engaged, so that a large variety of subjects may be taught.

COMMISSION TO DISCUSS HOME RULE SUGGESTED BY PREMIER

Lloyd George Says Government Ready to Give Self-Government to Parts of Ireland Wanting it but Against Enforcing it on Ulster

ASKS THAT CONTROVERSY BE POSTPONED DURING WAR IN INTERESTS OF UNITY

Speech Keenly Resented by Nationalists--Dramatic Scene Occurs When They Leave the House--Redmond Declares Government is Playing Into the Hands of Revolutionaries

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, March 7.—The presentation by the Irish Nationalists in the house of commons this evening of a resolution calling for the immediate application of the home rule statute to Ireland, precipitated one of the most bitter sessions in months, and threw the home rule question back into its old position of uncertainty. The resolution forced the government into a declaration of policy toward self-government, namely, that any part of Ireland that wished home rule could have it, but that no coercion would be employed to compel Ulster to accept. At the same time, the proposal drew from the Ulsterites the ultimatum that they would not accept, which, coupled with the government's pronouncement, effectually crushed all hopes for a speedy settlement.

The Nationalists tonight, headed by their leader, John Redmond, were in conference, having withdrawn in a body from the house of commons and Mr. Lloyd George was facing his first embarrassing situation since he assumed the premiership.

Called a Turn-Coat.

For more than an hour before the Nationalists left the house the premier had faced a whirlwind of angry censure from the Nationalist quarter which at times forced him to take his seat because he could not make himself heard. He was called a "turncoat" on the home rule question and one Nationalist exclaimed, "Hangman Carson; he is only fit to be a hangman, not first lord of the admiralty."

The Nationalist resolution was introduced by T. P. O'Connor, who asserted that the manner in which the government had handled the Irish rebellion had transformed a friendly people into one filled with bitter hatred against England. He pleaded that home rule should be put into force at once for the sake of Ireland and in the interests of England, the Empire and the allies. At one point in his address he paid tribute to the president of the United States, saying that President Wilson in his his recent speeches and notes had shown that the United States government recognized the rights of small nations and the principle of nationality. He called attention to the valiant services rendered by Irish soldiers at the front and asserted that they had enlisted with the understanding that home rule was to be applied to their country. In conclusion, he said there were only two ways of remedy—settlement or coercion. He favored settlement.

Appeal for Compromise.

Mr. O'Connor was followed by William A. Redmond, who made an impassioned plea for a compromise between the Nationalists and Unionists and sat down amid the applause of the house. Thus far things had been going smoothly, but Sir John Lonsdale, speaking for the Unionists, threw a wrench into the machinery by declaring that Ulster wanted nothing to do with home rule of this sort and sarcastically remarked that his section fo Ireland had furnished troops and money from pure patriotism and without hope of gain for themselves.

Premier Lloyd George followed with the pronouncement of the government, and after stating that any part of Ireland that wanted home rule could have it, and suggested two alternatives for the settlement of the difficulty between the Irish factions. One was a conference of Irishmen and the other was the setting up of a commission of inquiry to report to the government and parliament.

Mr. Lloyd George was continually interrupted and, as he proceeded, was greeted with angry jeers from the Nationalists, who accused him of deserting home rule. In conclusion, he offered an amendment to the Nationalist resolution to the effect that "this house would welcome any settlement which would produce a better understanding between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom, but considers it impossible to impose by force on any section of Ireland a form of government which has not their consent."

As the premier sat down ex-Premier Asquith rose and began a conciliatory speech. He pointed out the seriousness of the situation and advocated a compromise. He suggested that the ministers of the Dominion who are in England should be called in to act as mediators and report to parliament.

Redmond Resents Negotiations.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, immediately took the floor and declared in no uncertain terms that he would have nothing to do with further negotiations; ne and his followers, he said, had been fooled once before. After a brief speech he withdrew from the house with his adherents, and the Nationalists went into conference. The only result of this conference made known was that the Nationalists voted approval of Mr. Redmond's action. Another meeting of the Nationalists has been arranged for Thursday, and deepest interest attaches to this, as there are many who still feel, in view of the statements of the premier and Mr. Asquith, concerning a possible settlement, that an early opportunity should be taken to submit proposals in a more concise form for the consideration of the parties concerned.

Timothy Healy, who did not follow Mr. Redmond's lead in quitting the house, sarcastically predicted, in the course of a speech late tonight, that "Mr. Redmond, who made such a dramatic skedaddle from the house, will return with his tail between his legs."

He also declared that the Irish people would "be able to take the measure of this prearranged pacating."

Charges Redmond.

From the day the home rule bill was introduced in 1902, Mr. Healy had never known Mr. Redmond to hold out the hand of friendship to the Conservative party. On the contrary he had tabooed every suggestion the Conservatives had made for an agreement. He charged that Mr. Redmond had deliberately upset the Nationalist party and thereby created Sinn Feinism.

Premier's Speech.

Premier Lloyd George, at the outset of his speech, admitted that the temperate speeches, without bitterness, which he had just heard impressed him with the difficulty of the problem more than violent speeches would have done. They showed how widely separated were the views of the two sections of the Irish people. The British people would acclaim with delight any settlement acceptable to the whole Irish people, but, he declared, during the war controversies that might impair national unity must be postponed.

There were two fundamental facts of the Irish situation which were ignored by the controversialists, but but whose recognition was coinciditional to any possible settlement. Ireland's grievance was not a material one, but had something to do with pride and self-respect. It was indisputable, he said, that, although Ireland was more prosperous than ever, she was no more reconciled to British rule than she was in Cromwell's day. The

(Continued on Page Two.)

DEMANDS OF MINERS REFUSED BY OPERATORS

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

CALGARY, March 7.—The demands formulated by the coal miners and presented Tuesday to the operators in session here, have been refused by the operators. The latter's representatives stated emphatically today that they would consider no demands from the miners until the latter gave some tangible promise that any agreements entered into would not be violated. Secretary Carter of the mine workers' organization, who, with their other representatives are in the city, refuse to make any statement as to what they will do.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE URGES HOME RULE

Wants It Granted to Ireland Without Undue Delay—Treatment of Carson Deprecated.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

MELBOURNE, via London, March 7.—The Australian senate by a vote of 28 to 2 today adopted a resolution calling for home rule for Ireland "without undue delay," substituting that phrase for the word "immediately."

Senator Stewart, a Laborite, said Sir Edward Carson, unmolested, had formed a force to fight the British authorities in Ireland, and was then brought into the cabinet. As a result there came the revolt in Ireland in which people were killed. The reason why Sir Edward Carson was not molested, the speaker added, was that he belonged to the privileged class.

Senator Gould, Ministerialist, during the debate said a self-governing dominion should not express an opinion on home rule for Ireland.

CLAIMS ALBERTA'S DEBT TOO LARGE

Leader of Opposition Describes the Provincial Treasurer as a Financial Apologist.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

EDMONTON, Alta., March 7.—The debate on the budget was continued in the legislature today by Mr. Michener, opposition leader, and Premier Sifton. The latter had just got fairly started when the adjournment hour came.

Mr. Michener described the provincial treasurer as a financial apologist, saying he could explain away the debts with the greatest ease. It was a much doubted question, he said, whether the telephone system was a revenue producing utility.

Mr. Michener contended that the debt was much to large for a young province like Alberta and yet he saw by the estimates that they were going to borrow an additional $2,250,000. Speaking of the railway policy of the government, he said it was the same as housing industries by municipalities which the premier strongly opposed. These paper railways, he contended, would be a great burden in the future to the province.

Mr. Michener, in closing, argued for the appointment of a civil service commission and speaking in support of an extension of the legislature said that they should wait until the war was over before an election was held

Premier Sifton, in replying, said that far from being an apology, as Mr. Michener had stated, the speech of the provincial treasurer was a most optimistic one. Despite what the opposition leader had said the telephone department was in excellent shape, was paying its way and was giving a service not given elsewhere in Canada. He claimed that the finances of Alberta were in much better condition than those of British Columbia. This, he said, was not a matter of opinion—it was a matter of cold figures.

SAYS SASKATCHEWAN KEY TO EMPIRE FOOD PROBLEM

Greater Production Urged by R. B. Bennett at Rural Municipalities Convention

SASKATOON, Sask., March 7.—The first day of the twelfth annual convention of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities had a busy day, during which several prominent speakers addressed the large and most representative rural municipality convention ever held in this province. During the afternoon session the principal speaker was R. B. Bennett, director of national service, who during an hour's address largely reiterated his remarks on the occasion of his last visit to the city. He maintained that Saskatchewan was the key to the food problem of the Empire and urged greater production.

An announcement was made by Hon. George Langley, minister of municipalities, that the provincial government is contemplating the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of liquors indirectly as they have done directly, and Arthur Hawkes, in a plea for national unity in a win-the-war campaign, denounced the fact that flour is sold for less money in the markets of Britain than in the west where it is produced and the possibility of purchasing Canadian made machinery for less money in Siberia than it can be purchased in the city where it is manufactured, were the outstanding features.

SHIPS REGISTERED IN CANADA MAY BE TAKEN

Requisitioning Question Being Considered by British and Dominion Governments.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, March 7.—In the house of commons tonight Sir L. Chiozza Money, representing the shipping conciliar, in reply to questions by Shirley Benn, who asked whether Canadian vessels have been requisitioned by the British authorities, and if this was in accordance with the Dominion government's wishes, stated that requisitioning of vessels registered in the Dominions was under discussion with the Dominions' representatives now here. Arrangements had been made in the interim with the Canadian government in which no vessels registered in Canada were requisitioned except by through the Canadian government. Johnson Hicks asked whether an arrangement had been arrived at whereby officers of the Canadian forces who became attached to the royal flying corps would in the latter capacity receive promotions. He also wanted to know how many Canadians were attached whose promotion had been blocked. The under secretary for war, replying, said that such officers received promotion under the same conditions as any others. The question of promotion in their permanent unit was for the Canadian government to consider. He had, he said, no knowledge of the procedure followed in that respect.

In regard to the question of pay for those officers the under secretary said he understood the Canadian government had now authorized revised rates, bringing these Canadian flying officers more or less into line with the British rates.

NO NEED EXISTS TO PUT EMBARGO ON POTATOES

Information Gathered by Minister of Agriculture Shows Big Surplus Over Home Requirements.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, March 7—It is understood that as a result of a survey which Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, has made of the Canadian potato situation, he is convinced that there is no necessity of placing an embargo on potatoes because of a shortage of supplies. Information as to the quantities of potatoes available in all the provinces has been secured by the minister through J. H. Grisdale, director of experimental farms, the directors of experimental farms throughout the Dominion and E. H. Clark, seed commissioner for the Dominion. He also got into touch with provincial authorities, including the ministers of agriculture of the various provinces.

As a result of the survey made Mr. Burrell is convinced that there is in Canada today a surplus of from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 bushels of potatoes over domestic requirements. The members of the New Brunswick potato exchange who were in the Dominion capital the other day to protest against the embargo proposals, placed the probable surplus of potatoes in the Dominion at about 2,4000,000 bushels. The New Brunswick surplus alone is about 750,000 bushels. The only province which really has a potato shortage is Ontario. In that province probably 500,000 bushels are required to meet the food and seeding requirements. This shortage is a question which it is believed here will at once engage the attention of the provincial authorities.

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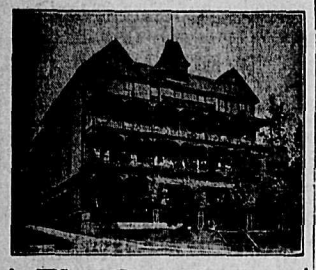

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Afternoon Summary

Bright Flashes from Yesterday's Telegraph Service to the Afternoon Papers

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, March 7.—What was the greatest of all Canadian raids ever pulled off *developed on Thursday last* into a sanguinary battle near a ridge in which the losses on both sides were heavy. Ours, according to lists now in the Canadian casualty office, probably reached 600, while according to the estimates of wounded officers who have just returned to London, the Germans suffered by our gas and artillery something like 1000.

Turks Abandon Strong Position.

LONDON, March 7.—An official report from Egypt says the Turks have abandoned a strong position in the vicinity of Theikh Muran, west of Shellal.

British Close on Bagdad.

LONDON, March 7.—British troops have approached almost within range of Bagdad. Official announcement from the Mesopotamian expeditionary force today declared that on Monday *British cavalry engaged Turkish rear*guard at Lajj, nine miles southeast of Ctesiphon. Ctesiphon is about 25 miles below Bagdad, on the Tigris.

GERMANY JUSTIFIES ALLIANCE PLOT

Claims It Was Necessary in View of United States Breaking off Relations.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

BERLIN, via Sayville, March 7.—The Overseas News agency today made public the following official statement concerning Germany's plan to have Mexico engaged in war with the United States if the United States should not remain neutral after the declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany:

"The decision to begin the unrestricted submarine warfare on Feb. 1 having been taken, an eventual conflict with America had to be considered by *reason for its previous attitude.* The facts have been proved that the surmise was justified, for the American government, immediately after our notification concerning the barred zone, broke off diplomatic relations and moreover requested other neutral pow*ers to join in this course of action.* In anticipation of this possibility it was not only the right but also the duty of the government to take measures in time to counterbalance the joining of and additional ally to the side of our enemies.

"The imperial minister to Mexico was therefore, instructed about the middle of January, to offer an alliance to the Mexican government and to arrange the details in case the United States should declare war against us. The minister was expressly charged by instruction to take no steps with the Mexican government before he had obtained absolute certainty that war had been declared by the United States.

"It is not known by what means the American government acquired knowledge of the instructions, transmitted by secret ways to Mexico. It seems that treason—and treason it probably is—has been committed on American territory."

$10,000 WORTH OF BEAVER SKINS CONFISCATED

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, March 7—Ten thousand dollars worth of beaver skins has been confiscated by Deputy Game Warden Lo Fournier of Gracefield, Que. The skins, which number 400, were being shipped from the Hudson Bay to Bruno Wyers, New York and were confiscated on their arrival at Gracefield.

MEETING OF BRITISH WAR CABINET CALLED

(By Canadian Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 7.—In the house of commons tonight, Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, stated that the imperial war cabinet would meet in the near future. He could not *say, until after the delegates had as*sembled whether a report on the proceedings would be issued.

TWO HUNDRED WAR-WORN VETERANS REACH CANADA

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 7.—Two hundred war-worn but happy veterans reached this port today from overseas after 18 days aboard ship. With the party arrived about 3600 bags of mail.

COMMISSION TO DISCUSS HOME RULE

(Continued from Page One.)

second fact was that the population in northeast Ireland was as bitterly opposed to Irish rule as the Nationalists were opposed to British rule. It would be as glaring an outrage upon the principle of self-government to place this population under Irish rule as to deny self government to the rest of the people.

Among many other interruptions was one by John Dillon, who exclaimed angrily: "You are turning your back on home rule."

Charge Is Denied.

Replying to Mr. Dillon's interruption, the premier said: "Not only is that not true, but the honorable gentleman knows it. I have not deviated a hair's breadth from the lane I have taken in the past five or six years with regard to Ulster. *Frank acceptance of the* position that Ulster will not be coerced is more likely to achieve the object of a united Ireland—a hundred time—more than coercive measures.

"The ideal is national unity for Ireland, and the method of attaining it is *to offer facilities and inducements for* Ulster to come in, and I believe Ulster will come in at no distant date.

"My offer of self-government to parts of Ireland is an offer which would take immediate effect. I am not in the least afraid of submitting *the proposal of the government to the* judgment of an unbiased friend of Ireland in any quarter of the globe. I put it again, and I want not merely Irishmen to know, but I want men outside the confines of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire to know, what it is today that we offer. There are two questions to be asked by all of us. The first is: 'Are the people of this country prepared to confer self-government upon the parts of Ireland which unmistakably demand it?' The answer which I give in behalf of the cabinet is that the government is firmly of the opinion that that represents the views of the majority of *the people of this country.*

"The next point is this: 'Are the people of this country prepared to force the population of the northeastern corner of Ireland to submit to be governed by a population with whom they are completely out of sympathy?' *In my judgment, and here I speak in* behalf of the government, they are not."

Not Leaving Asquith Policy.

The premier contended that the present government was not departing in the least from the policy of the former premier, Mr. Asquith, laid down on several occasions.

At one point in the premier's speech Mr. Dillon interrupted again, exclaiming: 'What will you say to the Sinn Feiners?'

"'I will say to them,' replied the premier, 'you can have home rule for the asking, but we will not place under your heel the people who do not want *home rule.*'"

Ex-Premier Asquith said that in his opinion the Irish question could be solved only by parliament invoking the intervention of an outside impartial authority and entrusting to it the adjustment of all interests and senti*ments.*

Nationalists Leave House.

John Redmond, the Nationalist lead*er, took the floor, and after a few* minutes of heated speaking, during which he declared he would have nothing further to do with mediation conferences, as suggested by Mr. Asquith, he asked the Irish members to leave the house and consult with him. They *did so,* and there was an exciting scene as the Nationalists left, with cheering among the Irishmen and opprobrious epithets against the government.

The Nationalists did not return to the house. After their dramatic withdrawal they held a party meeting in one of the committee rooms. The meeting lasted only 20 minutes, and, it is understood, immediately carried a resolution approving of Mr. Redmond's action. Adjournment was taken until Thursday noon, when the position will be given further consideration.

Mr. Redmond, obviously suffering from the effects of his recent illness, spoke with much difficulty, and great *sympathy was extended to him by* the members generally.

Ex-Premier Asquith rose after Mr. Lloyd George had concluded his speech and said that, speaking on the spur of the moment, the premier's amendment appeared to affirm a proposition *which nobody disputed.* The situation in Ireland, to say the least, was not improving. Nobody with any responsibility for the government of the Empire could contemplate without uneasiness a situation compelling the executive to have recourse to the deportation of Sinn Feiners.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Asquith, "the only solution is that parliament should invite some outside impartial authority, to whom they might entrust the task of adjustment between all the interests and sentiments concerned. The position of this body might be facilitated by the presence among us of a number of dominion statesmen to *whom the problems of local autonomy* have presented themselves in different forms and by whom they have been solved in different ways."

Powers of Body.

Premier Lloyd George, intervening, said: "This is an important suggestion. I wish to know what would be the character of the body."

Was it, he asked, to be merely an investigation, *or was it to have statu*tory powers, and were its decisions to have statutory effect?

Mr. Asquith answered: "No, I would make its decision subject to the approval of parliament, and entrust it with the power of moulding and ad*justing a scheme to meet the interests* and sentiments of all concerned."

He appealed to the house with all solemnity and earnestness to make a united effort to throw the burden of the Irish situation from the nation's shoulders.

Mr. Lloyd George having promised to consider Mr. Asquith's suggestion, John Redmond arose and said that he had listened to the premier's speech with the deepest pain. The premier today, he said, was in a position to have the power, if he had the courage, to carry his professions into practise. The naked reality of his speech was that his policy was absolutely one of "wait and see."

The premier had suggested negotiations, but he, for one, would enter no such negotiations. The effect of the debate would be most injurious to the Empire's best interests. The government, by its actions, was playing into the hands of revolutionaries in Ireland.

*By their late efforts to effect a set*tlement, said Mr. Redmond, the Nationalist leaders had taken their political lives in their hands, and had been betrayed. The government should have made proposals acceptable to the whole of Ireland. By this he meant putting home rule into operation, with such additional amendments as time and circumstances rendered necessary.

Predicts Naked Sword Government

Germany, continued the Nationalist leader, would chuckle with delight after the premier's statement, which would have a bad effect on neutral countries and take the heart out of the *Irishmen fighting* at the front. In Ireland the position was serious. There were men there with influence and money who were combined in the enterprise of smashing the constitutional movement and the premier was playing into their hands. The premier, Mr. *Redmond declared,* would have to govern Ireland with the naked sword if he continued the course which played into the hands of the revolutionaries.

Sir Henry Dalziel, Liberal, in order to give the premier an opportunity to say whether he supported Mr. Asquith's suggestion and to make a statement, moved the adjournment of the house.

The premier said he had already submitted certain propositions. He suggested two alternatives. One was a conference of Irishmen; the other was a commission of inquiry to report to the government and parliament. The government, he said, could not, in the middle of war, adopt the suggestion that they should introduce a measure for the settlement of the problem which they had no sort of guarantee would be acceptable to any party.

Sir Henry then withdrew his mo*tion.*

LIST OF CASUALTIES ISSUED AT OTTAWA

INFANTRY

Killed in Action

Harold Henderson, Lethbridge.
Leon Hodgins, Quebec.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Killed in Action

Sergt. William Fraser, Scotland.
Sergt. James Giddes, Winnipeg.
Robert Ellis, Waldron, Sask.
Robert Quay, Winnipeg.
Corp. Gordon Gould, Edmonton.
Corp. N. B. Nasmith, Montreal.
Edward Taylor, England.
J. D. Lynch, Brantford, Ont.
George Griffin, Toronto.
W. W. Buckham, Edmonton.
A. C. Lane, Guelph, Ont.
W. J. Peirnegl, Cookstown, Ont.

Previously Reported Missing, Believed Wounded, Now Killed in Action

Hugh Graham, England.

Previously Reported Dangerously Wounded, Now Died of Wounds

A. C. Saunders, England.
F. D. Trasters, England.

Died of Wounds

Charles Potter, England.
A. E. Merner, Ontario.
Alfred Bebbington, Toronto.
J. C. Smallwood, Armstrong, B. C.
Fred Quick, Corbyville, Ont.
J. W. Gray, Lindsay, Ont.
W. G. Gardiner, Lunenburg, Ont.
Thomas Jones, England.
W. R. Millar, 3326 Twenty-sixth avenue, Vancouver.
Sergt. Gordon Ereant, Channel Islands.

Seriously Ill

O. G. Brown, New York.
E. A. O'Neill, Boissevan, Man.
Corp. G. C. Haynes, Toronto.
Robert Naismith, Almonte, Ont.
R. A. *Martin, Gardiner Mines,* N. S.
G. R. Huxtable, Quebec.
Alexander Carlson, Black Point, N.B.
Thomas Sullivan, England.
Edgar Metcalf, Long Lake, Kamloops, B. C.
John Kitchener, Kamloops, B. C.
Thomas Wilson, Head street, Victoria, B. C.
A. E. Hicks, Dutton, Ont.

Wounded

H. F. Place, Hamilton, Ont.
Sidney Arnott, England.
John Budge, Scotland.
A. McLennan, Scotland.
John Hill, Central Onslow, N. S.
A. R. McPherson, Hillsborough, N.B.
Corp. Allan Brown, Seagrove, Ont.
C. E. Patterson, unknown.
Alexander Gillies, Port Hood, N. S.
Harry Lee, England.
Sergt. L. G. Butler, Windsor, Ont.
G. R. Johnson, Toronto.
Sergt. Wilfred Dube, Montreal.
A. G. Blake, *Rapid City.*
L. Desjardins, Ottawa.
S. E. Heald, Beaumont postoffice, Esquimalt, B.C.
Hugh Hughes, Drayton, Ont.
Corp. J. C. Bell, England.
W. A. Bury, Ottawa.
W. T. McLean, North Sydney, N.S.
James Joss, Almonte, Ont.
Ernest Blanchard, Bathurst, N.B.
J. W. Reynolds, Malone, Ont.
W. J. Frame, Scotland.
G. P. Hemingway, Detroit, Mich.
D. E. Daly, Eary Grey, Sask.
J. W. Davis, England.
C. F. Powers, Port Hope, Ont.
Sergt. M. Porteous, Dunville, Ont.
G. R. Earle, Toronto.
E. G. Bond, Toronto.
D. J. Fraser, New Glasgow, N.S.
J. S. Kurski, Russia.
D. Wilton, Bombay, Nfld.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Wounded and Missing.

G. H. Hawke, England.
M. Levesque, Montreal.
E. J. Howarth, Swansea, Ont.
F. J. Wesley, Toronto.

Wounded, Returned to Duty.

Captain, Acting Major G. S. Stanton, Kingston, Ont.

ARTILLERY.

Wounded

Frank Goodall, England.

ENGINEERS.

Wounded Severely.

Frank McBreom, 726 Fifth avenue, New Westminster.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

Died.

A. W. Shean, England.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Seriously Ill.

George Agnew, 152 Tenth avenue, East, Vancouver.
Major Herbert Jones, Hamilton.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WINDSOR, Ont., March 7.—James Steward, alias John Hogue, has been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged Thursday, May 10.

DUKE PRESENTS VICTORIA CROSS

Father of Winnipeg Hero Who Fell in Action Is Given Decoration by Governor-General

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WINNIPEG, March 7.—Following a week of considerable activity his excellency the Duke of Devonshire, governor-general of Canada, and party left Winnipeg tonight for the east.

After disposing of the day's program of public events, their excellencies and suite were the guests of Sir James Aikins, lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, at dinner.

Following the parade the duke presented the Victoria Cross, won by Lance-Sergt. Leo Clarke, to the latter's father, H. T. Clarke. The *troops lined round the big enclosure,* which had been roped off by the police after the parade passed that point, and the governor-general presented Mr. Clarke with the decoration, expressing his condolence with the parents in the loss of their son and at the same time expressing his admiration for the bravery displayed by Sergt. Clarke.

The governor-general inspected the Winnipeg Boy Scouts. About 300 scouts and a number of cadets were on parade. His excellency, in an encouraging speech, complimented the boys on their smart appearance and expressed great pleasure at being able to continue in the office as chief scout for the Dominion in succession to the Duke of Connaught.

ENABLES SOLDIERS TO ELECT MEMBERS

Measure Introduced by Saskatchewan Government Provides for Votes *Being Taken Overseas.*

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

REGINA, Sask., March 7.—The act to provide representation in the legislature for the members of the overseas forces was distributed in the leg*islature today. It provides for three* members to be elected by the persons who at the time of taking the poll, shall be qualified as stipulated. One member shall be elected by the soldiers in England; the other two by those who are in France or Belgium. The election shall take place at such date or dates as may be fixed by the lieutenant-governor in council, pro*vided that the election shall be com*pleted on or before Dec. 1, 1917. Candidates for election must have served at least six months with the expeditionary forces.

Appointment was made today of those who are to comprise the com*mission to operate the act which in*corporates the Saskatchewan returned soldiers' employment commission.

The commission includes about 50 or 60 members of the legislature.

PAST PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE DEAD

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

TORONTO, March 7.—N. H. Spencer, ex-controller, and a foremost temperance worker, past president of the Dominion alliance, died at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

BRITISH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES VIEWED

LONDON, England—John Hodge, minister of labor, in a letter to the press, protests against a statement which was to the effect that "women cannot be induced to go to these estab*lishments," meaning the employment* exchanges. The statement besides being demonstrably untrue, Mr. Hodge declares, is calculated to produce a very harmful effect on the supply of women for munitions and other war work by misleading the public and discouraging them from making use of the only form of national machinery covering the whole country where demand and supply could be ascertained and the available labor supply rapidly distributed to meet approved requirements.

So far from its being impossible to "induce" women to go to the exchanges, Mr. Hodge says, 2,063,813 *women registered at exchanges last* year and 765,481 were placed in employment, while an average of 2766 women were placed in employment through the exchanges every day during December. In response to an appeal made by the president of the *board of trade and the home secre*tary in March, 1915, it is also stated that nearly 100,000 of all classes of society registered themselves on a special war register at the exchanges for war work.

Mr. Hodge admits that he has stated *publicly that there is room for im*provement in the exchanges, and that he means to make that improvement. But while the exchanges have not, in his opinion, done as much as they might have done, largely because the employers have not made to the exchanges the demands for women's labor that they might have, yet, as the above figures show, they have accomplished a great deal of very useful work. It is Mr. Hodge's desire to extend and improve the work of the exchanges, but this, he says, cannot be accomplished by prejudicing the public against the machine or by ignoring its existence.

SOUTH EXPECTS DROP SOON IN FOOD PRICES

ATLANTA, Ga.—While food prices in the south are somewhat higher now than in past years at this season, there *is nothing alarming in the situation* and a drop in prices back to normal is looked for with the coming of spring. Those in touch with the situation say the top prices in most lines have been reached and while a few items may go still higher, the pressure cannot last for more than 60 days. About April 1, when farmers begin selling their spring products, the decline will begin, it is believed. The outlook is generally reassuring.

It is a safe assertion that no great stores of food are being held at any points in the south for speculative purposes, and at no place is there actual suffering from lack of food. Government crop reports are quoted here as showing that there has been a shortage in all grain crops except rice, and it is significant in this connection that all grains except rice have risen in price. The latter staple, which is taking the place of potatoes in many *households,* is to be had in unlimited quantities.

Taking the situation in the south, it is evident that the reason for the present high prices is the grain shortage and the poor distribution of other foods. For another thing, while prices *are higher this year than ever before,* the same thing may be said of wages. While the supply in important cereals has been short, as proven by government crop reports, the consumption of these has been unprecedented. Big wholesalers say the demand for both staple and fancy articles from the wage-earning classes is greater this year than they have previously experienced. Investigation by this bureau among the neighborhood stores dealing with the wage-earning classes has shown that these people are buying more staple foods than ever before.

The encouraging feature of the *whole present situation and the one* which makes the south accept the present prices with good grace, is the intensive activity along agricultural lines, which is directly due to the present high prices. In nearly every quarter of this section where once the *program was "all cotton," the farmer* is turning his attention to food crops, and if the present movement continues, and it is almost certain to continue, the south will be feeding itself within five years. Diversified farming has taken a hold on the south and the results are beginning to appear.

FILM CENSORSHIP SCHEME ABANDONED

LONDON, England.—The home secretary has abandoned, at any rate for the present, the idea of establishing a central censorship of cinematograph films. The announcement of his decision coincided with a speech made by T. P. O'Connor, M. P., at a luncheon given in his honor by the direc*tors of the Era, in the course of* which he said it was his intention, as film censor appointed by the cinema trade, to withhold nothing from exhibition but the harmful. Under his enlightened guidance the cinema will have the opportunity of developing on *the broadest lines, unhampered by a* government censorship which, even with the best intentions, might well prove paralyzing to the normal growth of an art which has not long emerged from its infant stage, and which is so full of possibilities. The proposal of a central censorship was made by Mr. Herbert Samuel while home secretary, owing to representations which were made to the home office from many quarters, to the effect that though care was taken in the great majority of cinematograph theaters to avoid objectionable matter, some of the films exhibited in other houses were open to considerable objection and appeared to be having a detrimental effect on juvenile morals. Difficulty was also caused by the fact that films which were shown in different parts of the country had to be submitted to a number of local licensing authorities, who sometimes came to different conclusions. Some years *ago the trade set up a censorship* of their own to which manufacturers were invited to submit their films, but many films are not submitted and the decisions of the trade censors are not binding.

The scheme of the former home *secretary was to establish by consent* an official censorship, the decisions of which would be accepted by the local licensing authorities, but there was no statutory power to establish such a censorship, and the general consent of all the persons interested was required. After considerable correspondence the licensing authorities accepted the scheme, but the consent of the trade has not been obtained; and in these circumstances SirGeorge Cave has decided that the scheme must remain in abeyance. A circular letter has been sent to the various local authorities informing them of the decision and proposing that, pending fur*ther consideration of the question of* a central censorship, they should exercise the powers vested in them by the Cinematograph act, 1909, for the purpose of checking the exhibition of objectionable films and for remedying any abuses which may occur.

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FULL LINES OF THE NEW MODELS OF THE A LA GRACE CORSET IN STOCK—ALL SIZES
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Every Pair Guaranteed
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LADIES' WEAR SPECIALISTS

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C. W. APPLEYARD,
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Clients may have their work attended to regularly for a small monthly fee.

Too Late to Classify

Prayer meeting will be held at the Baptist church at 8 o'clock this evening. (5142)

Why Advertisements Are Important to Women

No woman can make her shopping trips FULLY PROFITABLE unless she reads the latest store ads ATTENTIVELY.

More Money
AND MORE TRADE
are the result of intelligent use of
The Daily News Display Ads

The advertising department of The Daily News would be pleased to talk business with you. Phone 144 for advertising solicitor to call.

Mining and Markets

THREE PROMINENT STOCKS UNCHANGED

Rambler, Slocan Star and Utica Stand at Tuesday's Quotations—Lucky Jim Recedes.

Prices were unchanged in the case of three prominent stocks on the Spokane market yesterday, namely Rambler, Slocan Star and Utica. Lucky Jim eased off to 8⅞ from 9 and Standard dropped 5 to 70.

Spokane Closing Quotations.

(Reported by St. Denis & Lawrence)

	Bid	Asked
Lucky Jim	$ .08⅞	$ .09
Rambler	.19¾	.21
Standard	.70	...
Slocan Star	.24	.24½
Utica	.23½	.24½
Caledonia	.66	.68
Success	.47¾	.48½

(Reported by C. W. Appleyard)

	Bid	Asked
Lucky Jim	$ .08⅞	$ .09
Caledonia	.66	.68
Rambler	.19¾	.21
Standard	.70	...
Slocan Star	.24	.24½
Utica	.23½	.24½
Hypotheek	.13⅞	.14⅛
Snowstorm	.74½	.75
McGillivray	.15	...
Electric Point	.63	.73
Copper King	.15⅝	.15¾
Nabob	.11¼	.11¾

MINING STOCKS.

WE WILL SELL

1000-3000 Slocan Star ..... .24½
1000-3000 Lucky Jim ..... .09

ST DENIS & LAWRENCE,
Phone 39. 509 Ward St., Nelson, B. C.

PRICE OF SILVER AT NEW YORK, 75 1-2

Quoted on London Market at 37 3-16—Spelter Firm—Lead Unchanged—February Averages.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, March 7.—Silver, 75½; at London, 37 3-16.

Spelter firm; spot, East St. Louis delivery, 11c asked.

Lead: At St. Louis, 8.92½; at New York, 9; at Montreal, 11.12; at London, £30 10s.

The lead averages for February were: New York, 8.33; Montreal, 10.29.

MAY DIAMOND DRILL FOR ORE DEPOSITS

Government Desires Proof of Their Existence on Coast Before Assisting Development Work.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 7.—Judging from statements made when a Vancouver board of trade delegation conferred with the provincial cabinet this morning regarding the development of the iron and steel industry in British Columbia, it is the intention of the government to prove up iron ore deposits on the coast by means of diamond drilling before anything is done in the way of assisting in the establishment of industries.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Sterling exchange, 4.75 for demand.

FOR SALE

One Fraser and Chalmer-Corliss engine, 18x44; and one Chalmers & Taylor engine, 16x20, good as new; two engine, 14x20; one engine, 13x16 used, but in good order; two boilers, 14 foot by 60 inches; one boiler, 16 foot by 66 inches, all with fittings; two Berlin planers, No. 95 and No. 98; one Berlin resaw, No. 342, with filing outfit, besides other sawmill machinery.

J. B. WINLAW,
Nelson; B. C.

STOCKS

WILL BUY

500 Caledonia ..... .66
2000 Nabob ..... .11¼

WILL SELL

5000 Lucky Jim ..... .09
200 Standard ..... .77

Telegraphic Quotations Received Daily.

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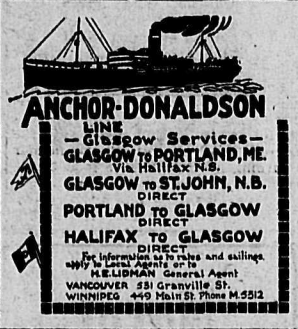

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One 36-in. x 48-in. Vertical Boiler.
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One 100-h.p. Ball Engine.
One 5 x 7 Vertical Engine.
One 20-h.p. Fairbanks Oil Engine.
One 8 x 10 Link Motion Hoist.
One 5-h.p. Fairbanks Motor.
One Buffalo Forge Co. Fan.
One 45 K.W. Generator, D. C.
One Lot 8-in. Standard W.I. Pipe.
One 16 x 8 x 16 Knowles Sinking Pump.
One 7 x 10 Blake Crusher.
One Five-Ton Chain Block.
One Small Assayer's Crusher.
One Small Gates Crusher.
Two Large Gyratory Crushers.
One Hydraulic Elevator.
One 6 x 24 Surfacer and Matcher.

Kusa Spelter Company

Purchasers of All Classes of Zinc Ores and Concentrates
Newton W. Emmons, Representative
CREDIT FONCIER BUILDING VANCOUVER, B. C.

COPPERS FEATURE THE STOCK MARKET

Give Good Account of Themselves During Day of Confusing Fluctuation in General List.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, March 7—Moderate accession of public interest, which did not extend to investment issues and revival of pool operations on a larger scale than at any time since last December setback were the distinguishing features of today's irregular stock market. Prices rose and fell in bewildering confusion, the general list, rails excepted, at intervals showing gains of 1 to 6 points. This advantage was largely and in some instances wholly forfeited in the extensive realizing of the final hour.

On the whole, coppers gave the best account of themselves, chiefly as a result of the strength of Utah, which rose 2½ points to 117½. Central Leather, all the paper issues, American Can and the motors were 2 to 4 points over Tuesday's final quotations with some of the gas shares, but failed to hold.

Shippings were more susceptible to the uncertain course of events at Washington, Mercantile Marines showing less stability than others of the same division, although Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies also yielded most of its three point advance.

Industrials, as represented by United States Steel and Bethlehem Steel, were firm to strong during the forenoon, but succumbed to profit taking, as did Lackawanna Steel, whose early rise of 1½ points was ascribed to a very favorable annual report.

The market's uncertain course was attributed to continued heaviness in rails, notably coalers, Canadian Pacific and its subsidiaries, especially the Soo, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island and some of the low priced issues. Total sales of stock, 880,000 shares.

Prevailing conditions in the international exchange market were unaltered except for a firmer tendency in marks. Bonds were irregular, concessions in international issues being offset by the strength of rails and local tractions. Total sales, par value, $2,320,000. United States bonds were strong.

Closing Prices.

American Zinc	38
American Smelting	101¼
Anaconda	84¼
Butte	48¾
C. P. R.	151½
Chino	62⅝
Chile	23⅝
Granby	89
Greene-Cananea	48¾
Nickel	42⅛
Inspiration	60¼
Kennecott	47⅛
Miami	40¾
Nevada	26⅛
Lead	58½
Republic Iron	80¾
Tennessee Copper	15⅛
U. S. Smelting	62
U. S. Steel	109⅝
U. S. Steel preferred	117¾
Utah	116¾

SLIGHT REACTION SETS IN ON MONTREAL MARKET

Prices Are Irregular—Steel of Canada Active—Moderate Decrease Shown at Close.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

MONTREAL, March 7.—Reactionary tendencies which developed in the New York market today resulted in marked contraction in the volume of business on the local stock market, with some irregularity in prices. In comparison with the advance of the first part of the week the reaction was a very mild affair, however.

Steel of Canada for the third day in succession, led in point of activity with a turnover of about 2200 shares, against upward of 6100 shares Tuesday. On the smaller dealings the price fell back from 69 at the opening to 67½ with a rally of ½ before the close, which reduced the net loss to ⅞. Dominion Iron sold off from 68 to 66¾ and closed at 67, with a net loss of only ½. Scotia Steel responded more readily to New York heaviness, falling 4 points to 101 under the light trading and closed only a shade better at 101¼ bid.

Cement was firm at 64½ and General Electric, Canadian Locomotive and Spanish River finished with small gains. On sales of about 600 shares the price of Riordon held firm. The common trade was light. Traction and power stocks were dull.

The second Canadian war loan was the most active bond, at an advance of ¼ to 96½.

FORWARD MOVEMENT IS CONTINUED BY SMELTERS

Advances ¾ on Toronto Market—Steel Issues Recede—Dominion Canners Prominent.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

TORONTO, March 7.—After advancing steadily for the first two days of this week, Canadian stocks halted visibly on the local market today but most issues finished at prices higher than those of Tuesday's close, though the steel issues, which led the advance, while still the most active stocks, finished below Tuesday's close. Trading was fairly large in the morning but in the afternoon it was much larger, although scattered all over the list.

The feature of the day was the strength displayed by Dominion Canners preferred as a result of the annual meeting and the greatly enhanced earnings. The stock was bid up 3 points, closing at 78, the high for the day. Russell Motors were strong, with the common selling up 2 points at 87 and closing at the high, while the preferred made a gain of one point at 116. Mackay preferred was moderately active at 66½ to 67, with the close midway between the high and low, while the common eased off ¼. Steamships common improved further to 36½, while the preferred closed off ¾ at 83¾. Maple Leaf eased off 1½ to 107¼ after its recent display of strength. The steel issues were all lower. Steel of Canada was the most active, finishing off ⅞ at 68¼. Iron was ⅝ off at 67⅛ and Scotia Steel 2¼ weaker at 102¼. Smelters continued to rise, going to 33½, a gain of ⅝. The war loan was traded in to the extent of $4200, with the new loan easing off ¼ to 96¼ in the late trading.

WHEAT PRICES AT CHICAGO LOWER

Cancellation of Purchases by Seaboard Exporters Has Depressing Effect on Market.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

CHICAGO, Ill., March 7.—Cancellation of purchases by seaboard exporters had a depressing effect today on the wheat market. Closing prices were heavy, ¾ to 3⅜ net lower, with May at $1.87⅛ and July at $1.57½. Oats lost 1 point and provisions lost 30 to 90 cents.

At first the wheat market displayed a tendency to bulge on account of the promised outlook for the continued demand from European interests, but the upturn in prices led to much realizing, influenced by snowfalls in the west, where moisture has been lacking. Holders were also more or less uneasy because of chances of a surprise tomorrow in the government report on farm reserves. It was not, however, until word came of the cancelling of 1,000,000 bushels export purchased at Omaha that the market began to break sharply. Announcements that President Wilson would arm merchantmen rallied the market moderately, but the effect proved to be only transitory.

Selling in anticipation of an Adamson law decision by the supreme court added to the weakness of the wheat market in the late dealings. The final declines, however, appeared to have stimulated exporters anew, for after the close gossip was current that a liberal amount of wheat had been bought for Europe, said to be about 1,500,000 bushels, largely Manitoba.

Oats followed other grains, advancing early, and then undergoing a setback. Forecasts of the government report were bearish.

WINNIPEG WHEAT $1.86⅜

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WINNIPEG, March 7.—Wheat: May, $1.86⅜; July, $1.84¼.

Oats: May, 62½; July, 62¾.

Flax: May, $2.68; July, $2.71.

Cash wheat: No. 1 Northern, $1.87⅛; No. 2 Northern, $1.84⅜; No. 3 Northern, $1.38⅜; No. 4, $1.67⅜; No. 5, $1.48⅜; No. 6, $1.16⅜; feed, $1.

CHICAGO STOCKYARDS.

CHICAGO, Ill. March 7.—Hogs: Receipts 31,000; early advance of 15 to 30 cents mostly lost; top 15.05, a new high record. Bulk, 14.45 to 14.75; light, 14 to 14.65; mixed, 14.25 to 14.80; heavy, 14.20 to 14.65; rough, 14.20 to 14.35; pigs, 11.25 to 13.60.

Cattle: Receipts, 12,000; strong. Native beef, 8.25 to 12.25; stockers and feeders, 6.50 to 9.50; cows and heifers, 5.50 to 10.40; calves, 8.50 to 11.75.

Sheep: Receipts, 15,000; strong. Wethers, 10.85 to 12.25; ewes, 8.70 to 12.15; lambs, 12.15 to 15.

BUTTER MARKET FIRM.

MONTREAL, March 7.—Butter is firm with a steady demand for small lots. Cheese firm but quiet. Eggs easier at a further decline of 1 cent a dozen.

Cheese: Finest westerns, 26½ to 27; finest easterns, 25½ to 26.

Butter: Choicest creamery, 43½ to 44; seconds, 40 to 42.

Eggs: Fresh, 43 to 44.

Pork: Heavy Canada short mess, 40 to 41; Canada short cut back, 38 to 39.

FOOD PRODUCTION IN IRELAND VIEWED

COLERAINE, Ireland — Following upon a conference of chairmen and secretaries of county committees of agriculture, held recently in Dublin, H. T. Barrie, M. P., chairman, and T. K. Caldwell, secretary of the County Derry committee of agriculture, made interesting statements at a meeting of the committee in Coleraine when the Irish department of agriculture's tillage scheme was the subject under consideration.

Referring to the question of food production, Mr. Caldwell said that the impression he got at the conference, from statements made by T. W. Russell and others, was the certainty of an immense shortage of food supply in the coming summer. It was to meet this danger that the department had drafted their scheme, and the matter was so serious that prompt action must be taken to put the scheme into operation at once. A great amount of work devolved upon the county committees. They were asked to appoint a small executive subcommittee which should be in communication with the county secretary at least once a week, while subcommittees were to be appointed throughout the country in order to supply the executive committee with information. The executive committee, Mr. Caldwell explained, would deal with supplies and demands relating to seeds and manures. Special funds were provided by the treasury to carry out the scheme.

As far as Scotch oats or potato seeds were concerned, Mr. Caldwell stated, there was no possibility of importing seeds this year. The committee had to register all persons who had seed potatoes or oats, as the department intended fixing a standard price for oats. Respecting manures and spraying materials, he explained that the department desired that requirements under this head should be made known immediately. The department, he continued, did not intend to interfere with the regular channels of purchasers. They intended to make a new scheme of loans for implements and would place £200 to the credit of each committee for this purpose.

H. T. Barrie, M. P., who also spoke, dealt with the subject of the potato embargo. The vice-president, T. W. Russell, he said, had promised that if a surplus of potatoes existed and provision was made for the quantity of potatoes required under the scheme, the export trade would be allowed to resume its normal course. If the work, Mr. Barrie continued, proceeded as rapidly as they intended, he hoped relief would come to them by the end of February. They would, of course, have a trade for supplying seeds for farmers in other parts of Ireland not so fortunate as the farmers in the north. And he added that while the embargo was on domestic potatoes army supplies would be allowed to leave the country. If they were to escape the rationing system, Mr. Barrie said in conclusion, it would be only by the utmost conservation of the supplies at present in the country.

CONGRESS HELD BY FRENCH RAILWAYMEN

PARIS, France.—The National Federation of Railwaymen, which is the product of a recent amalgamation of a number of large railway associations and syndicates, recently held a congress at the Union des Syndicats. It was attended by delegates from all the railway companies of France, Algeria and Tunis. The new federation has a membership of over 80,000. At the close of the congress an order of the day was passed in which the devotion of the railwaymen to the cause of national defense was expressed. It also demanded from the government energetic intervention on behalf of the rightful demands of the railwaymen who had renounced, owing to present circumstances, the full use of the means which they possessed to enforce them. They specially demanded government intervention on behalf of the granting of an indemnity to meet the rise in the price of living, which indemnity was being held up by the senate. On this reactionary assembly, it stated, must fall the responsibility for any occurrences which might take place owing to this inexcusable delay. The congress further declared that the railway men would not accept the increase in the transport tariff as a reason for a rise in their salaries. With regard to the transport crisis it stated that the railway staff had in no way been held responsible for it and was of the opinion that the only means of bringing about improvement in the deplorable condition of transport was by the collaboration of delegates from the railway staff appointed by the federal organization with powers for inquiry and control.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1917.

APPAM DECISION VICTORY FOR POWER CONTROLLING SEA

The United States supreme court decision in the Appam case should settle for some time to come the question as to whether a belligerent without command of the seas may use neutral ports as havens into which to carry prizes captured at sea by raiding vessels it is occasionally able to operate successfully.

The decision upholds the contention of the entente powers, which was concurred in by Secretary Lansing of the United States. Its most important effect is in strengthening the power of any belligerent which has command of the seas. If the German contention had been upheld it would have prevented sea power from reaching its full *legitimate effect.*

Incidentally the British owners of the Appam win by the decision of a ship and cargo worth between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. No small item, even in these days of gigantic expenditures.

NET SHIPPING LOSS LAST YEAR WAS SMALL

Interesting statistics which have been prepared at Ottawa prove that the net loss in shipping in 1916 was very much less than is generally supposed. It is shown to be about 200,000 tons or one-half of one per cent. New construction offsets most of the loss. The merchant shipping built in the world during the calendar year 1916 numbered 2,505 vessels of 1,899,943 gross tons, while during the same period, 1,149 vessels of 2,082,683 gross tons were lost through war causes.

The construction of merchant ships for 1916 may be divided as follows:

Country	Vessels.	Gross tons
Built in the United States	1,213	560,239
Built in United Kingdom and British Dominions	510	619,336
Built in other foreign countries	783	720,368
Total	2,505	1,899,943

During the early part of February the proportion of loss undoubtedly increased, but recently German submarine successes have gradually been dwindling under the influence of British defensive and offensive measures.

The Bank of England has $100,000,000 more in its gold reserve than when the war began.

The London Daily Mail has doubled its price to two cents. Increased costs of production are hitting the newspaper business particularly hard.

The Vancouver Sun says that the Brewster government will "free the province from the patronage of the past." Certainly, it is Liberal patronage now. That is how the no-patronage pledge is being violated.

A Petrograd publishing house has recently added to its series of technical publications an interesting booklet entitled, "The Manufacture of English Shrapnel in Canadian Factories." The authors, Messrs. Sdzitovezky and Bekker, discuss at length how promptly and with what ingenuity the equipment of Canadian works was adapted to the production of munitions, and incidently, also, the resource, inventiveness and enthusiasm displayed by the workers in tackling and solving the *difficulties of manufacture altogether* new to their experience.

A British board of trade report shows that since the beginning of the war the cost of living has increased *in Canada to a lesser extent* than in any of the other belligerent countries. In Britain, France, Germany, Austria, where abnormal conditions, imposed by war, exist, the increase in price of the necessaries of life has been in some cases four times as great as in Canada. In Denmark, Holland, Sweden and Norway, countries not at war, the increase in the cost of living has been as great as in Canada. In the United States, whose economic and geographic conditions are almost identical with Canada's, the growth of the cost of living, notwithstanding peace conditions, has more than kept pace with the upward tendency of food prices in Canada.

The truth seems to be that notwithstanding world conditions over which the statesmen of no one country can possibly exercise control, Canada has fared, and is faring, better in respect to food prices than most other nations.

According to a lately issued edition of a dictionary, there are now 450,000 words in the English language.

WHAT THE PRESS IS SAYING

The Question for 1917.

The war is now in its supreme crisis. It is certain that 1917 will settle the fate of Europe, the fate of liberty, the fate of civilization, the fate of humanity, and incidentally the fate of the British Empire.

He either fears his fate too much,
Or his desert is small,
Who fears to put it to the touch
And win or lose it all.

Do we fear our fate too much? Do we fear to put it to the touch so far as our wealth is concerned? That is the question which each citizen must ask himself and herself. Our soldiers and our sailors do not fear to give their lives. Shall we fear to give our money? There can only be one answer to that question. And let each of us lay hold of the fact that it is many a mickle that makes a muckle.—London Evening Star.

Weekend in War Zone.

Britain's war bill now reaches the *staggering total of $25,000,000 per day.* Thus the United States congress' appropriation of $100,000,000 for national defense would finance the American republic on a weekend excursion into the war zone.—Toronto Telegram.

THE WEATHER

	Min.	Max.
Nelson	28	36
Dawson	-14	12
Victoria	38	44
Vancouver	36	40
Kamloops	24	38
Calgary	14	36
Edmonton	16	38
Battleford	10	32
Prince Albert	12	38
Medicine Hat	16	34
Moose Jaw	18	40
Saskatoon	18	29
Winnipeg	14	28
Port Arthur	20	32
Parry Sound	16	36
London	23	43
Toronto	22	40
Kingston	10	38
Ottawa	-6	30
Montreal	8	28
St. John	12	38
Halifax	6	36

RUSSIA'S FOOD SITUATION NOW IN ACUTE STAGE

PETROGRAD, Russia.—It is certainly an astonishing thing that in one of the greatest food-producing countries of the world, the people should be threatened with lack and even famine. Yet this is the position in Russia at this moment. If Russia were to cease tilling its soil today there would be no need, assuming a proper system of distribution, to apprehend the dearth of food for probably another two years even with all the special demands of a great army in time of war. Nevertheless, the food problem is almost as critical in Russia, where *there is plenty,* as in the Central empires where there is lack. Even by the middle of last year long queues were waiting through the nights in Petrograd to get food from the municipal meat shops. The situation has not improved since then—though all-night vigils are forbidden—and the rich also are today represented in the queues. In endeavoring to estimate the effect of this tremendous economic difficulty it has to be remembered, first, that the supply of food to the army has always to be maintained, and second, that the difficulty, generally speaking, applies only to the great towns which contain only a relatively small proportion of the population.

The fact remains that the most rigorous economy and four meatless days per week have not prevented the purchasing power of money from diminishing to close upon a fifth of what *it was in pre-war days,* that the food question is almost the sole topic of conversation in Russia today, and that as was shown in a previous article, it has brought up in an acute form the question which has always hovered on the fringe of Russian politics since 1905, of whether Russia is meantime, to obtain a government *trusted* by the people and in the long run definitely responsible to the people. On this point it is notable that 17 of the most influential Russian personages lately presented a written petition to the Tsar urging the abandonment of irresponsible government and that the press have dropped pointed hints on the matter, referring especially to the example of England and France in reorganizing their system of government in obedience to the lessons of war. The Novoe Vremya lately expressed itself very plainly in the following words on *the Russian political situation:*

The nation's patriotic enthusiasm at the outset of war, this paper remarked, and all the loyal public efforts to develop the supply of munitions and to cooperate wholeheartedly with the army have merely been intimidated by the bureaucracy which regarded them as a danger to *its monopoly of the* government. The hostility dividing the government and public opinion was bound to "react upon the nation's spirit." Popular enthusiasm quickly subsided, and in the place of the union of all the national forces so joyfully heralded in the earlier stages of the war, we had to note a deplorable widening of the breach between the nation and its rulers, a development that the whole country watches with the bitterest feelings. The union of all for the war and the victory realized by our allies, the paper added, are as far away as ever.

The existence of a demand for changes of governmental method, even among many who would not ordinarily welcome the rise of popular institution as understood in the west, is due to the conviction that the solution of the food question depends on such reform. *That solution demands the cooperation* of all, and the necessary efforts and sacrifices, it is felt, can only be obtained by a government enjoying public confidence. Hence it is felt that the recent changes in the Russian government do not represent the last word in the matter, and the reassembling of the postponed Duma is awaited with eager interest. It is not anticipated that the Duma will not reassemble. True the "Black Hundred" has urged the Tsar by manifesto not to heed the Duma's demands, but to dissolve that "monstrously lawless" assembly which, it maintains, wishes to infringe upon sovereign prerogatives by introducing parliamentary government.

GERMANS VIEW BRITISH LOAN.

The success of the new British war loan was foreseen by the Frankfurter Zeitung, one of the leading financial and political newspapers of the German empire. *In a long article* in its issue of Jan. 11, which is liberally quoted by the London press, it warns Germany that it must reconcile itself to the disagreeable fact that the new British loan "will achieve for our enemy the greatest result which a loan has ever attained." It declares that English newspapers are not exaggerating when they describe it as the "most imposing financial operation of all times." The Frankfort newspapers explain that inspection of the recent report of English banks will soon convince one that there are funds in plenty to guarantee the overwhelming success of the new issue.

Then, however, the Frankfort paper proceeds to point out the "weaknesses" which the new loan reveals.

"Interest at 5 per cent," it says, "is just as attractive as it is humiliating for the classic land of 2½ per cent consols. When we recall with what glee the English press in 1914 ridiculed the issue of a German 5 per cent war loan we can afford to greet events in London with a certain satisfaction. It will be of great interest to see which issue—the 5 per cent or the 4 per cent net—proves the more popular with the British public, because it will show how English capitalists view the future. The pessimists will doubtless prefer the 4 per cent issue."

The German financial authorities are advised to note the fact that English banks, in order to facilitate the *flotation* of the loan, are prepared to lend money to the public at interest below the official bank rate. It is described as "another feature worthy of imitation in Germany" that the leading English statesmen are to make speeches throughout the country in advocacy of the loan.

"Perhaps," concludes the article, "our statesmen will adopt the same methods on the occasion of our next war loan. They are in no respect undignified methods, because the country has a right to know in detail from *the government what the object of war* loans is, and how secure public subscriptions to them are."

THE BORED CHILD

Phoebe was bored. In all the six long years of her life she had never spent such a miserable day. Circumstances at last grew too strong for her, and she cried. She was one of those who do not often cry, but who, when they do, make no secret of it. In short, Phoebe nearly lifted the nursery ceiling off.

Upstairs came Phoebe's mother, already dressed in her smartest clothes ready to have tea with a friend.

"What's the matter, Phoebe?" she asked.

Phoebe, standing hopelessly in the middle of the nursery, only howled the louder and refused to see anything cheerful about life.

Lifting up the unhappy child in her arms and cuddling the tear-stained little face against her own, the mother walked over to the looking glass.

"Just look, Phoebe, at the ugly little face in the looking glass!"

Phoebe immediately became interested and stopped crying.

"Which one, mother?" she asked.—Pearson's Weekly.

THE PIPER.

With cherry blossoms in his curls
And such a coaxing manner,
That young Aprilean boy unfurls
His cloth-of-violet banner.
Two bare feet twinkle in the breeze,
Uncaught by thorn or thistle,
He kisses all the apple trees—
And can't you hear him whistle?—

"The road I know is straight and white;
The lane I know is shaded,
With willow trees to screen the light
And vines about it braided.
Twin broods entwine a field and feed
The bluest, whitest flowers,
And, running over rocks, outspeed
The ever-speeding hours.
A robin fiddles on his heart;
An inch-tall dandelion
Is brave enough to dare to start
To climb to high Orion."

And April plays his magic pipe
From every hill and hollow,
And leads the dance. His lips are ripe:
"Fall in, my lads, and follow!"
—Ruth Wright Kauffman in Judge.

NURSERY RHYMES OF LONDON TOWN

Whitehall.

Children, children, cheat the dawn
And pick daisies on the lawn,
Pick them while the dew is on
And carry them into the White Hall.
The Bride is waiting for her boy,
Kiss her slippers and wish her joy,
Scatter your daisies under her feet
And sing and dance in the White Hall.

Maids, maids, to the garden go
And gather the lilies pure as snow
Until your aprons overflow,
And carry them into the White Hall.
The bride is waiting for her boy,
Kiss her hands and wish her joy,
Put your lilies into her arms
And sing and dance in the White Hall.

Wives, wives, go down to the bower
And break a branch of orange-flower,
Make a wreath within the hour
And carry it into the White Hall.
The bride is waiting for her boy,
Kiss her brow and wish her joy,
Place your wreath upon her head
And sing and dance in the White Hall.

Groom, groom, go into the grove
And find a rose as white as a dove,
Find another as red as love
And carry them into the White Hall.
The bride is waiting for her boy,
Kiss her lips and wish her joy,
Lay your roses on her heart
And wed your bride in the White Hall.

EMPIRE COOPERATION.

Le Canada, the French Liberal organ of Montreal, declares that "the Liberals want the country to be free to participate in the wars of the Empire, or to abstain from participation, as the *interests of Canada may demand.*" This sentence may echo the opinion of the Quebec branch of the Liberal party, but the war has shown us that when Great Britain is involved in war the enemies of our flag are enemies wherever it flies. There is no question of participation or non-participation. If a German cruiser squadron could get into the St. Lawrence would it stop to inquire whether or not Le Canada was ready to fight? In 1812 the United States declared war against Great Britain, and invaded Canada. If in the future some nation should make war against the mother country every British port and city the world over would have to prepare its defense as it had to do in 1914.

Today the principle of responsible government is being violated every day. For every dollar spent upon the British army responsibility can be *traced through a chain of officials* to the war office and thence to the minister of war in parliament. So far as the mere money outlay on the Canadian army is concerned we have a responsible head in the minister of militia, but we have not direct control of the general strategy of the campaign, and there is no machinery for the legal coordination of the imperial forces. We do not complain. We are willing to take much on trust, but we must see to it that in future the Dominions have some relationship to the great problems of peace and war which come before the foreign office.—Toronto News.

COLD STORAGE

Mrs. Blabbit—I don't like her at all, dear. She's a deceitful woman. The other day she tried to get me to say something against you.

Mrs. Gaddeigh—She did! How?

Mrs. B.—Why, she asked me to tell her confidentially what I really thought of you.

Wife—What would you do, John, if you were left a widower?

Hub—I suppose the same as you would do if you were left a widow.

Wife—Oh, you horrid wretch! And you told me you could never care for anybody else.

Friend of Shopkeeper—That's a nice girl you have in your shop. I've seen her in the window several days as I passed.

Shopkeeper (wearily)—She isn't an employee. She's a woman trying to decide on a new hat.

Headline: "Beans Have Gone Up." Perhaps because so many have been spilled lately.

Restaurant ad: "Let us feed you as your mother used to." With a bottle?

Headline: "Hen Rides Twelve Miles on Train. Lays Egg to Pay Fare." What! Only twelve miles, and Biddy got no change? Robbery!

BRITISH LABOR DEMAND IN 1916 UNPRECEDENTED

LONDON, England—The increased cost of living and other matters are dealt with by the British Board of Trade Labor Gazette, in its annual review of the industrial situation in 1916.

In ordinary years, it remarks, the percentage unemployed is a very useful index of the state of the industries *to which it relates. Now it can only* be used as a measure of the state of employment among the number of the workpeople of the class reported on who remain in the industry, and a very low percentage of unemployment does not necessarily connote a large output. Similarly, a rise in money wages may not mean a rise in real wages, because of the rise in the prices of commodities which the money has to buy. Again this rise in prices as a measure of the increase in the cost of living is, in turn, affected by the inevitable changes in family expenditure caused by the prices themselves, the absence of so many adult males, and the increased employment of women and young persons.

The demand for labor in 1916 was unprecedented partly owing to the depletion of industry through enlistments and partly through the great requirements of the allied forces. At the beginning of the year there was already a marked shortage of labor, and this was accentuated by continuous enlistments. On the other hand the 'dilution" of skilled labor by semi-skilled or unskilled labor was carried out to a much greater degree than had hith*erto been attempted, and there was a* notable extension in the employment of women and girls. The shortage of labor has also been met to some extent by the working of overtime and by the voluntary movement of workpeople from one industry to another.

The upward movement of wages that was such a notable feature of 1915 was no less marked in 1916. The movement was attributable to the great demand for labor and to the continuous rise in prices, and embraced not only those workpeople whose wages had not been advanced since the beginning of the war, but included most of the great bodies of organized labor who had previously benefitted by the increases granted in 1915. No complete account can be given of the changes in rates of wages which have been made since the beginning of the war, as among unorganized workpeople many changes escape attention, but so far as reported it appears, that up to the end of December, 1916, nearly 6,000,000 workpeople had received some advance. The amount varied, but on an average the weekly increase to the workpeople was about 6s per head, and in some of the industries directly concerned with the *supply of war requirements* ranged from 10s to 12s per week. In this connection it should be noted that these figures relate to increases in rates of wages, and they take no account of increased earnings due to more regular employment and overtime.

On the other hand, there has been a considerable increase in prices. Retail prices of food at the beginning of 1916 were about 45 per cent above those of July, 1914. On Jan. 1, 1917, the corresponding increase was 87 per cent, the advance during 1916 amounting to 42 per cent on prewar prices. On this 42 per cent only 15 per cent accrued up to Aug. 1 and the greatest increase in any one month was in October, viz. 10 *per cent, in which month there were* increases of 5 to 10 per cent in the prices of flour, bread, milk, butter and cheese, and larger increases with fish, eggs and potatoes.

The average increase since July, 1914, in the cost of all the items ordinarily entering into working class family expenditure was estimated at about 60 per cent at Jan. 1, 1917, as compared with 30 per cent a year earlier, eliminating the effect of increased duties, and taking the same quanties and descriptions of the various items at each date. These figures indicate the relative levels of prices at the respective dates, but take no account of alterations in dietary which have in many cases been effected since the beginning of the war. The statistics of wholesale prices show that there was a marked rise in 1916, and the general percentage index number is now considerably above the high level of the early seventies, immediately after the Franco-Prussian war. There was a further falling off in the number of labor disputes and in the number of workpeople involved therein, and in their aggregate duration during working days. At the end of the year 1916 *only 10 small disputes, affecting in* all 739 workpeople, were in progress.

MILLIONS PAID BY IMMIGRANTS TO SEND ABROAD

CHICAGO, Ill.—"In normal years about $300,000,000 is transmitted to Europe by our immigrants," said Lajos Steiner of the traffic department of the Union Pacific railroad system. "During the war the amount of the transmitted sums became much larger. The reason is that the immigrant can now be much more easily induced to export his cash at the prevailing low rates. The average immigant earns wages more than twice as high as before the war. The number of those who are engaged in the business of exportation of savings has greatly increased. Each day the full page and other advertisements of the newspa*pers are stimulating the export of* money. The immigrants are flooded by circulars and other literature, inducing exportation of their cash, and agents are canvassing from house to house urging the transmission of money through their firms.

"Our immigrants transmit to Central Europe alone about $120,000,000 in every normal year. The present exceptional propaganda and conditions have doubled this amount—even trebled it, perhaps have quadrupled it. Therefore the amount transmitted to Europe during the last two and one half years may amount to $1,000,000,000. This question presents itself, was it possible to transmit such a vast amount of money while the war, in its advanced condition, was going on, and is it possible at the present time?

American commerce with central Europe has stopped completely. There*fore, no debit balance exists over there* to be drawn against, and out of which wireless or other money orders, in the course of ordinary business transactions, could be paid. As the usual foreign exchange business between the United States and central Europe has become impossible by now, the transmission of money could only be consummated by the forwarding of gold. The clearance of such an enormous quantity of gold, as would be in proportion to the amount of money deposited for transmission, would attract immediate attention and result in the widest publicity. It is therefore, puzzling to know, how the money, so deposited for transfer to the central European postal savings banks, other banks and individuals, has been sent across the ocean, if it has been sent at all. If it has not been forwarded, out of what funds are the transmis*sions being paid over there? Are these* moneys being paid out over there at all, or do the bankers just allege that they are paid? It seems obvious that the amounts deposited with the bankers have not actually been transmit*ted. Is it possible that the bankers* have deposited a part of the enormous amount—a thousand millions or more—in American banks, and that central Europe is issuing bank notes and is paying the transmitted money with them?

"The sum that has been deposited by our immigrants for transmission is enormous. If it has not been transmitted how was it disposed of here? Has some of this money been used for the fomentation of the Mexican revolts? Are the moneys of our immigrants being used to create trouble for the United States—the adopted country? Where are the untransmittable cash funds of our immigrants deposited at the present time?

"The exported amounts are not sent to relatives in Europe for their support. These huge amounts are exported as the result of the operation of a *system, composed of private banks,* their facilitating firms, certain foreign language newspapers and agents of the respective European governments. This sort of stimulation of our immigrants for the exportation of their cash should be prohibited and stopped.

"Large numbers of immigrants complain that the amount entrusted by them to the banker for export half a year or more ago have not been receipted for in Europe. The receipts published, as received from Europe by the bankers, are so few in number and proportion that the whereabouts of the bulk of the money has become uncertain. And still our immigrants are being constantly urged to continue the exporting of their savings. This condition makes it highly desirable that the public be informed where the money of our immigrants is really held.

"*Our competents should cooperate* in clearing up this matter and putting an end to abuses along these lines, ever so much more so as the propaganda for the exportation of savings is going on in ever increasing proportions. Remedial legislation should be secured."

Who's to Blame for the High Cost of Food?

It may be the farmer, it may be the middleman, it may be the weather—but never mind—you have **Shredded Wheat** at the same old price, the same high quality, the one perfect, complete food, supplying more real nutriment than meat, or eggs, or vegetables, costing much less and more easily digested. Cut out the high-price foods. Eat Shredded Wheat for breakfast with milk or cream. Eat it for dinner with stewed fruits and green vegetables. A deliciously nourishing meal for only a few cents. Made in Canada.

More than Soap

Lifebuoy Soap is a perfect soap and a perfect antiseptic acting together in perfect unity. Its rich, abundant lather makes it a delight to use.

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

Protect your health by washing your hands and face with it—by bathing and shampooing with it. The mild antiseptic odor quickly vanishes after use.

At all Grocers 5¢

161

A Birks' Watch for Easter!

Permanent is the pleasure which a Birks' watch gives. Permanent because it will give a life-time of pleasing service. Permanent because of its neatness—its beauty—and all its accuracy.

Our catalogue shows many fine styles in watches, and gives prices. Prompt and careful attention to all mail orders.

Henry Birks & Sons Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.

Hotel Registers

The Daily News Job Department has just placed in stock a new lot of Hotel Registers for which orders can be filled by return mail.

150-Page Books, each....$4.50
100-Page Books, each....$3.50

The Daily News Job Department
NELSON.

Examinations for B. C. Licensed Scalers will be held by the Forest Branch at Waldo on March twenty-third and Cranbrook on March twenty-sixth. Further information may be obtained from the District Forester, Cranbrook, B. C.

John Burns & Sons General Contractors and Builders

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY. NELSON PLANING MILLS.
VERNON STREET, NELSON, B.C.
Every Description of Building Material Kept in Stock.
Estimates Given on Stone, Brick, Concrete and Frame Buildings.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
P.O. BOX 134 PHONE 178

Brown Stoneware

IF YOU WANT TO PROCURE A FEW CHOICE PIECES OF "GURSNEY STONEWARE" NOW IS YOUR CHANCE
WE HAVE JUST A FEW LEFT

Consisting of:
OVAL AND ROUND CASSEROLES—Each ....$1.25 and $1.50
BEAN POTS—Each ....50c, 65c and 75c
CHOCOLATE POTS—Each ....75c and $1.00
PUDDING BOWLS—Each ....15c, 20c and 25c
CUSTARD CUPS—Each ....15c and 20c

DON'T WAIT TILL THEY ARE ALL SOLD

Nelson Hardware Co.
BAKER STREET NELSON, B.C.

Kootenay Lake General Hospital Society

Notice of Annual Meeting.

In accordance with the bylaws of the society the annual general meeting will be held in the board of trade rooms on Tuesday, March 13th, 1917, at 3 p. m.

Membership Conditions—All annual subscribers of the sum of $10 are members of the Society eligible to take part in the election of Directors for the ensuing year and in case of illness are entitled to free treatment in the hospital.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE,
Secretary.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

Re Block Twenty-seven (27), South East quarter (¼) of District Lot three hundred and thirty-three (333), Map 1733, Municipality of South Vancouver.

Whereas proof of loss of Certificate of Title No. 50738E, to the above mentioned lands, issued in the name of Theresa M. Vivian, has been filed in this office, notice is hereby given that I shall, at the expiration of one month from the date of first publication hereof issue a duplicate of said Certificate of Title, unless in the meantime valid objection be made to me in writing.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Vancouver, B.C., this 7th day of February, A.D. 1917.

ARTHUR G. SMITH,
District Registrar.

Date of first publication February 21st, 1917.

EXAMINATION FOR LICENSING SCALERS.

On Tuesday, March 20th, in the city of Nelson an examination for licensing scalers will be held by the board of examiners, as provided in part VII of the "Forest Act." For further particulars apply to the District Forester, Nelson.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. No more than 2560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for lease must be made by the applicant in person to the agent or sub-agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections or legal subdivisions of sections and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns shall be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion lands. W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

DEAL AT THE STAR

How to Make Kadana Tea

Thoroughly warm teapot. Put one teaspoonful in for every cup desired. Pour fresh boiling water and allow to infuse 6 minutes.

KADANA TEA
The Big Tea Value

3 pounds for $1.00

Star Grocery
PHONE 10

Private Hospital
LICENSED BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

We give particular attention to all female trouble—home-like apartments for ladies awaiting accouchment.

Highest references; reasonable terms; inspection invited.

Mrs. Moore, Superintendent.
THE HOME PRIVATE HOSPITAL
Falls and Baker Sts., Nelson, B. C.
P. O. Box 772.
Phone 372 for Appointment.

RAW FURS WANTED

Trappers, farmers, ranchers, it does not cost you anything to get our cash offer on your furs. Express them to us. We will pay all charges over a $5 valuation. We make you our offer and hold your furs for your reply, returning them at our expense if not purchased. Try us. Special prices paid for dark marten. In business since 1888. Send for price list.

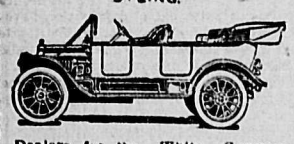
MACKAY & DIPPIE,
218 8th Ave. W., Calgary

ALADDIN

Will be given in aid of Red Cross funds at the hall, South Slocan, on St. Patrick's eve, March 16, followed by a dance.

Admission 50c

Nelson Steam Laundry
FRENCH DRY CLEANING AND DYEING.



Dealers for the White Company Motor Cars and Trucks. Automobiles for hire any hour day or night—passengers, baggage and light freight.

Nelson Steam Laundry
PAUL NIPOU, Manager.
P. O. Box 48 Tel. 144

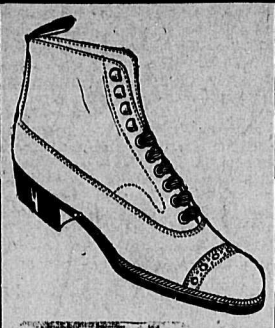
FOR THE BEST IN
Cigars, Cigarettes and Pipes
Go to
THURMAN'S CIGAR STORE.

The Original and Only Genuine

Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

Beware of Imitations

WHEN IN DOUBT TRY DAILY NEWS WANT ADS



The Sole of Honor

Many other shoes with splendid uppers will fail to give Invictus wear because they are not made with the Invictus quality sole.

For any wear and everywhere Invictus Shoes embody true style and supreme comfort—plus the ability to outwear two pairs that are cheapened in the sole to sell at a lower price.

MADE IN CANADA

Invictus Spring Shoes are now ready for you at

R. Andrew & Co.
LEADERS IN FOOT FASHION

Ask for ticket with your purchase. Mrs. Bourne of Crawford Bay held the lucky number for last week.

BISURATED MAGNESIA

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion.

Heartburn, Belching, Sour Stomach, Gas in Stomach, etc., take a teaspoonful of Bisurated Magnesia in a half glass of hot water after eating. Is safe, pleasant and harmless to use and gives instant relief from all forms of stomach disorder. Sold by druggists everywhere.

CIVIL SERVICE TO RAISE HEAVY ARTILLERY UNIT

No Difficulty Is Expected in Finding Recruits—Plans Well Forward at Ottawa

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, March 7.—The organization of a battery of siege artillery within the civil services is about to be undertaken.

Since the raising of a company of infantry a year ago, no enlistment plan of a distinctively civil service nature has been undertaken. However, a number of the Kingston field artillery units have drawn heavily on the service for recruits, who have come forward in large numbers to join the higher arm of military service.

The present plan is to raise a unit or draft of the highest branch of artillery, siege and heavy, in Ottawa. Such a unit was formed in connection with McGill university, and was known as the McGill heavy battery. It is one peculiarly adapted to a body of trained men such as was found at the Montreal institution of learning and as exist in the civil service, and it has been represented that there would be little difficulty in finding recruits for such a plan. Members of the outside civil service will be given an opportunity to enlist.

LOOK AT A CHILD'S TONGUE WHEN CROSS, FEVERISH AND SICK

Take no chances! Move poisons from liver and bowels at once

Mothers can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs" because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels and you have a well, playful child again. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels and they become tightly packed, liver gets sluggish and stomach disordered.

When cross, feverish, restless, see if tongue is coated, then give this delicious "fruit laxative." Children love it, and it can cause no injury. No difference what ails your little one—if full of cold, or a sore throat, diarrhoea, stomach ache, bad breath, remember, a gentle "inside cleansing should always be the first treatment given. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs." Then look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup company." We make no smaller size. Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.

Shamrock Brand

STANDS FOR HIGHEST QUALITY IN HAMS, BACON AND LARD

ASK YOUR GROCER OR BUTCHER FOR THIS BRAND

P. Burns & Co., Ltd.

Kootenay and Boundary

FURNACEMAN BURNED AT GRANBY SMELTER

Bert Scott Injured When Pot of Matte Tilts—Doing Nicely at Grand Forks Hospital.

(Special to The Daily News.)

GRAND FORKS, B. C., March 7.—Bert Scott, furnaceman at the Granby smelter, met with an accident Monday which, luckily, was not as bad as at first reported. A pot of molten matte was being raised after the tapping of Scott's furnace and in some way it tilted, the matte falling into the pot hole in which was some water "shot," burning Scott on the back, arms and legs. He was rushed to the hospital in the company's car. The burns were not very deep and he is doing well.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Heaven left for a visit to Vancouver and Victoria on Sunday. Mr. Heaven will be away for about 10 days and Mrs. Heaven for a month.

Mrs. Ralph N. Quinn and son, Garth, left yesterday on a visit to relatives at Vancouver.

Osborne Allen left Tuesday for Sudbury, where he has obtained a position.

At the annual meeting of the Woman's auxiliary of Holy Trinity parish the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Mrs. W. K. C. Manley, reelected; first vice-president, Mrs. Lawrence; second vice-president, Mrs. James West; secretary, Mrs. C. A. S. Atwood, reelected; treasurer, Mrs. C. H. Acres, reelected; superintendent of junior branch, Mrs. P. C. Hayman; superintendent of baby branch, Miss Marjorie Barlee; thank offering secretary, Mrs. F. R. S. Barlee; altar guild and leaflet secretary, Mrs. Plant; delegates, Mrs. Forbes M. Kerby and Mrs. C. A. S. Atwood.

In a letter received from Dal Barlee he states that he expected to leave for France in a few days with reinforcements. He says that he saw the following old friends at Seaford, Sussex: Chris Coughlin, Duncan Carter, A. McWha, Ray McDonald, Jack Nicholls, Sam Harris, the two Deverells, Carlisle, Sergt. Williams and last, but not least, Bobby Morris.

At the regular meeting of the Standard Efficiency club last night, Donald Smith, president, in the chair, Rev. J. D. Hobden read the 23rd chapter of Genesis and spoke on the lesson therein. Capt. Frakes, late of the British mercantile marine, gave a talk on the rescuing of drowning persons and the proper treatment of the apparently drowned. This was listened to with great interest by the members, who enjoyed the occasional story of some experience of Captain Frakes while sailing the seven seas.

FORT STEELE RESIDENTS AID RED CROSS WORK

(Special to The Daily News.)

FORT STEELE, B. C., March 7.—The following contributions were made to the Red Cross in January: T. McVittie, 50 cents; Mrs. E. Attree, 25 cents; H. Kershaw, 25 cents; C. Reynolds, 25 cents; Mrs. R. T. Richardson, 25 cents; J. Walsh, 25 cents; A. M. Bate, 25 cents; R. L. T. Galbraith, 50 cents; Mrs. Galbraith, 50 cents; Mrs. F. Cann, 25 cents; Fred Binmore, 25 cents; Mrs. F. Binmore, $1; G. Baker, 25 cents; J. Tannhauser, 25 cents; W. Tannhauser, 25 cents; W. Davies, 25 cents; Charles Mair, 50 cents; William Carlin, 25 cents; A. G. Miller, $1; A. Doyle, 25 cents; A. Maye Bate, 25 cents.

Mrs. J. Wise left on Sunday for her home in Detroit, Mich., being called there by the death of her father. The younger children accompanied Mrs. Wise.

LADY OF 79 KNITS SOCKS FOR SOLDIERS

Sum of $40.50 Contributed to the Patriotic Fund by Waneta Residents

(Special to The Daily News.)

WANETA, B. C., March 7.—During the month of January the local branch of the patriotic fund collected the sum of $40.50, the contributions being as follows: A. D. Fredricks, 50 cents; W. P. Foster, $1; S. J. McGillivary, $1; W. J. White, $1; Charles Skoning, $1; Mrs. Mulholland, $1; W. Paterson, $1; J. W. Falls, $3; A. E. Smith, $1; Fred Adie, $5; L. Harvey, $1; E. Harvey, $1; George Brooks, $1; John James, $1; A. Adie, $1; Mrs. Adie, $1; H. R. Adie, $1; John Stirling, 50 cents; A. G. Lang, $1; raffle for Airedale terrier, donated to the fund, $16.50.

Mrs. M. E. Riley, who is 79 and lives at the Reith ranch, is knitting socks for the Red Cross.

HALCYON NOTES

(Special to The Daily News.)

HALCYON, B. C., March 7.—Rev. F. H. Graham, Nelson, returned home yesterday morning very much benefited by his three weeks' stay. He conducted divine service on each of the three Sunday mornings of his visit and on each occasion a collection was taken on behalf of the Canadian Red Cross, the total amount collected being $18.

W. E. Mackenzie, Notch Hill, with his wife and son, and T. S. McPherson, Victoria, arrived on Saturday.

H. Smithers, Trail, is here for a week's rest.

FORT STEELE NOTES

(Special to The Daily News.)

FORT STEELE, B. C., March 7.—Born, March 6, at Cranbrook hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson, formerly of Fort Steele, a son.

Miss L. Walsh spent a few days in Cranbrook this week.

Mrs. H. Mather and her brother, G. Dalgardno, left for Moyie this week.

R. S. T. Galbraith returned on Tuesday from Cranbrook. Mrs. Galbraith, according to the latest hospital report, is improving steadily.

Emil Banks returned from Perry Creek and will remain in town until the snow leaves and mining is thereby facilitated.

MRS. F. MALCOM OF ROSSLAND HONORED

Is Presented With Gift for Services to St. George's W. A. As President.

(Special to The Daily News.)

ROSSLAND, B. C., March 7.—At the close of the annual meeting of the St. George's W. A. held on Tuesday afternoon Mrs. White, on behalf of the members, presented the retiring president, Mrs. F. Malcom, with a half dozen silver spoons, as a small token of the appreciation of her good work while in office. Mrs. Malcolm thanked the members for their kindness, and said that though retiring from office this year she would endeavor to do what she could for the W. A. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. C. H. Wallace; vice-president, Mrs. N. Wilkes; secretary, Mrs. G. Denison; treasurer, Mrs. J. Wallis.

Mrs. P. W. Racey and her guest, Miss Logan of Summerland, went to Trail on Wednesday to spend the day with friends.

Miss Marlett and Mrs. Barker of Trail spent Tuesday in the city, the guests of Mrs. P. W. Racey.

"COME TO CHURCH" SERVICE IS HELD AT CASCADE

(Special to The Daily News.)

CASCADE, B. C., March 7.—Mrs. J. Willis and Mrs. R. G. Ritchie were visitors to Grand Forks on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Selleck of Farron were weekend visitors in town.

Sixty-seven attended the "Come to Church" service held here on Sunday morning by Mr. McKinnon of Midway.

Pte. Bert Neil arrived on Sunday from Vancouver on a visit to his family before going overseas.

Corp. J. E. Thompson is home on a six-day leave. He has been transferred to the artillery and is now with the 88th battery at Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Willis have moved to Grand Forks. Mr. Willis will be C. P. R. station agent there.

MASQUERADE HELD AT MARYSVILLE; PRIZE WINNERS

(Special to The Daily News.)

MARYSVILLE, B. C., March 7.—The masquerade dance given under the auspices of the Red Cross on Saturday last was most successful from every standpoint. Outside points represented were Cranbrook, Meadowbrook, Sullivan mine, Cayley and Wycliffe. The prize winners were: Ladies, Mrs. Geo. Shipman; gents, D. Burke; ladies' comic, Mrs. Foot; gents' comic, H. McLeod. The judges were Mrs. P. Handley, Marysville; Mr. Manzer, Wycliffe; Mrs. Holland, Kimberley.

NEW DENVER SCHOOL GIRLS COLLECT FOR TOBACCO FUND

(Special to The Daily News.)

NEW DENVER, B. C., March 7.—Saturday was "tag day" for the girls of the senior school, over $30 being collected for the soldiers' tobacco fund.

Mrs. T. Y. Hebron and Miss Mabel McKeen of Rosebery were visitors in town Tuesday.

VANCOUVER HOTELS CHARGED WITH VIOLATING LIQUOR LAW

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

VANCOUVER, B.C., March 7—Information was laid and summonses issued at police headquarters this afternoon charging the proprietors of the Strand, Lotus, Astor, Empire and Europe hotels with violations of the provincial liquor laws, and the proprietor of the London cafe, Robson street, with an infraction of the city bylaws.

SASKATCHEWAN MAY HAVE JUVENILE COURTS

REGINA, Sask., March 7.—An act to provide juvenile courts in all cities and towns of the province was introduced in the legislature tonight.

The Witness Against Germany.

The witness against Germany is Germany itself. Of what use is it for a power to talk of permanent peace which has by its own acts—by the cynical contempt of treaties and the open practise of terrorism as a policy both on land and sea—undermined the only foundations on which permanent peace can be built? There is no peace lover, however zealous and however credulous who can believe that a peace worthy of the name is possible which does not restate firmly and formally the outraged rights of law and humanity. But Germany shows no signs that she even realizes that they have been violated; even in her latest overtures it is to force and the right of the sword that she appeals as the basis for her new Europe. To accept that appeal would be the death knell of civilization—or all that makes it worth having—in Europe. We should slide back into a barbarism not the less savage because it might be hidden beneath an outwardly triumphant, material progress.—London Daily News.

MAKING IT PLAIN

The Pure Food and Drug Law aim to prevent mis-statements on the labels on preparations, but some people continue to accept "extracts" of cod *livers* expecting to get the benefits of an "emulsion" of cod liver *oil*.

The difference is very great. An "emulsion" contains *real cod liver oil*, which has been endorsed by the medical profession for many years, while an "extract" is a product which contains *no oil* and is highly alcoholic.

Scott's Emulsion is the standard *emulsion* of the world. It guarantees pure Norwegian *cod liver oil*, skilfully blended with glycerine. It is free from alcohol and is endorsed by good physicians everywhere.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 15-15

CANADIAN ORDER BEING FOUGHT

U. S. Shipping Board Takes Up Question of Preferential Treatment of B. C. Fishing Interests.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, March 7—The shipping board took a hand today in the government's fight to protect Alaskan fisheries against Canada's orders in council giving preferential treatment to British Columbia interests. In an order forbidding transfer of the American gas boat Venture to Canadian registry, the board declared that, while the Canadian regulations apparently offer tempting inducements for such transfers they do not in reality give American citizens an opportunity for free competition in the fisheries trade, but rather subject consumers of fish brought into American territory through Canadian ports "to the possibility of monopolistic price manipulation."

Officials here believe the effect of the orders in council, if not offset, would be to bring the Alaskan fishing fleet operating off Ketchikan under Canadian registry and its product into the Canadian port of Prince Rupert. Representatives made through the British embassy have failed to secure a modification, and retaliatory legislation framed by the commerce department failed with the adjournment of congress.

FRENCH ACTS IN GREECE UPHELD BY THE CHAMBER

PARIS, France.—The interpellation of the government on its policy in Greece has terminated as most politicians expected, with a new success for the government by a vote of 313 against 135.

The secret sittings, which lasted three days, and included a night sitting, were devoted exclusively to the discussion of the present condition of affairs in Greece and Macedonia, and to the events which took place at Athens on the 1st of December last. No official report is forthcoming. The secret committee was formed at the instance of M. Abrami and M. Abel Ferry. It was generally supposed that during the development of the debate M. Garat, who was appointed by the committee on foreign affairs to examine the documents at the foreign office bearing upon this question, would give a full account of his investigation, and that M. Georges Leygues and M. Charles Benoist, who, after the constitution of the new Briand cabinet, invited their colleagues and the government to open a debate on the situation in Greece, would also take part in the discussion.

It is reported that some excited and even boisterous scenes took place during the sitting of the secret committee, and it is common knowledge that M. Briand, on behalf of the government, made several important speeches, giving a full explanation of the situation, and replying at length to the various criticisms that had been made. His policy, in a word, is complete union with the allies, coupled with firmness and generosity in dealing with a small nation. After the conclusion of the secret sittings, M. Deschanel announced that a number of resolutions had been handed in, and that the first of these, which claimed priority, and was signed by M. Nenoir and a certain number of his colleagues, was in the following terms: The chamber condemns the attack on Dec. 1, while respectfully honoring the victims. It considers that although France may justly be proud that by her generosity toward Greece, who is plainly neglectful of her duty, she is opposing the conduct of Germany toward Belgium, who has never failed in hers. France has, nevertheless, stretched her patience to the utmost in order to remain faithful to her traditions and to prevent a small nation from having to suffer for the fault of her leaders.

The chamber has confidence in the government both with regard to its exaction of the full accomplishment of indispensable reparations and to the continuing of the measures necessary for the security of an army, the reason of whose presence in Salonika was to assure the fulfillment of the signed promises made by Greece to heroic little Serbia, to decide in full accord with the allies as to the utilization of forces and to arrive at all decisions of a diplomatic and military order which the situation demands.

M. Jean Bon of the United Socialist party, who is an extremely persistent opponent of the government, went so far as to say that the debates in the secret committee had furnished them with nothing that was not already known everywhere. The object of this interpellation was not merely to ascertain the facts which had already been reported in the neutral press but to know how it was that such could have taken place. The committee of foreign affairs had several times cautioned the government against certain errors, but these very errors had, nevertheless, been committed with most disastrous results. Further, although M. Briand had, during the sittings, made several remarkable speeches, the fact remained that the question submitted by M. Charles Benoist had not been replied to by him. M. Charles Benoist intervened at this point to say that he had not been able to get the president of the council to reply to the most important part of his question. He distinguished between the government and its policy, or rather its absence of policy, in Greece, a state of things to which he could not subscribe. He could only characterize it by saying that once again the president of the council had obeyed his general tendency. To do something implied a definite policy, not to do it was another policy, but to desire to do something and not to do it was simply no policy at all.

M. Jean Bon continued by saying that the conference of Rome was directly associated with the Greek question, but that each time one asked M. Briand a straight question he avoided it. For these reasons, he could not give his confidence to the government. M. Bedouce followed to explain the main terms of the resolution that he had submitted to the chamber on behalf of the majority of the Socialists. This substantially asked that diplomatic action should be of a more open character, and consequently more accessible to the control of parliament. While not underrating the difficulties that M. Briand had to meet with in his policy toward Greece he still blamed certain parties in the chamber. For himself he had to recognize that what dominated the whole question was that France could not, like Germany, violate the neutrality of a small nation. M. Bedouce reproached the opposition to the government in that they had merely brought to the debate a negative criticism, without offering any concrete views to oppose those of the president of the council. This was violently opposed by the adversaries of the cabinet. It is not without interest to note that the minority of 135 deputies that voted against the government contains the names of many prominent men in the chamber. More than 12 per cent who voted against the government are former ministers, amongst whom are included the names of M. Cruppi, M. Delcasse, M. Louis Barthou and M. Noulens.

EXPLANATION OF KIRKWOOD CASE GIVEN IN BRITAIN

LONDON, England—In regard to the case of David Kirkwood, one of the most prominent of the Clyde deportees, the ministry of munitions recently published a full statement on the matter. David Kirkwood, it said, one of the men removed from the Clyde, under Regulation 14 of the Defense of the Realm regulations, attended at last week's conference of the Labor party at Manchester. His trade union, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, had been notified by the ministry of munitions that there was no objection to his attendance, and he took advantage of this to make a public statement that he proposed to return to Glasgow in flagrant violation of the law. He has returned, and steps have been taken to secure his rearrest.

The facts of the case are as follows:

(1) Kirkwood was a leading member of the Clyde workers committee, which was an unofficial organization actively hostile to the trade union movement. This committee at the end of March brought about a series of strikes as a protest against the government's policy of dilution of labor by the introduction of women or unskilled labor to do certain parts of the work. The method adopted in these strikes was to bring out the workmen in succession in various works engaged on the production of parts of a particular heavy gun and gun mountings, for which the most urgent demands were being received.

(2) Kirkwood and other men concerned refused all attempts at conciliation. In order to meet the position, the government had no alternative but to avail themselves of the powers given by the Defense of the Realm regulations. This action took the form of arresting and bringing to trial certain men who had in public advocated the "down-tool" policy, and in deporting 10 men who, while they had not publicly advocated the policy, were known to have abetted it. Among these latter was Kirkwood. It should be mentioned in this connection that the Defense of the Realm regulations definitely contemplated that there should be cases in which deportation and not trial was the proper remedy, and it was decided that Regulation 14 could properly be applied in these cases.

(3) Before the men were removed the case of each man was fully investigated by the procurator fiscal and by the competent military authority. All the men were given the alternative of returning quietly to work or leaving the Glasgow area. All except one chose the latter alternative, and he was allowed to return to work, and no further action was taken against him. Further, in the course of an interview which followed in Edinburgh, three men, of whom Kirkwood was one, were asked whether they would prefer to be put on their trial, and they expressed their preference for deportation.

(4) Work was found for the men after deportation, and, where necessary, expenses were paid.

(5) On Aug. 7 six men were given an opportunity of returning to Glasgow on signing an undertaking, the terms of which were (a) to accept suitable employment and remain at work; (b) to abstain from any act in any way likely to prejudice the supply of munitions, and (c) to submit any grievances through the usual trade union channels. Four of the men agreed to sign this undertaking. Two returned to Glasgow, one remained at Dunfermline, the fourth returned to Canada.

(6) A similar opportunity was not at the time given to Kirkwood, because he had persistently refused to work. This opportunity was, however, given recently and refused.

(7) Before his rearrest Kirkwood was given another opportunity of signing the undertaking and again refused. Further, he was informed that notwithstanding the existing order against him he would be at liberty to return to Glasgow on doing so hereafter, provided that he took no further action calculated to prejudice his case.

The workers on the Clyde, as elsewhere, are patriotic and law-abiding citizens, and the discontent in so far as it was not caused by legitimate grievances has been shown to have been deliberately fostered by the men against whom action was taken.

NEW DIRECTORS ELECTED

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

TORONTO, March 7.—At the annual meeting of the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, held here today, W. E. Burke, assistant general manager, and F. S. Isard, general comptroller, were elected to the board of directors to fill vacancies which resulted from the appointment of Sir H. Montague Allan to the London board and the resignation of A. Jarvis of Toronto.

Novelty Wash Skirtings

NEWEST DESIGNS IN
"Khaki-Kool"
AND
"Country Club" Patterns

THESE MATERIALS ARE HAVING A WONDERFUL RUN IN ALL THE LARGE EASTERN CITIES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE LINE. THEY ARE MADE IN A VARIETY OF ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS, FIGURES, FANCY STRIPES, ETC. NICE QUALITY COTTON SUITING, 36 INCHES WIDE.

PRICE
50c to 65c
PER YARD

New Voile Dressgoods

AN ENDLESS VARIETY IN PLAIN COLORS, FLORAL DESIGNS, PLAIDS AND STRIPES. EVERY WANTED COLOR IN THE LOT. PATTERNS ARE ALL NEW AND EXTREMELY PRETTY. GOODS ARE 38 TO 42 INCHES WIDE AND SELL AT

65c to $1.00 Per Yard

MEAGHER & CO.
THE STORE FOR STYLE THE STORE FOR QUALITY

Alkali In Shampoos Bad For the Hair

If you want to keep your hair looking its best be careful what you wash it with. Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else that contains too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is just ordinary mulsified cocoanut oil (which is pure and greaseless) and is better than anything else you can use.

One or two teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulsified cocoanut oil at any pharmacy, it's very cheap and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.

WEST KOOTENAY FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Special Meetings

Monday, March 12th, 1917, in the CITY HALL

2:00 p. m.—Soils, Seeds and Crops—H. O. English.
Poultry Raising—H. E. Upton.

8:00 p. m.—Control of Apple Scab—M. S. Middleton.
Advertising and Marketing of Fruit—W. E. McTaggart.

No Charge. All Welcome.
QUESTIONS INVITED.

News of Sport

GREENWOOD GIRLS BEAT OLD TIMERS

Game Proves Exciting and Amusing—$65 Realized for Red Cross Purposes

(Special to The Daily News.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., March 6.—The Greenwood girls' hockey team wound up the season with a grand rally at the rink Monday night. They challenged some of the old-time hockey players (now fans) to an exhibition game, the proceeds to be handed to the Womens institute for Red Cross purposes.

A very exciting game ensued, keeping the spectators dancing and screaming with delight all through the three periods and although the girls won by one goal to none, the old-timers showed them that there were some tricks in the game which their trainer had neglected to coach them. Hicks, in an exciting moment, thought Miss Ferguson had knocked the puck clear through the ice and in trying to locate how far down it had gone, took a high dive and skinned his eyebrow. Kinneberg nearly made a goal when he switched his skates to his hands and handled his hockey stick with his feet. Some of the girls were heavily fined for rough play. Charlie Morris, in goal, made some wonderful stops. Miss Marie Anderson, in the girls' goal, came heavily padded for the occasion. Knowing with what an accurate eye the old-timers could shoot, she, with the aid of Jean Crawford and Ethel Pond, simply crowded the puck out and kept the opposing team from making any of their wonderful shots score a goal.

Miss Oliver captained the girls and J. L. White the opposing team, whom he urged in vain to show some of their old-time speed. The line-up:

Misses.	Messrs.
Goal.	
Anderson	C. Norris
Point.	
Pond	Smith
Cover Point.	
Ferguson	White
Rover.	
Oliver	Hicks
Centre.	
McMillan	Fisher
Right Wing.	
Wilcox	Gravelle
Left Wing.	
Crawford	Christianson
Spares.	
Boyer	Numerous

Referee, G. Clerf; judge of play, R. Murray; timekeeper and finer, R. Halerow.

After the game all adjourned to the Star theatre, where supper was served and dancing enjoyed. The treasury of the Womens institute is increased by $65.

DENTALS BEAT RIVERSIDES

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

TORONTO, March 7.—In the second and last of the home and home games in the O. H. A. senior finals tonight, the Dentals defeated Riversides, 2 to 1, the Dentals winning the first game, 3 to 1. Thus the score on the round is 5 to 2 in favor of the Dentals. Seven thousand persons witnessed the game. The champions will go to Winnipeg to compete for the Allan cup.

FURS

Guaranteed high class furs, nice selection kept in stock or made to order from selected skins. Customers' furs made up, remodeled and repaired. Skins dressed and mounted at moderate prices. Best price paid for raw skins.

G. GLASER, Manufacturing Furrier, 416 Ward st., Nelson, B. C. Phone 106

The New Form Fit BERWICK ARROW COLLARS are curve cut to fit the shoulders perfectly. 15 cents each, 6 for 90c CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. Makers

RENOVA

O. K. BARBER SHOP.

A. L. WILSON.

Special 15-Day Sale

Laco Nitrogen and Tungsten Lamps

60 Watt Nitrogen, each	$1.00
60 Watt Tungsten, each	45c
40 Watt Tungsten, each	35c
25 Watt Tungsten, each	35c
15 Watt Tungsten, each	35c
10 Watt Tungsten, each	35c

Nelson Motor Supply Co.

Tel. 84 301 Baker Street

CANADIENS SECURE WIN OVER OTTAWA

Take Lead in Two-Game Series for N. H. A. Championship—Contest of Gruelling Nature.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

MONTREAL, March 7.—The Canadiens secured a lead over the Ottawa Senators in the two-game series for the championship of the N. H. A. here tonight that will serve as a heavy handicap against Ottawas in the game at the capital Saturday night. The Canadiens tonight won a gruelling contest by a score of 5 to 2, the winners having the edge on their opponents at almost all stages of the game. The winners held a great advantage in weight, and used it to good purpose in checking the rushes of their lighter opponents. Better hockey has been shown by these two teams than was exhibited tonight, but the play was spectacular at times, and also rather rough in spots. Frank Neighbor, formerly of the coast league, who scored Ottawas' first goal tonight, near the end of the third period was laid out by the sticky of Newsy Lalonde, also formerly a coast leaguer, who for several seasons has captained the Canadiens. Neighbor secured the passed puck and passed it on to another Ottawa man and then skated past Lalonde, who was rushing. Lalonde, it is said, drew back his hand and hit Neighbor in the mouth and face with the butt end of his stock. Neighbor was laid out for a few minutes, and had to have three stitches put in a cut under his eye. Mummery also roughed it up a good deal and seemed to escape the notice of the officials.

Five Canadiens and two Senators were penalized during the game, but a number of questionable plays escaped the notice of the officials. The visiting Ottawa squad held their own against the fast skating Canadiens during the first two periods. However, in the final 20 minutes the Canadiens forced the pace, scoring three of their goals in this period and causing the Senators to crack badly. Benedict was given little effective assistance at the nets.

The first goal went to Canadiens after 18 minutes of play in the first period. Pitre intercepted a play near the Canadiens' net, carrying the puck nearly to the Ottawa goal, where, faced by Darragh, he passed to Corbeau, who scored.

In the second period the Ottawas started out on the offensive. Canadiens' defense broke up a number of attacks, which followed one another rapidly for another 18 minutes. Then Neighbor, skating into a corner, and headed off by Lalonde at Canadiens' end, wheeled sharply and shot, the puck fooling Vezina. A minute later, with the puck at Ottawas' nets, Pitre took it on the rebound and smashed it into the net.

In the third period Gerard tied the score for Ottawas in less than two minutes. But the Senators' rally was short lived, the Canadiens livening up and scoring three goals before the period was half over. For the last 10 minutes the Ottawas seemed to be content to keep the score as low as possible for the return game at the capital.

Summary.

First period—Canadiens, Corbeau, 18.25.

Second period—Ottawas, Neighbor, 18 minutes; Canadiens, Pitre, 1:40.

Third period—Ottawa, Gerard, 1:35; Canadiens, Smith, :35; Canadiens, Pitre, 1:30; Canadiens, Lalonde, 1:15.

The teams:

Ottawa.	Canadiens.
Goal.	
Benedict	Vezina
Point.	
Merrill	Corbeau
Coverpoint.	
Shore	Mummery
Centre.	
Gerard	Lalonde
Forward.	
Neighbor	Pitre
Darragh	Noble

Lalonde Given Match Foul

MONTREAL, March 7.—When Lalonde laid out Frank Neighbor in the closing minutes of tonight's hockey game he was given a match foul, which puts him out of the game against Ottawa on Saturday night. Lalonde drew a match foul early in the season, and with two to his credit he is, under N. H. A. rules, automatically suspended. President Robinson stated tonight he would enforce the rule, and that Lalonde was under suspension. This will detract from the chance of the Flying Frenchmen in winning the N. H. A. title and the right to defend the Stanley cup against Seattle.

WINNIPEG MONARCHS DEFEATED BY DETROIT

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

DETROIT, Mich., March 7.—Detroit won their three-game series with the Winnipeg Monarchs by taking the final contest at the arena this evening by a score of 3 to 2.

"I suffered dreadfully with my back for twenty years. I have taken six boxes of GIN PILLS and now I have not the sign of an ache or pain in my back. There is nothing that can hold a place with GIN PILLS for curing PAIN in the Back to which women are subject.
Mrs. Millanor P. Ripley."
50c. a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50 at all druggists, or a free sample will be sent on request to
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
Toronto, Ont. 78

WINNIPEG VICTORIAS BEAT PORT ARTHUR

Soldier Team from Eastern City Outgeneraled in Game for Amateur Hockey Title.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WINNIPEG, March 7.—The Winnipeg Victorias, winners of the Manitoba Hockey league championship and defenders of the Allan cup, defeated the 141st battalion team of Port Arthur, Ont., champions of the Thunder Bay Hockey league here tonight by a score of 5 to 1 in the first game in a series of two for the amateur hockey title. Playing on soft ice, which made the going heavy, the Victorias showed their class even on the heavy ice. The first half ended 1 to 0 for the defenders, with neither team having many opportunities to score owing to the soft ice. In the second half the play livened up and the visitors never had a chance, though they worked hard. The locals outskated and outgeneraled them for most of the distance.

The next game will be played Friday night. Tonight's game was played under Manitoba rules. The line-up:

Victorias	141st
Goal	
Baker	Bell
Point	
Borland	Simon
Cover.	
O'Connell	Rabideau
Rover.	
Hughes	White
Centre.	
Herbert	Fulton
Wing.	
Paterson	McGorman
O'Meara	Ratteray

Officials—Referee, Dean; judge of play, Wellington.

PATRICK MAKES FINAL STATEMENT ABOUT DATES

President of P. C. H. A. Says World's Series Must Start March 17 Or Not At All

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 7.—March 17, 20, 23, 26 and 28 were the dates agreed upon some time ago and at that time submitted by the P. C. H. A. to the N. H. A. for the world's series on the coast, and probably will be finally fixed on for the world's series, according to Frank Patrick, president of the P. C. H. A., who returned this morning from Seattle, where he had a conference with the officials of the Seattle club after last night's match.

"I have notified the N. H. A. that the world's series must start on March 17 or not at all," stated President Patrick this afternoon.

"In the event of five matches being necessary to settle the championship, we will have to secure the consent of the Seattle arena management to permit us to use the arena on March 28. The agreement calls for us to be out of there on March 27, but we will arrange for one extra day. If the eastern winners desire to reach the coast on March 15 they will have two days' rest before the first game. This is final."

Fred Ion and George Irvine will handle all of the cup matches. Their names were submitted to the N. H. A.

What Patrick Will Do.

VANCOUVER, B.C., March 7.—Unless President Frank Patrick of the Pacific Coast Hockey association hears a favorable reply from the east in connection with the dates for the world's series to be staged in Seattle by Friday, he will turn the matter over to William Foran of Ottawa, the official arbitrator between eastern and coast organizations. Mr. Patrick made this announcement tonight.

NEW DENVER GIRLS BEAT SILVERTON GIRLS AT HOCKEY

NEW DENVER, B. C., March 7.—Friday night the New Denver girls' hockey team played Silverton on the home ice, winning with a score of 1-0. The junior team played the Silverton juniors after the game, also winning, the score being 4-0.

A return game was played in Silverton on Monday night, New Denver ladies again winning with a score of 1-0.

Monday night an exhibition game was played in Silverton between New Denver and Silverton senior teams, Silverton winning 9-5.

AT THE THEATRES

"Bluebird Day" at the Gem theatre on Friday will mark the arrival of a little girl as the star of the occasion. Little Zoe Rae will play the title role in "Gloriana" and provide an attraction that will delight the heart of every woman and child, who may see it. The men, too, will be interested in "Gloriana" for it tells an interesting story in forceful manner; the photographic beauties of the presentation will be remarkable and in every particular Gloriana will fulfill the Bluebird promise that "The Play's the Thing."

Agnes C. Johnston's latest story is an absorbing story of social evil and will be shown at the Starland tomorrow. A young girl has written several photoplays which have set the film world talking. Her name is Agnes C. Johnston. Her latest story is entitled "Divorce and the Daughter." It has been produced by Thanhouser under the direction of Frederick Sullivan and as in the case of "The Fear of Poverty," Florence Labadie is the star. The chief characteristic of Miss Johnston's work is its naturalness. She does not strive for effect, but tells a simple story in a simple manner. "Divorce and the Daughter," as its title indicates, is an absorbing study of this growing social evil.

In the production of "Witchcraft," which will be the Paramount attraction at the Starland on Saturday, March 10, with the brilliant and captivating Lasky star, Fannie Ward, in the stellar role, it is necessary that she be frightened by a wolf. A thoroughbred animal was produced, but unfortunately it had been raised a household pet by a mother of some little girls and promptly tried to make friends with Miss Ward. It was up to Director Reicher to make the wolf snarl at the star, but the animal instead was licking her hand. The feat was finally accomplished by tying a long cord to the wolf's tail and giving it a severe jerk at the psychological moment.

Patriotic Hockey

TONIGHT, THURSDAY MAR. 8
CITY CHAMPIONSHIP

Old Timers VS. **Infants**

GAME CALLED at 8:30 SHARP
SKATING AFTER GAME.
Admission .....25c and 15c

$1200 STOLEN FROM SEATTLE ARENA SAFE

Money Represented Receipts Taken at Game With Vancouver—Police Say "Inside Job"

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

SEATTLE, Wash., March 7.—A burglar opened the safe at the arena in which the hockey match between Vancouver and Seattle teams was played last night and removed the receipts, $1200 in all, some time during the night and the hockey players who had struggled through an hour of fierce battling are minus their "get-away" money today.

Detectives declare it an "inside" job. They say the money was taken by someone who knew the combination. Entrance to the office was gained by boring a series of holes in the office door. The lock was then thrown aside and the door opened.

PORTLAND TEAM QUALIFIES TO PLAY THE TOWERS

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PORTLAND, Ore., March 7.—The Multnomah Amateur Athletic club ice hockey team of Portland tonight won its right to play the Towers septette of Vancouver, B. C., for the 1917 amateur championship of the Pacific coast here next Friday night by defeating the Seattle Athletic club squad 5 goals to 1

RUMANIA'S POSITION DEFENDED IN FRANCE

PARIS, France—The Temps has published a letter addressed to it by several Rumanian journalists in response to a criticism of Rumania that appeared in the Stampa of Turin, and was reproduced in part by several French papers.

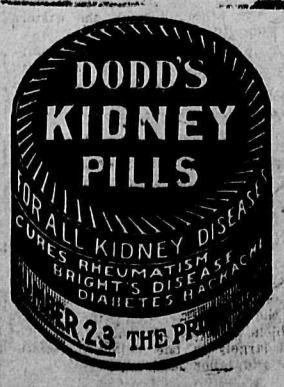
At such a moment as the present, began the letter, the words of the Stampa add to the tortures that Rumania is already enduring. If our fellow countrymen have not realized their dream, they nevertheless consider that they have rendered incontestable services to their allies. Rumanians, moreover, have never raised any recriminations against their allies and it would therefore be unjust to leave accusation made against them unswered.

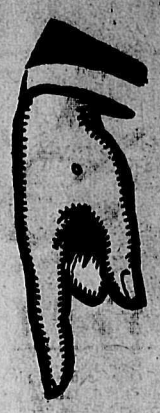
Hence we must affirm, the letter continued, that the moment of Rumania's intervention was not fixed by M. Bratiano, but by circumstances in which Rumania had no part. Indeed, every time the case of Rumania is judged the essential element of Rumania's calculations must of necessity be taken into account: the Saloniki army. Thus to take a single example, if it were true, as the Stampa claims, that we refused to declare war on Bulgaria, that fact could have had no importance had General Sarrail's army been in a position to absorb the Bulgarian reserves.

We must also rectify another error, that concerning the relative strength of the opposing armies. It was said at first that the hostile forces on our front amounted to 20 divisions and that this figure gradually rose to 40. Certain official data, however, fix the German forces at 12 divisions, the Austro-Hungarian at 11, the Bulgarian at 3 and the Turkish at 2, that is at 28 divisions in all. The Rumanians meanwhile had but 23, and we affirm that the enemy forces on our front are underestimated in reality. In any case these official estimates show that we were not superior, but inferior in number. As to the desertions of which the Stampa speaks, we shall not even reply. After the sacrifices made by our soldiers for the honor of their flag speech is superfluous. May we merely be permitted to recall that our king made a moving public appeal to his allies when the facts of the situation became apparent.

We now wish, the letter went on, to record another fact which made a profound impression on us: During the terrible fighting in Wallachia, when our eyes turned toward the other fronts, the Anglo-French forces renewed their attacks on the Somme General Serrail's Serbian and French troops took Monastir; General Nivelle attacked at Verdun. M. Bratiano, minister of war said, "Our gratitude goes out especially to France, who has given us everything without counting the cost (the reference is to munitions)"; finally a French general and French officers came to our aid. Thus everywhere in the flickering gleams of hope that dissipated our nightmare, always there gleamed one name, France.

The letter concluded by asking whether, having known the joy of success at the outset, Rumania was to know the bitterness of solitude in the hour of her misfortune, and again affirmed that she was filled with the same zeal as her allies, and would maintain her confidence in the victory for which she was making such heavy sacrifices.





As Business Gets Better

WEEK AFTER WEEK, it behooves every man and woman who wants to get his or her full share of returning prosperity to be sure that no opportunities for profitable enterprise are overlooked. DON'T FORGET THE LITTLE THINGS which often lead to big ones. Many a man has passed by opportunities he thought too trivial for attention, while others by the expenditure of only a few cents on the same opportunities have started forces moving which resulted in thousands of dollars profit. Many a Want Ad in The News, apparently insignificant, has resulted in successes far greater than we even dreamed of.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE THINGS A WANT AD can do for you:

RENT OFFICES
RENT STORES
RENT APARTMENTS
SELL BUSINESSES
EXCHANGE PROPERTIES
SECURE CAPITAL
FIND PARTNERS
RENT VACANT ROOMS
SELL POULTRY AND EGGS
SELL HOUSEHOLD GOODS
SELL AUTOMOBILES
SELL STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES
SELL DOGS AND OTHER PETS
FIND LOST ARTICLES
SECURE COMPETENT HELP

THESE ARE JUST A FEW OF THE MANY USES YOU CAN MAKE OF A Want Ad.

THERE'S HARDLY A FAMILY IN KOOTENAY AND BOUNDARY WHO CANNOT take advantage in some way or other of the tremendous power of DAILY NEWS WANT ADS to render service in the affairs of everyday life. Give the matter a little thought and you will see how a Daily News Want Ad can help you.

Then put your Want Ads in

The Daily News

Condensed "Want" Ads Order Form

Use this blank on which to write out your condensed ad., one word in each space. Enclose money order or check and mail direct to The Daily News, Nelson, B. C.

Rate: One cent a word each insertion, six consecutive insertions charged as four. Each initial, figure, dollar sign, etc., count as one word. No charge less than 25 cents.

Please publish the above advertisement.....times, for which I enclose $.....

Name .....

Address .....

If desired, replies may be addressed to Box Numbers at The Daily News Office. If replies are to be mailed enclose 10c extra to cover cost of postage and allow five words extra for box number.

228

Little Ads that Bring Big Returns

CONDENSED ADVERTISING RATES

One insertion, per word..... 1c
Minimum charge..... 25c
Six consecutive insertions, per word..... 4c
Twenty-six consecutive insertions (one month), per word..... 15c
Births, one insertion..... 50c
Marriages, one insertion..... 50c
Deaths, one insertion..... 50c
Card of Thanks..... 50c
Each subsequent insertion..... 25c
Death and Funeral Notice.....$1.00

All condensed advertisements are cash in advance.

In computing the number of words in a classified advertisement count each word, dollar mark, abbreviation, initial letter and figure as one word.

Advertisers are reminded that it is contrary to the provision of the postal laws to have letters addressed to initials only; therefore any advertiser desirous of concealing his or her identity may use a box at this office without any extra charge if replies are called for; if replies are to be mailed the advertiser allow 10 cents extra in addition to price of advertisement, to pay postage.

The News reserves the right to reject any copy submitted for publication.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—W. Parker, 309 Baker St., Phone 283. WANTED—Women and girls for general work; all kinds of skilled and common labor to register.

SITUATION VACANT—FEMALE.

WANTED—Waitress, apply Madden hotel, Nelson. (5097)

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WOMAN COOK wants camp; husband helper or other work. State wages. Box 4921, Daily News. (4921)

WANTED—First position by trained stenographer. Apply to Miss Cherrington, Business College for Girls, Cranbrook, B.C. (5135)

YOUNG GIRL wishes employment: store or office work preferred. Apply Box 5099, Daily News. (5099)

WANTED—Position as cook in camp or small hotel. Box 5138, Daily News. (5138)

WHEN REPLYING TO ADVERTISEments in Condensed Columns, kindly mention you saw it in The News—it will help you.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Mentges newspaper folder; folds 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 pages; in first class condition. Snap for cash. The Daily News, Nelson. (678)

FOR SALE—Oliver typewriter, almost new. R. D. Cook, Silverton, B.C. (5134)

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—The library of the late Sheriff Tuck, which is one of the most select in the province, containing more than fifteen hundred volumes of the world's best literature. An unusual opportunity for city, community or individual. Apply Box 4117, Daily News. (4117)

FOR SALE—Edison Dictograph complete; electric power. Apply to Daily News business office. (654)

FOR SALE—Shaving machine for Edison records. Box 685, Daily News.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.

FOR RENT—Suites of furnished housekeeping rooms in Annable block. Inquire room 32. (5092)

FURNISHED SUITE—All conveniences. Campbell's Art Studio, 715 Baker St. (5127)

FURNISHED SUITES for rent. Apply Kerr apartments. (5094)

W.C. BLOCK—Housekeeping suites and rooms for rent. Terms moderate. A. Macdonald & Co. (5093)

LIVESTOCK.

GOOD GREY HOUND (dog) 8 months old, for sale. Box 602. (5077)

WANTED—Good cow, heavy milker, fresh or due to freshen shortly. Forward particularly and price. A. MacLeth, Broadwater, Lower Arrow lake, B.C. (5050)

FOR SALE—Eight pairs of good logging horses; some good ranch horses; sets of good logging trucks. Canyon City Lumber Company, Creston, B.C. (5095)

FOR SALE—White Yorkshire boar, 18 months old, $35; Tamlin incubator, 1-egg, $7. Marsden, Taghum. (5109)

WANTED—Sound, quiet ranch horse; also harness and wagon. State age, weight, price. McDiarmid & Squires, Robson. (5115)

FOR SALE—Cow, half Jersey, half Ayrshire; 5½ years, just freshened. Will satisfy anyone in B.C. for everything. Price $135. Also heifer to calve in March, $100, cash. Apply W. B. Pinerick, South Slocan. (5120)

FARM PROPERTY.

FOR RENT—80-acre ranch, 30 acres cleared; 15 acres in nine-year-old fruit trees; 15 acres in hay. House, barn and farm implements included. Apply Burden & Watson, Port Crawford, B.C. (5072)

WHEN REPLYING TO ADVERTISEments in Condensed Columns, kindly mention you saw it in The News—it will help you.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

BARRON, Cam, Ranguire, Leghorns, breeding stock, eggs, chicks. Heavy egg strains. W. N. Scott, Trail. (5021)

FOR SALE—A few pure bred Barred Rock cockerels; bred from eggs supplied by the Dep. of Agriculture. Price each, $4.00. Apply to S. T. Larson, Rock Creek, B.C. (5058)

GENUINE Trap Nested Single Comb White Leghorn eggs for sale, from heavy winter layers; 2 5 0 egg strain. Prices on request. Henry Perrett, Jaffray. (5116)

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for hatching; leading egg-laying contest, Victoria. Send for price list. J. O. M. Thackeray, Chilliwack, B.C. (5040)

FOR SALE—Cockerels, S. C. W. Leghorns from trap-nested layers. Mating list on request. Chalmers, Thrums (4923)

FOR SALE—Regal White Wyandotte and Barred Rock cockerels. Oborne, Robson. (5088)

FOR SALE—Choice, single comb Farris Strain White Leghorn cockerels. Also White Wyandotte cockerels. S. Smyth, Nelson, B.C. (5090)

BARRED ROCK Cockerels from heavy laying strain. Barred Rock hatching eggs. McDiarmid & Squires, Robson. (4907)

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Heavy laying strains. S.C. Rhode Island Reds and Barrons White Leghorns. Price list on request. C. I. Archibald, Salmo, B.C. (4982)

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Three turkeys, tom, two hens, prize stock. Also one Hercules stump puller. Will trade for potatoes or fresh cow. Give me your price for potatoes. S. Hayward, Salmo, B.C. (5080)

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Small house, two lots, opposite school. Bargain. Box 11, Silverton, B.C. (5133)

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A. MACDONALD & CO., WHOLESALE Grocers and provision Merchants. Importers of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Dried Fruits, Staples and Fancy Groceries, Tobaccos, Cigars, Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Packing House Products. Office and warehouse, corner of Front and Hall Sts. P.O. box 1095; telephones 28 and 23.

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C. A. WATERMAN & CO., Opera blk.

WM. CUTLER, AUCTIONEER, BOX 474; phone 18.

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E. W. WIDDOWSON, box A-1108, Nelson, B.C. Standard western charges.

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THE ARK pays cash for second hand furniture, stoves; 606 Vernon.

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KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—MEETS Tuesday nights in K. of P. hall, Eagle block.

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Civil Engineers, Dominion and B. C. Land Surveyors.
Surveys of Lands, Mines, Townsites, Timber Limits, etc.
Nelson, 516 Ward street, A. H. Green, Mgr.; Victoria, 114 Pemberton Bldg., F. C. Green; Fort George, Hammond street, F. P. Burden.

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Hydraulic Engineer.
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Financial and Insurance Agents, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, Accountants. Auditors, Assignees, Estates managed; 602 Baker St. Phone 254.

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FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished house, cheap; nice location. Apply H. & M. Bird, Baker street. (5089)

LAUNCHES AND MOTOR BOATS.

LAUNCH WANTED—Good reliable boat for family pleasure trips; no fast or speedy boat wanted. Must be a bargain for cash. Full particulars required. Apply box 5128, Daily News.

FOR SALE—Small tug boat and house boat, cheap. Apply P. O. box 833, Nelson. (5140)

WANTED.

WANTED—SPLIT CEDAR POSTS—Kootenay Lakes Cedar Company, Nelson, B.C. (5096)

WANTED—English billiard table. Apply to Daily News office. (5084)

WANTED—One eight-inch plow complete. Must be in good condition and cheap. Lawson, Appledale, B.C. (5136)

THE NEAL INSTITUTE.

"I never got drunk in my life," he said. "I never reached the point where liquor affected me, but lately I am beginning to wonder if drink is not getting the best of me." It was a blue and discouraged inquirer who came to the Neal Institute and told his story. When business was quiet he would go out for a drink. He never counted upon staying from the store more than a few minutes, but he would meet friends and minutes would grow into hours; how many times has his absence cost him a sale. But he realized in time that he did need the Neal treatment. Write for information, Cranbrook, B.C.

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ONLY $3 PER DOZEN for the Sepia photos in folders. We also develop films and make enlargements. Mail us your orders. Star Photo Co., Nelson, B.C. Studio in Alan block. Box 702. (4934)

MAKES WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR ELECTION ON COUNCIL

Legislature Committee Amends Winnipeg Charter—Other Drastic Alterations Affected.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WINNIPEG, March 7.—The law amendments committee of the legislature tonight made several drastic alterations in the Winnipeg city charter and reported same back to the house. One of the amendments provides that male or female electors shall be eligible for election as mayor, controllers or aldermen. Another provides for the extension of term of controllers from one to two years and another dispenses with the property qualification for aldermanic candidates. In connection with the latter two proposals a clause was inserted providing for a referendum being taken on the questions. Another amendment provides for the city going into the business of merchandising food and fuel in times of stress.

TO MAKE MONEY

go to its extreme limit is the aim of every good housekeeper. That is why she buys Zam-Buk when in need of a household balm—because she knows that it will give better results, last longer, and keep better than any ordinary ointment. A small quantity of Zam-Buk will give better results than many times that quantity of an ordinary ointment. It is, therefore, not only best, but most economical. Besides, as Zam-Buk contains no animal fat it cannot turn rancid, and remains perfectly good to the last application.

Zam-Buk's superiority is due to the fact that it is all medicine, whereas ordinary ointments contain a large proportion of animal fat and a small percentage of medicine. Zam-Buk is not only soothing and healing, but it is germicidal. This makes it invaluable as a "first-aid." An application of Zam-Buk to a wound as soon as sustained will prevent all danger of blood-poisoning.

Zam-Buk is splendid for eczema, ringworm, scalp sores, ulcers, abscesses, old wounds, blood-poisoning, pimples, boils and piles, as well as cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, and all skin injuries. 50c. box, 3 for $1.25. All druggists and stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Send 1c. stamp for free trial box.

ZAM-BUK

With the approach of Spring the Poultry Column will be one of the best read in the Classified pages. If you have any birds or settings of eggs for sale a small Want Ad. will dispose of them for you. Try one of these efficient little workers today. You will be surprised at the results.

NELSON NEWS OF THE DAY

Take your repairs to H. R. Kitto, 412 Ward street. (5000)

Fannie Ward in "Witchcraft," at the Starland Saturday. (5141)

The Mothers' club will hold a sale of work May 22nd. (5182)

Salvation Army sale of work and home cooking, Annable Block, Friday, March 9th. (5114)

Is marriage a failure? See the answer in "Divorce and the Daughter," at Starland tomorrow. (5141)

The Roma Rooms and Cafe are now open for business. Meals at all hours. First class rooms; 119 Baker St. (5117)

We will pay 7c lb. for clean cotton rags, white or colored, in large pieces, free from buttons. The Daily News. (4843)

The Pythian Sisters will meet tonight at 8 o'clock. Refreshments. All members are requested to attend. (5137)

A tea will be held at the residence of Mrs. C. H. Bean on Friday afternoon, 9th instant, in aid of St. Paul's Ladies' aid. (5139)

Regular monthly meeting of the Nelson Women's institute will be held on Saturday afternoon, 10th inst. at 3 o'clock, Y.M.C.A. Annual children's program. Refreshments. (5122)

CAR SHORTAGE DIFFICULTY IS A BIG PROBLEM

CHICAGO, Ill.—Congestion of traffic is always called a car shortage although the principal difficulty is not primarily or principally actual lack of rolling stock. The present shortage of cars, as officially computed, is the greatest ever known in the United States, but affords only partial explanation of an unprecedented congestion of traffic. Nor is it an accurate measurement of the congestion. When difficulty of this sort begins shippers order more cars than they need and when it gets worse they order in excess of possible supply. Finally when the congestion reaches the stage of a transportation tieup, as at present, many shippers quit ordering cars.

During the recent spell of severe weather the traffic congestion, or car shortage, reached its most acute stage. The principal shortage then was not of cars but of locomotives, the efficiency of which was reduced 30 to 40 per cent as usual in such weather. Such improvement as has been observed in the freight loading and unloading since then has been due to mild weather rather than to any concerted effort by governmental and transportation authorities to untie the tangle. These efforts have helped out further, though the shipping public here has not much faith in them. An artificial adjustment of traffic relations or operating expedients is sure to bring about almost as many new problems as it solves. These problems are all more or less local, but in the aggregate they become a national proposition. Any co-operation, voluntary or enforced, is good, and tends to raise the daily average car movement permanently.

The shortage of ocean ships was the primary cause of the congestion which backed up from the Atlantic seaboard, the Pacific ports and the Gulf of Mexico to all parts of the country. Ship space scarcity was felt in Chicago worse than elsewhere, domestically as the result of the separation of the eastern trunk lines from their lake lines. So far as the United States railway machine itself is concerned the principal shortage is and has been in the terminal facilities.

Trunk lines are double-tracked in all sections where population is dense. Some eastern lines are quadruple-tracked, and there is no difficulty in moving trains between terminals as a rule. The country needs more trackage in newer sections, which have been neglected for years; more double-trackage in the west and more equipment generally, but above all else, except labor supply, it needs larger and better terminals.

This is the most expensive improvement, because of the high level of real estate values. It is also the most difficult because of the necessity of obtaining so many different sorts of authority. The trend of present plans is to buy large tracks outside of the cities and to build joint terminals there. Chicago has led other American cities in this respect. Future plans must take into account the public demand for electrification, which multiplies initial cost.

It is significant that the railroads are not ordering cars in an anxious scramble. A pullman officer says there are practically no inquiries for freight cars and not many for passenger cars, considering that the passenger departments expect the heaviest summer tourist travel on record. The fact that orders for freight cars are small and scarce does not mean that the railroad managers do not want more of them or that they cannot afford to buy them. Nor does it mean that they look for a slump in traffic soon. It does mean that prices are high and deliveries remote, that their money is needed for something more important just now than additional equipment.

Western officers hope to get more of their cars home from the east and to reduce their proportion of bad order cars. Now they average 2000 cars deficit each on interchange and the average condition and capacity of the foreign cars on their lines is below that of their own cars. They also hope that the export tie up will relax. They hope for relief through the eastern car committee and the interstate commerce commission. So do the shippers. None, however, can say with how much good reason he is hoping.

Western railroads have a good many improvement projects in hand, the character and extent of which prove their faith in the future, but the aggregate is small compared with what it would be if they could read the future as they used to. Apart from the war crisis, they have peculiar perplexities at home.

Traffic congestion, whatever term may be applied to it and however the blame for it may be apportioned, should prove a blessing in disguise for the railroads. The transportation problem in its broad phases is considered largely in the hands of legislators and labor leaders.

The Shoe Situation Is Beyond Control

We and other stores have spoken lately about the sharp rise of leather. The news columns of the press likewise have noted that fact.

BUT THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION has not been realized by the public; they took it as part of the general rise in the cost of living.

THE MATTER IS MORE SERIOUS. The price of better grades of leather has tripled over prices before the war and is still on the skyrocket course. Sole leather is sold by the pound. It is now quoted at nearly $1.00; the price of select sole stock used to be around 45c a pound. Fine Calf and Kid are sold by the square foot. They are now 80c to $1.50, against a former 18c to 25c, and in White and Light Colors practically unobtainable. Shoes as a result jump in price overnight, often $1.50 a pair, and no one can predict the end.

SO WE CONSIDER it proper to speak of this to the public. They can form as good an opinion of the outcome as any shoe man. They say forewarned is forearmed; you may consider it advisable to lay in a reserve of shoes against eventualities. Authorities agree that there is no relief in sight and prices will surely be very much higher. Today replacement values are $1.50 to $3.00 more per pair than the styles we are now showing.

WE WOULD BE VERY PLEASED to have you call and inspect our very complete stock of boots and can assure you if you fill your wants here we will save you considerable money.

Spring Waists Are Arriving

A PRETTY NOVELTY IN THE NEW TUB SILK WAISTS—In Striped Effects, White with Stripes of Blue, Black and Mauve. To Sell Today for $3.95

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CREPE-DE-CHENE WAISTS — In pretty shades of King's Blue, White, Copenhagen and Black. We expect to clear quickly at Each $3.97

DAINTY WAISTS IN WHITE VOILE—Trimmed with Nile Green and Old Rose, in sizes 36 to 42. The price is exceptionally moderate. Each $3.00

Just Received

A NEW SHIPMENT OF WHITE MARQUISETTE WAISTS—Trimmed with Dainty Edgings and Fancy Buttons, from ..... $3.95 TO $5.95

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOIRE UNDERSKIRTS—In All Sizes. Colors of Old Rose, Mauve, Black, King's Blue and Cerise. Each $1.95

Another Popular Arrival

BILLY BURKE DRESSES—In Navy Blue or Black Serge, trimmed Cream Collar and Buttons. Each $12.00

The Hudson's Bay Company.

INDIAN CONGRESS AND HOME RULE

CALCUTTA, India — The annual meeting of the Indian national congress, which was held this year at Lucknow, was replaced by rather a remarkable letter written by Sir James Meston, the lieutenant governor of the province, warning the leaders to be circumspect in the manner of their oratory, with special reference to the cry of home rule for India. The warning was a most unusual one, in fact, no action of this kind has ever been taken before in connection with the congress by the head of a provincial government. The congress has, however, come and gone, and the government has not felt itself called upon to intervene in its proceedings. The lieutenant-governor himself came to the second day's sitting of the congress, and in response to the welcome gracefully extended to him by the president, the honorable Ambica Charan Mozumdar, delivered a short speech in which he expressed his sympathy with and interest in the congress.

In spite of offcial warnings Mr. Mozumdar devoted the greater part of his presidential address to the question of self-government for India—in other words home rule. The views he expressed were almost identical with those put forward some months ago by 20 members of the imperial legislative council. The kernel of them is the following:

"India must cease to be a dependency and be raised to the status of a self-governing state as an equal partner with equal rights and responsibilities as an independent unit of the Empire." Emphasizing the reasonableness of these demands, the president said:

"We do not fix any time limit, for the duration of the war is uncertain, and there must be a transition period through which the process must pass. But if we fix no time limit, we agree to no indefinite postponement, either. Some of these proposals can and ought to be immediately carried out, and there is no reason why they should wait for the termination of the war, while there are others of course which cannot be settled until the time for the readjustment of the Empire arrives; but we must be distinctly understood to maintain that this period should not be treated as a further extension granted to the present system of administration and its methods. There must be henceforth a distinct tendency visible in every branch of the adminstration to conciliate the people and inspire trust and confidence in the future policy of the government. On our part, gentlemen, we must be content to ascend step by step. It is no argument to say that you have long acquired the capacity to make the ascent. You might have 10 years before safely tried the experiment; but it does not follow, therefore that you can cover 10 steps, or even two steps at a time."

In another striking passage the president pointed out that bureaucracy had accomplished its work, had established order and tranquility, but had outgrown itself and its continued existence was fraught with mischief.

The congress passed the usual resolutions, but those dealing with the arms act, and with the question of volunteering aroused special interest at the present time. In moving the resolution in maintaining the right of Indians to volunteer for military service, B. C. Chatterjee, a barrister, said that to be a citizen of the Empire it was without doubt first necessary to be a soldier of the Empire. It had fallen to his lot to defend persons in a number of political cases, and the conviction that was borne in upon him was that revolutionary propaganda in India would disappear on the day that this resolution was translated into effect. The revolutionary recruiter would disappear before the recruiting sergeant of the King-Emperor.

On the resolution calling for the repeal of the arms act (which forbids Indians to carry arms without a special license) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the poetess, said she represented a sect which formed the mothers of men who they wished to make men of and not machines, and they demanded that the birthright of their sons should be given back to them. She came from a city where there was no restriction on the possession of arms, and British India could usefully take a lesson from the state of Hyderabad.

An interesting and perhaps, important incident of the congress meeting this year was the agreement come to between its leaders and delegates and those of the All-India Moslem league to join hands and agitate in common for certain specific reforms, chiefly relating to the legislative bodies in the united provinces, Bengal and other provinces. Some difficulty was experienced in adjusting the respective claims of Hindus and Mohammadans to proportionate representation, but these have now been settled and from now onwards it looks as though the main organizations of articulate Hinduism and Mohammadanism would speak with one voice on many matters with regard to which they have hitherto approached the government separately and even from opposite points of view.

BRITISH REPORT ON ELECTORAL REFORM

LONDON, England.—The conference on electoral reform in Great Britain, over which the speaker of the house of commons presided, has issued its report in the form of a letter to the prime minister. The conference was composed of members of parliament representing all shades of political opinion. The report is unanimous on the main points of electoral reform, with one notable exception. On the question of woman suffrage, the conference decided by a majority only, that "Some measure of woman suffrage should be conferred." As was to be expected the report is a compromise, but the fact that on such questions as franchise reform and redistribution, it is unanimous, reflects much credit on the speaker, who must have handled those difficult problems with wisdom, firmness and tact. The conference recommends that representation of the universities should be maintained. Those inter-related and contentious problems, viz., the number of votes that an elector may cast, and the redistribution of seats, are solved in a give-and-take manner which holds the balance fairly even as between parties. The conference recommends that a person should not vote at a general election in more than one constituency, provided that "a person shall be entitled to one additional vote in another constituency in respect of the occupation of business premises, or in respect of any qualification he may have as a university voter." With regard to redistribution of seats, the conference "accepts as governing any scheme of redistribution the principle that each vote recorded shall, as far as possible, command an equal share of representation in the house of commons."

The subject of redistribution as regards Ireland has not been dealt with by the conference. In large towns it is recommended that proportional representation shall be adopted. The conference also recommends that all nominations, and all polls shall be on one day; that returning officers' charges shall be paid by the state, and that candidates' expenses shall be materially reduced.

These recommendations have been threshed out in private by representatives of all parties. They dovetail into one another, and form a complete whole. Any attempt in the house of commons to alter a recommendation with regard to which the conference was unanimous would in all probability wreck the scheme. The important question to be considered is, whether a new parliament, which will have to deal with reconstruction, should be elected by means of existing electoral law, or whether work of such vast importance should be dealt with by a house of commons elected on the basis recommended by the conference report. Most people will agree that while the new proposals are far from perfect, they mark a great step forward in electoral reform. If party politicians will bring to the consideration of this most difficult problem that sense of patriotism and good will which has marked the labors of the conference a favorable reception in the house of commons is assured to any bill based upon the conference recommendations.

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Buys for Cash Furniture, Stoves, Old Clothes, Boots, Rubbers, Brass, Copper. Good prices paid for left off clothing.

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and ask us to call.

FRENCH CHAMBER CRITICISES CENSORSHIP

PARIS, France—Another debate on the question of the censorship took place recently in the chamber of deputies. M. Alexander Blanc asked M. Briand point blank whether the political censorship had been suppressed or not. On December 14, 1916, he said, M. Ribot declared in the chamber that freedom of discussion should not be interfered with, and the chamber suppressed the political censorship unanimously. But three days had barely elapsed before three newspapers had their day's issue confiscated. I demand, said M. Blanc, that the freedom of the press should be a privilege enjoyed by all and not merely by a certain section of the newspapers. M. Briand in defense of the censor said that the right to express thought freely could not exist in a country which was under the state of siege regime. No country has refused to sacrifice some of its liberties, and freedom of the press at the present time is impossible, declared M. Briand. Censorship is exercised in the case of military and diplomatic information and in the case of such polemics as are likely to profoundly disturb public order. This leaves a very large margin to the judgment of the censor, for certain articles which contain no military or diplomatic information, and are from that point of view harmless, may yet produce serious agitation in the opinion of the country. It was for this reason that the three newspapers in question were suppressed.

M. Briand finally stated that he had given full instructions that the political freedom of newspapers should be respected, but that no pacific or anti-militarist campaigns could be tolerated.

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Cars supplied to all railway points.

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Bungalow Aprons, each 60c
Girls' Hair Ribbons, 3-inch; two yards 25c
Miners' Shoes, 12-inch tops, $4.50 to $6.00
Men's Work Shirts, each.....65c
Flannelette Blankets, 12-4; pair $2.25
Bordered Scrim, yard 15c
New and Second-hand Furniture, Cheapest in the City.
SIGN RED ROCKER, 606 Vernon St

Nelson News of the Day

MODIFICATIONS MADE IN ORE FREIGHT RATES

W. B. Lanigan Hears Representatives of Mining and Smelting Interests at Conference in City.

W. B. Lanigan, assistant general freight traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway western lines, met with a number of representatives of the mining and smelting interests in Kootenay-Boundary yesterday and submitted to them the proposed special commodity tariff on ores in carload shipments from British Columbia mines to the smelters, with a view to ascertaining from them the probable effect of the proposed rates on the industry.

As the result certain modifications were made in the rates, as first proposed, from mines in Sandon and Bear Lake district, as well as from the Slocan and Granite. From the first named points on ores up to $50 valuation, the proposed tariff will lower the rates now in effect, but it was proposed to make a small increase on ores of greater valuation, as: $60 ore, $2.40; $70 ore, $2.65; $80 ore, $2.80; $90 and $100 ore, $2.80.

After some discussion and in consideration of the large number of tons of ore necessary to be handled to turn out a ton of concentrates, it was agreed that the proposed rates be as follows: $60 ore, $2.40; $70 ore, $2.50; $80 ore, $2.60; $90 ore, 2.70 and $100 ore, $2.80. The mines on the Slocan lake were given a corresponding adjustment.

The former rates from Granite which were as follows: $5 ores, 85 cents; $10 ores, 95 cents, and $15 ores, $1.05, were adjusted to the satisfaction of the representatives of mining interest in that locality present by making a rate of 80 cents on $5, $10 and $15 ores, the same reduction to apply from Nelson. According to the proposed scale the rates were to have been: $5 ores, 90 cents; $10 ores, $1, and $15 ores, $1.10.

The new tariff is regarded as a great improvement over the old, inasmuch as the rates have been made to take care of all possible market condition. If the price of metals should drop the freight rate would go down automatically a proportionate amount. Mr. Lanigan pointed out that this was the first time that freight rates on ores had been arranged to provide for fluctuations in market values.

Special Smelter Rates.

An appeal for a corresponding scale of rates on less than carload shipments made by E. W. Widdowson, being refused by Mr. Lanigan, J. J. Warren, general manager of the Consolidated smelter at Trail, offered to make a special smelter rate to offset the difference in the case of trial shipments from mines in process of development.

Mr. Widdowson contended that it would be a tremendous assistance to the small operator if he could obtain a rate on 10,000-pound shipments. In this he was backed up by C. F. Caldwell of Kaslo, who made a strong plea for what he termed the "baby mines." The company, he said, would do well to encourage these baby industries, as it would in this manner develop tonnage in the future. The province and particularly the Kootenays, he declared, were full of splendid prospects which might be speedily developed if trial shipments could be sent to the smelter in less than carload lots.

Mr. Lanigan pointed out that the rate had been fixed by the railway commission after five years of "threshing out" and that he would not, therefore, make any change. A request for special rates on less than carloads, he declared, was unfair and not business, as it cost practically the same amount to handle filled as partially filled cars of ore. If such a practise was begun, he said, on the strength of problematical growth of tonnage in the future, there would be no end of the abuses to which it would be subjected.

Mr. Warren then stated that as he realized that the Canadian Pacific Railway company had already done much for the mining interests of the province, he would be prepared to make a special smelter rate at the Trail smelter for trial ore shipments.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE PLANS SERIES OF LECTURES

Several interesting lectures will be delivered at a meeting under the auspices of the West Kootenay Farmers' Institute in the city hall next Monday afternoon and evening, when at the afternoon session H. O. English will speak on soils, seeds and crops, and H. E. Upton will deliver an address on poultry raising. At the evening session a talk on the control of apple scab will be given by M. S. Middleton, provincial horticulturist, and the subject of advertising and marketing of fruit will be treated by W. E. McTaggart. The meetings will be free.

LANIGAN REFUSES SPECIAL RATES

Hears Requests for Concessions on Paper from East and on Commodities from Coast

Special freight rates on shipments of paper from the east to Nelson were asked for by the freight and transportation committee of the board of trade in a conference with W. B. Lanigan, assistant general freight traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific railway western lines, yesterday and also a rate from the coast similar to that made by the company to Rossland to meet the mileage rate recently established by the Great Northern, since opening its freight route through Hope. Both were refused.

In the first instance, it was pointed out that the transcontinental rate from Toronto to Vancouver, made to meet the water rates, together with the rates from Vancouver to Nelson and Rossland of $1.56 per 100, made it possible for Vancouver houses to enter the jobbing field and supply Rossland cheaper than it could be done from Nelson, as the present direct rate from Toronto to Nelson being $1.46 it made it impossible for the Nelson jobbers to ship to Rossland points at the additional rate of 25 cents per 100 and meet the coast trade.

J. R. Hunter declared that in view of the large amount of paper shipped into the city during the year, the company should protect the Nelson jobbers by making a rate that would permit of them competing with the coast dealers.

Mr. Lanigan pointed out that if a reduction were made to Nelson, the company would be forced to make similar reductions all along the line, which, he declared, was out of the question in view of the enormously increasing operating expenses which the company was facing. The transcontinental rate, he said, had been made under compulsion to meet the water rates, via the Horn, only after the matter had been placed before the board of railway commissioners and the Canadian Manufacturers association, both of which bodies, he said, had declared the rate justifiable. The company could not make rates simply to accommodate certain jobbing centres, he said.

Reduction of the rates into Rossland amounting to from 9 to 13 cents per 100 pounds, Mr. Lanigan declared, had been made simply to meet the reduced rates instituted by the Great Northern, which, he said, was compelled to lower its rates on account of the shorter mileage it had obtained by hauling by way of Hope. The Great Northern, he said, was charging the maximum rate between the coast and Rossland on a mileage basis. So far as the company was concerned, he said, this had nothing whatever to do with the rate between the coast and Nelson, nor could he see his way clear to make any reductions, not warranted by competition, in view of the high cost of operating the system. He declared that the board of railway commissioners had ruled that the needs of a jobbing centre should not be used as a rate basis.

The members of the board of trade committee present were: T. D. Stark, J. R. Hunter, George Brown, F. J. Boles and E. F. Gigot.

W. D. TREGO TALKS TO FRUIT GROWERS

Advocates Linking Up the 400 Associations in Province Into One Cooperative Organization

W. D. Trego, vice-president of the Alberta Farmers, Calgary, addressed a meeting of fruit growers in the city hall last night on the need of organization and cooperation among the farmers of British Columbia.

The speaker advocated strongly the linking together in one organization of the 400 different agricultural associations in the province, now working independently along various lines, to market their fruit and other produce and the placing of fruit directly with the retail dealer without the intervention of the jobber. This, he said, was the basis of the success attained by the organization with which he is connected.

By the plan followed by the Calgary concern, shipments are made by express direct from the grower to the retailer, thus, he explained, giving the fruit, and particularly soft fruit, a better chance of attaining maturity before picking. Although the express rates in some cases made the selling price higher than in the case of dealers handling fruit shipped by freight, he declared that the superior quality of the fruit invariably commanded the price asked.

In concluding, he declared that his experience had taught him that fruit growers were for the most part honest but that the majority were woefully lacking in a knowledge of growing, spraying and packing fruit.

HOCKEY MATCH WILL DECIDE BET FOR SHOES

McDonough and Muirhead to Act As Goalkeepers in Game Between Old Timers and Infants

Additional interest has been added to the hockey game between the Old Timers and the Infants at the rink tonight in the announcement that a bet for a pair of shoes will be decided between Paddy McDonough and N. Muirhead.

The contention is as to which is the best goalkeeper and to decide the wager Paddy will play goal for the Old Timers and Murie for the Infants, the one who succeeds in stopping the most shots will win the kicks. A large crowd is expected at the rink to watch the game, one half of the gate receipts for which will be devoted to the patriotic fund.

Social and Personal

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Payne left yesterday for Victoria, where they will remain during the session of the legislature.

W. R. Salisbury of Salmo was a visitor to the city yesterday and was a guest at the Hume.

J. C. Huffy of Rossland is registered at the Strathcona.

T. W. Bingey of Trail visited the city yesterday and was a guest at the Hume.

C. A. Creed of Armstrong is registered at the Strathcona.

H. Giegerich of Kaslo was a visitor to the city yesterday and was a guest at the Hume.

M. E. Watts, Taghum, was a visitor city yesterday and is registered at the Strathcona.

Born, yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gibson, a daughter.

E. C. Wragge will leave this morning for Cranbrook.

J. E. Miller and G. A. Allen will leave this morning for Cranbrook.

Mayor and Mrs. James Anderson of Kaslo will leave this morning for Vancouver via the Kettle Valley.

Corp. Louis Bourgois, a returned soldier on duty at the Balfour hotel, was married yesterday afternoon at the Presbyterian church, Nelson, his bride being Miss Mary Eva Laws, of Montreal, to which city the gallant soldier also belongs. Corp. Bourgois was in many big engagements in France, and was wounded twice.

Charles H. Skeet of Winnipeg, formerly secretary to W. B. Lanigan, assistant general freight traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific railway western lines, who reached the city Tuesday night, will begin his duties this morning as chief clerk in the office of the district freight agent, Nelson. He succeeds R. S. Turner, who leaves for San Francisco this morning.

BALFOUR APPEALS TO PEOPLE OF BRITAIN

SHEFFIELD England.—A. J. Balfour had an enthusiastic reception at a recent meeting in Sheffield where he spoke in support of the recent war loan and urged the people to give up unnecessary expenditure and devote their money to the good of the nation.

The war loan, said Mr. Balfour, was a part, and only a part of the great national effort which had surprised and delighted the friends of Great Britain and which has astonished and not delighted her enemies. He referred to the British achievement in creating the army and augmenting the navy besides rendering absolutely necessary assistance to their allies. The people of Britain, he said, had borne incomparably the greater part of the sea burden of the war. They were bearing, and would bear, their full share of the military burden. They had added to their taxation in these years in a manner which neither friend nor foe had been able, or had cared to imitate. That, he said, amid cheers, was a very great record and occasion for pride.

Turning to the question of government, Mr. Balfour said free government by debate was attended by this danger, that in the stress of circumstances which made it necessary to throw aside the channels and conduits of their political activities they might not have the "strength of mind" to forget domestic differences. That danger, he declared, in this crisis had not arisen. The question was, he continued, whether this novel mobilization of the national resources was to be carried out to its full extent. To finance the most costly war ever known was part of that mobilization. It was a part in which all were directly concerned. Unless those who stayed at home, Mr. Balfour declared, were prepared to assist in the finances of the country it was in vain that their soldiers sacrificed themselves in the trenches; it was in vain that, day and night, in storm and in sunshine, their fleets blockaded the enemy and protected home commerce; it was in vain that with reckless courage they swept clear the waterways on which Britain depended; it was in vain that they protected British coasts and attacked their enemies unless they were supported.

Mr. Balfour then went on to speak of the need for all to realize their obligations in the matter of expenditure. There were countless people, he said, who ought to reduce their scale of living and ought to spend less than they spent before the war. That was quite certain. What was still more certain was that no human being, whatever the source of his income, what ever the class of the community to which he belonged, ought to spend more than he spent before the war without hard searching of conscience and careful examination of his duty to the country of which he was a citizen.

It must be remembered, Mr. Balfour continued, that the community can only produce a certain amount and by your demand, your purchase, your expenditure, you make it produce something which is not necessary for the war, you are, or you may be, by so much diverting labor from a war like purpose to the purpose of satisfying your own indulgence and luxury. That is the most important point of all. All we can do for the war is to produce men to fight, men and women to work on warlike munitions, men and women to work at those commodities that we can export and for which we can buy abroad the munitions of war. That is all we can do strictly from a warlike point of view.

In conclusion, Mr. Balfour said he was sure everybody in the country realized that it was not merely by risking one's life in the trenches or by undergoing the hardships and the dangers which, from far-off Mesopotamia to the stormy seas of the Hebrides British soldiers and sailors were undergoing, but here in Great Britain, in every home among their own people there was work to be done not less valuable, not less important, which no less surely conduced to the glorious consummation of an early and successful peace, which they all so earnestly desired.

The Big Four

Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne for the cough. 50c per Bottle
Cinnoform Tablets and Throat Gargle, for hoarseness and sore throat. 35c and 25 per Bottle
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L. A. S. Dack, Esq., has instructed us to sell his household furniture at his residence as above. Goods on view morning of the sale.
TERMS: CASH.
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Green, salt cured, sound Cow and Steer Hides, 16c lb., Green, salt cured sound Bulls and Stags, 10c lb. Green, salt cured sound Calf Skins, 20c lb. Unsalted cured skins and hides, 3c to 4c less than salt cured. Culls, hides and skins, ¼ less than sound hides Dry Cow and Steer Hides. sound, 20c to 25c lb. Dry Calf Skins, sound, 25c Also wool and pelts wanted. Buy old copper, brass, old rubber boots and shoes free of leather and nails. The above prices are subject to change according to the market and prompt shippers get the best satisfaction.
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Fresh ground Coffee, 3 lbs for..$1
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Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Hot House Lettuce.

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