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The New Westminster News

The Weather.
New Westminster and the lower mainland: Light to moderate winds, continued fair and warm.

VOLUME 8, NUMBER 146. NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1913. PRICE FIVE CENTS

POLICY OF WAITING OUTLINED BY WILSON

United States Now Leaves Mexico to Settle Trouble Herself.

Americans Warned by President to Leave Trouble Zone—Mexicans Not Disturbed by News.

WILSON'S WARNING.

Washington, Aug. 27.—President Wilson tonight warned all Americans to leave Mexico at once. At the same time the American embassy and all consular representatives throughout the southern republic were instructed to "notify all officials, civil and military, in Mexico" that they would be held strictly responsible for harm or injury done to Americans or their property.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Congressional leaders said tonight that President Wilson's vigorous assertion of a definite policy toward Mexico would have the effect of staying in congress, for a time at least, open criticism of the administration and demands for information. Those who discussed the message agreed in the general belief that it presented a frank and full statement as to the recent negotiations with the Huerta government, and at the same time definitely outlined the American policy for the future.

Republicans joined with Democrats in the endorsement of the president's utterances. Thus far, however, there has been little detailed discussion of the plans outlined.

"The president's message is an admirable document," said Senator Bacon, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee. It sets forth the facts without reservation and puts us right before the world. Moreover, I believe it will have a calming effect on our own people, and a soothing influence upon public expression in the United States. The magnificent ovation given the president showed that he has behind him both branches of congress, without regard to party division."

Silence Is Golden.

House leaders likewise gave their strong endorsement to the president. "It seems to me that the Mexican situation," said Speaker Clark, "presents a case where silence on the part of most folks is golden. It is ticklish and grave. The president's address to congress on the subject is admirable—lofty in conception, felicitious in diction. In the very nature of things he knows more about a situation which changes every day, almost every hour, than the rest of us and speaks with a fuller knowledge. The most practical suggestion that he made was that Americans should come out of Mexico as rapidly and as soon as possible."

Mexico Quite Calm.

Mexico City, Aug. 27.—It was not until night that any great number of the Mexican people were aware of the character of President Wilson's message.

In no quarter did the message arouse great excitement, as the agents of the government, as well as the press dispatches, had forewarned General Huerta and his official family as to what to expect.

Huerta Not Troubled.

General Huerta had gone to Popola, a suburb, where he is superintending the erection of a dwelling. President Wilson's announcement of his policy apparently had not been of sufficient importance to cause the provisional president to forego what has been almost a daily habit.

For days rumors have been current that General Huerta would resign, or that he would at least accede to enough of Washington's demands to lead to a continuation of the negotiation of the negotiations. A cabinet minister said this afternoon that General Huerta was determined not to quit office and appears to believe that the pacification of the country can yet be accomplished by him.

As a proof of the progress already made in this direction, the department of war refers to the reports of federal victories in various parts of the republic, and characterizes the stories of rebel successes as falsehoods.

In any case the Mexican government believes that it can get money in some manner to carry its campaign to a conclusion and is inclined to regard President Wilson's policy in a light not altogether unfavorable, since it will result in the cutting off of supplies to the rebels.

First Seizure Made.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 27.—Fifty thousand rounds of rifle cartridges, consigned to Mexican federals in Juarez, were held up here today by government officials. The shipment arrived here Tuesday but the Mexicans delayed the exportation and were confronted with the annulment of the permit. The cartridges are held here at the Union station.

Sergt. Edward Johnson, a Mexican attached to the command of General Inez Salazar in Juarez, was arrested here today by government agents, in the act of driving off with a trunk containing 4000 rounds of ammunition.

It is charged that the cartridges were consigned for the Juarez federal forces. Johnson attempted to swallow the trunk key when the agents stopped the wagon.

AMERICAN TROOPS GO TO BORDER

Secretary Bryan Assures Assistance to Persons Leaving Mexico—All Consuls Notified.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Secretary Bryan dispatched long telegrams to the embassy and all consular representatives quoting extracts from the president's address to congress today, in which he reviewed the futile peace negotiations with the Huerta government and the policy the United States would pursue hereafter toward Mexico.

In these messages the consuls were instructed to give every aid possible to departing Americans, furnishing transportation and any other assistance to the needy. They were informed that a sufficient number of ships would be provided to carry away those in the seacoast towns.

Foreign governments will be notified of the action of the United States so that they may give similar advice; but the American consuls will help all foreigners in an emergency.

U. S. Troops at Border.

Within a day or two an announcement is expected of the mobilization of a large number of American troops along the southern frontier to enforce neutrality in the traffic of arms and munitions of war. President Wilson was in touch with Assistant Secretary of War Beckenridge tonight, but the nature of his communication was not vealed. It is believed that the president is not only preparing to strengthen the order patrol, but desires the strictest vigilance by troops already watching the international boundary.

WATER FIGURES TELL OF GROWTH

Building Inspector's Table Shows in Measure Westminster's Progress.

An interesting table showing the number of water connections which have been made prior to and later than 1904, has been prepared by Building Inspector Turnbull basing his belief that water connections, unless a period of race suicide sets in, are a barometer for population statistics.

These figures have been prepared for an eastern agency who are interested in the density of population, as dealing with the housing problem in Canadian cities.

Up to 1904 there were 1182 connections made and these are included in the following table:

1904	1182
1905	36
1906	59
Population 7380.	
1907	204
1908	214
1909	214
Population 11,063.	
1910	257
1911	375
1912	395
Total services to dwellings	2856.

Population 17,000.

Lack of Evidence.

Athabasca Landing, Alta., Aug. 27.—John McKenzie, charged with shooting at Chief of Police Davis last Friday night, was dismissed on account of lack of evidence.

LETTER FROM EAST ASKS FOR INFORMATION OF MISSING NURSE

Chief of Police Bradshaw received this letter yesterday:

New Haven, August 23, 1913.

Chief of Police:

Dear Sir,—Can you give me any information in regards to Miss Annie L. Cassady that was on the vessel that went down in the Alaska coast last Sunday morning? I got a paper yesterday stating that she was amongst those missing, but some were rescued and I did not know but she may be one of them. She was a girl that was left an orphan and I have taken a great interest in her. She was a nurse and worked for a Dr. Walker, she said in one of her letters. I got a letter a week before she said she was going to Alaska for a trip and so think she must be the one. I am, I think, the only one here in the east that knew where she was as she has kept up a correspondence with me. She has a sister here in the east. I will try and find her.

When she left me at New Haven last spring she had between one and two thousand dollars with her. If she did not take it with her it must be in one of the banks out there. If you can find out anything I will be obliged.

Yours very truly,

CHAS. B. WALKER.
176 York Street, New Haven, Conn.

From another source comes the information that Miss Cassady was a graduate nurse of Mercy hospital, Springfield, Mass., of the class of 1908.

The chief of police will reply to the above letter today.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL IS TURNED OVER

Michael Gowan Sells Out to Hansen and Swanson—Big Improvements Planned.

An important real estate transfer was completed yesterday morning when the business of the Occidental hotel on Columbia street was sold by Michael Gowan to A. O. Hansen and Justice (Gus) Swanson. Coupled with this announcement is the further statement that the new owners have made arrangements with the owner of the building to have alterations carried out costing over $20,000 in order to make the hostel first class in every possible way.

The Occidental hotel was one of the hostelries which came under the ban of the new provincial liquor act in the way of having to provide sleeping accommodation totalling 30 rooms and this arrangement is now in the hands of Gardner & Mercer, the architects, who promise to have the plans ready in a short time so that building operations may be completed before January, when the act comes into effect.

Two stories will be added to the building and an elevator installed, together with new furnishings throughout, Messrs Hansen and Swanson having given instructions to leave nothing undone to make the establishment A number one.

Mr. Hansen is comparatively a newcomer in New Westminster, though he was for a short while at the Royal City hotel, but after careful investigation of conditions he decided to go into the venture with Mr. Swanson, fully convinced that business here showed a foundation firmer than any city on the B. C. coast.

Mr. Swanson is a brother of Alfred Swanson, former proprietor of the Fraser hotel, and is well known in the city.

Michael Gowan, who has turned over the lease to the new owners, leaves next week for his old home in Dublin, Ireland. Twenty-two years have elapsed since Mr. Gowan has caught sight of his native sod and he intends to sail from Montreal on Sept. 18, making a stay of several months in Dublin.

MUSICIANS UNION NOW POSSIBLE HERE

Two Parties Talk to Beat the Band at Trades and Labor Council.

After Hot Debate Matter to Be Finally Settled Between This City and Vancouver.

The local musicians' union ghost, which for some time has been haunting street corners and making itself heard, especially after dark, was laid last night at the Trades and Labor council meeting, when after much producing of letters and various documents, and some talk with Vancouver union musicians that was all to the point, it was decided to hold a meeting this Sunday between the men of the two cities, and try to at once form the long hoped for local union.

Messrs. Boyer and Cox, of the Vancouver local union No. 145 of musicians, were at the meeting and although some speakers were prone to heated words, an hour's discussion saw the same committee of local men which has been trying to make a Westminster local a reality, again named to go on with that work, this time with the full understanding and promised co-operation of the Vancouver union.

Purely a Mistake.

The Vancouver delegates explained that there had been a misunderstanding in the matter. Their district had been defined 14 years ago as including all places within a 12 mile radius of their city, and New Westminster just came within that limit. Before

(Continued on Page Eight.)

COMPANY ACCEPTS BOARD'S AWARD

B. C. E. R. Notifies Union That Majority Report Is Favorable.

Some Parts Considered Unfavorable, But to Avoid Trouble Company Will Not Press Matter.

Yesterday afternoon the award of the commission which has been considering the question of the terms of an agreement between the B. C. Electric and its employees on the tramlines and in the carshops covering wages and working conditions was received from Ottawa.

General Manager Sperling stated last evening that the full outline of the award as presented had been considered and that the committee representing the various unions of the employees had been formally notified that the company would accept the award.

In connection with this announcement, General Manager Sperling said that the award was accepted although it was in many ways very unsatisfactory to the company, as it covered, not only wage increases, but additional working conditions, which will add to the difficulties under which the company has been laboring for some time past.

"In view, however," said Mr. Sperling, "of the companys' desire to serve the convenience of the public and maintain harmonious relations with its employees, the company has decided not to press further the points to which it is considered objection might with justice be made, but to accept the award in its entirety."

The award in full is as follows:

The Award.

British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited vs. Its Employees. Majority report.

To the Honorable, the Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Sir:—

British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited,
vs.
Its Employees.

The undersigned, being a majority of the board selected under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and amending acts, to investigate and report upon the differences existing between the above-named parties, beg leave to submit as follows:

The questions that were presented involved the usual dispute as to wages, and in addition a controversy with regard to working conditions. The employees submitted an agreement covering 45 pages of typewritten matter, whilst the company offered an alternative proposition of very considerable length. The result was that a vast amount of detail had to be examined into, there having been 32 public sessions of the board.

A preliminary question arose owing to the desire of the employees to embrace in the proposed agreement large numbers of men in occupations not covered by the existing arrangement. These were, in particular, auto drivers, steam electric shovel men, foremen, station agents, operators, teamsters and others. In support of their position they cited a provision of the existing agreement whereby the company requested all its employees to join the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, that being the official designation of the union whose principal membership is made up of motormen and conductors, and in general employees connected with the actual maintenance and operation of tramways. The company positively refused to allow any such extensions to be embodied in the agreement, stating with regard to the request that it had been made when the company's operations were very much less extensive and when personal relationship existed between the management and the employees, whereas at the present time the employees numbering over 2000 men, such personal relationship has per force in the main disappeared. The company expressed its willingness to deal with other unions if such existed, whose specific membership included some of the classes sought by the men to be included in the proposed agreement. It pointed out that no precedent for an agreement embracing all these other bodies of men could be produced by the association. It objected further with regard to certain classes that they were in effect officers of the company, and that in consequence its interests would be prejudicially effected by their belonging to a union; and with regard to the others, as already stated, they expressed a willingness to deal with unions organized specifically to protect such trades. This being a question of policy, the undersigned do not feel called upon under the provisions of the act to express any opinion, but merely to state the contentions of each side.

It should be added that a large number of men included in these classes have joined the association in question and are now members thereof.

Working Conditions.

As to those elements of dispute which were agitated before the board the first considered were the working conditions. The undersigned are pleased to report that with regard to these a unanimous decision has been arrived at, though not without considerable difficulty. The document embodying same is enclosed herewith. For your information, sir, and for that of the parties to this dispute, as well as for the information of the general public, it is deemed advisable by

(Continued on Page Four.)

ARREST NINE MORE CHINESE OFFICIALS

Summary Execution Now Common in New Republic—Some Victims Members of Parliament.

Peking, Aug. 27.—A crisis was reached here today owing to the arrest of nine more members of the Chinese parliament. Since the proclamation of martial law in the capital, arrests and summary executions have been of frequent occurence, several of the victims being members of parliament.

Many of the deputies have departed for the south in fear for their lives and the assembly of the parliamentary quorum has been prevented on numerous occasions, owing to rumors that the police intended to make further arrests.

The senate today passed a motion delegating the speaker and deputy speaker to visit Provisional President Yuan Shi Kai and ask him for an explanation of the arrest and also to inquire whether he still desired to govern China with the help of the parliament or not. At the same time the senate resolved not to sit again if the reply of Yuan Shi Kai proved unsatisfactory.

The lower house passed resolutions in a similar strain.

THAW SAFE IN JAIL FOR PRESENT

Fugitive Immune for Time Being from Immigration Authorities.

Women Cry "Three Cheers for Harry" and Ply the 'Kerchief While Judge Frowns.

Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 27.—Harry K. Thaw won three victories over the New York state authorities today and was locked tonight in the Sherbrooke jail, immune for the time being from the Dominion immigration authorities, after having received an ovation from the townspeople of Sherbrooke that would have done honor to a prince of royal blood.

So demonstrative was the scene in the superior court when, at the morning session, Judge Arthur Globensky refused to allow counsel representing New York state to be party to the proceedings, that the court subsequently warned spectators that a repetition of the cheering, chair climbing, handkerchief waving and general hysteria would mean jail sentence for the demonstrants.

Judge Says Disgraceful.

Speaking from the bench at the afternoon session, he said that never in his experience as a member of the bar and of the bench had he been a witness to such a disgraceful scene. It was carried out in the presence of court attendants and four armed Dominion police, who stood immobile while emotional women rushed toward Thaw crying "Three cheers for Thaw; three cheers for the British flag; we will give you justice, Harry."

Looking for Key.

Tonight, with Thaw's term of confinement indeterminate, and the key to the riddle unfound, there was a general exodus of those who rushed hither and thither after the fugitive's sensational escape from Matteawan.

Reunite Christendom.

Winnipeg, Aug 27.—"The reunion of Christendom is, I believe, the chief Christian problem of today," was the declaration of the Right Rev. I. O. Stringer, Bishop of the Yukon, preaching in St. John's cathedral today at the service which inaugurated that proceedings of the Anglican provincial synod of Rupert's Land.

Ask LaFollette, He Knows.

Washington, Aug. 27.—In a verbal tilt, marked by bitterness on both sides, Senator LaFollette today predicted the retirement of Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, the Republican leader, and others "of his type" because of their alleged failure to adjust themselves to changing industrial conditions.

B. C. E. R. MEN TAKE SECOND VOTE

Meetings Held Last Night in This City, Vancouver and Victoria.

Balloting Continues Today—Men and Company Confer This Morning and Settlement Hoped for.

The trouble between the B. C. E. R. and its employees in the matter of wages and working conditions will probably reach the crisis on Friday or Saturday of this week, although it is possible that a settlement will have been made by that time.

Last evening the second vote was commenced, which would indicate that the first vote was not altogether satisfactory.

The vote which was started last evening will test the feeling of the men, as to whether they desire a strike in event of the company not conceding any more points in the dispute, and will continue throughout today and Friday.

Last night's meeting, which was held in St. George's hall, was attended by 350 of the men, while an additional 100 gathered at 1 o'clock this morning after they had finished their runs on the cars.

Three Big Meetings.

Similar meetings were held in Vancouver and Victoria which were addressed by prominent members of the union, explaining the points now in dispute.

A ray of hope for settlement is still showing and this may become more apparent after 11:30 o'clock this morning, when the delegation from the employees again meet the company officials in an effort to thresh out several points which the men claim they cannot accept under present conditions.

Better Feeling.

The News representative last evening was informed that during the consultations between the two parties several points had been cleared up which had left a better feeling among the men, and there is a strong possibility that before the week has expired both sides will make an effort to bridge the existing gulf, which action will terminate all the strike talk and allow the people of the lower mainland, not connected with either party, a breathing spell for which they will be thankful.

At St. George's hall last evening the clauses in the majority and minority reports were explained to the men before they commenced to take a secret ballot.

MR. BOOTH HAS THEIR ANGORA

Coquitlam Council and One of the Leading Ratepayers—Special Meeting Yesterday.

The Coquitlam municipal council held a short session yesterday afternoon, when representatives from the legal firm of Williams, Walsh, Mackin and company, Vancouver, appeared to complain of the distressful Mr. Booth, Pitt River road, who refused to consent to a subdivision plan to the east of the road. They were unable to get the plan registered as Mr. Booth maintained that the Pitt River road encroached upon his property. The complainants were acting for Mrs. Alice Jackson.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Booth was politely cussed, the matter was referred to the solicitor and engineer with instructions to act as soon as possible.

E. J. Murphy, of the Maillardville picture show theatre applied personally to the council to reduce his license from $75 to $40, similar to what he paid in Port Coquitlam. He pointed out that he only gave exhibitions three times a week, and had spent $2500 on the house.

It having been discovered that the reduction could only be given by an amendment to the bylaw, Councillor Martin gave notice that he would bring in such an amendment for the approval of the council.

The vacancy in the police magis-

(Continued on Page Five.)

MEALY-MOUTHED OPPOSITION TO TEACHING OF SEX HYGIENE IS MENACE TO RACE

Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 27.—Scientists and educators of world-wide fame at the fourth international congress on school hygiene, in special session today, agreed with practical unanimity that the time had come when the attitude of the world's educational institutions toward sex hygiene should be revolutionized. They saw in the silence of the past on the subject a growing and real menace to the future of the race, that must be combatted by a system of education without exaggeration or morbid suggestion.

Public opinion, they maintained, already has reached the point where this revolution is demanded. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president of the congress; Rev. Richard J. Tierney, S.J., of Woodstock college, Maryland, and other prominent delegates discussed the subject at a symposium attended by the entire congress this afternoon.

"A remarkable change in public opinion has taken place in regard to sex hygiene," Dr. Eliot said, using the term in its broadest sense. "The policy of silence was almost universal. Medical discoveries have contributed to the shift in public opinion, which also has been moved by the many signs of physical deterioration consequent on the rush to city life.

SITUATION IN BURNABY ACUTE

Review of Financial Transactions Brings Out Big Crowd.

Reeve McGregor Defends His Actions—Councillor Macpherson, Leader of the Opposition.

Burnaby's hot political campaigns came back to life last evening, three months in advance of the usual time perhaps, but the crowd that filled the Burnaby public hall was bent on enjoying itself in its old sweet way, bent on making somebody the goat, and a few of the speakers, following the clearance of the battle smoke, were considering whether they had won a notable victory or whether they came in the also-ran class.

Right from the first there was something stirring and when Hugh Fraser, of West Burnaby, was nominated to take the chair the fun began.

The question at issue was the proposed financial deal with Messrs. Boulton Bros., of London, Eng., of a loan of $1,500,000, Burnaby giving in lieu, the unsold debentures amounting to $1,716,000.

On the one side was Reeve D. C. McGregor, aided by Councillors MacDonald, Stride and Van Vel, while on the other was the leader of the opposition, as he was termed, Councillor Macpherson, assisted by a majority of those present.

The issue was not an entirely new one to the ratepayers, as the matter has been published in the press from time to time, while a fair sprinkling of the audience haled from the Central Park district where the proposed loan issue had been threshed out the previous evening, with ex-Reeve Weart and Councillor Macpherson propounding their views against what they termed was an unbusinesslike transaction.

After some wrangling as to the time limit on the speakers, Reeve McGregor outlined the proposed deal in his terse way mixed with Scottish humor and, although heckled at times, made a good impression.

The fireworks started when Councillor Macpherson brought several incidents leading to the financial transaction, the main point being the $500,000 paving bylaw which he characterized as an unwise move to be attempted at this stage. Councillor Macpherson said he was against any such paving at this time, although at the first he was fully in favor of it.

Hide and Seek.

He described to the audience how he had been appointed as a committee to purchase horses in the interior, and how the councillors were waiting for him to get away before trying to shove through the paving contracts. He never made the trip, and although threatened that someone else would, told the audience that none in the council could purchase a good mule, let alone a horse.

He deprecated the junketing trips made by some of the councillors to Portland, Tacoma, and Spokane early in the summer.

In answer to questions, Reeve McGregor denied that ex-Reeve Weart had ever wired him offering to buy $1,000,000 in bonds at 87, but that the former chief magistrate had dealt through the office of D. C. McGregor & Co., Ltd., and in his offer made no specific figures to back up his offer.

One point which the reeve appeared to make a hit with, was his account of a meeting held in Mr. Weart's office a few days ago, when the present reeve was told that he would see the paving proposition was dropped, he would lend his aid in seeing that the Boulton Bros. proposition was placed before the people and ratified. Councillor Macpherson, stated the reeve, was present at the same meeting and appeared to be in sympathy with ex-Reeve Weart's statements.

Criticizes Attacks.

Councillor MacDonald upheld the negotiations made by Reeve McGregor and criticized Councillor Macpherson for making veiled attacks on the council.

Councillor Stride was the last speaker, and while endorsing the loan project, mentioned the fact that while Councillor Macpherson had spoken against the councillors inspecting pavements in the states, he (Mr. Macpherson) finding that he could not go himself, had attempted to send a substitute, who was a member of the council.

P. B. Brown was secretary of the meeting.

STRATHCONA TO SPEAK BEFORE N. Y. ASSOCIATION

New York, Aug. 27.—Lord Strathcona, Canadian high commissioner to England, who sailed for this country on Saturday last, has accepted an invitation to attend the annual meeting and banquet of the American Bar association in Montreal September 1. The association made public today Lord Strathcona's cabled acceptance sent just before he sailed.

London Money Harder.

London, Aug. 27.—Money was harder and discount rates were steady today. The stock market was irregular. Trading was restricted except in shares which are attracting speculators. Paris supported its favorites, but British shares were inclined to ease off, while Mexican issues were quiet and steady in sympathy with Americans.

The New Westminster News

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THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1913.

EDITORIAL SAUSAGES.

An editorial sausage machine on one of the eastern papers, not more than a Sabbath day's journey from the Canadian clearing house for religion, oozes over three-quarters of a column in a terrifying manner concerning the way in which certain American settlers in the Peace river district are waving the Stars and Stripes and declaring their nationality to all and sundry in that new field of agricultural endeavor.

The squib purveyor in question wants to know if the Americans up there intend to annex that portion of Canada to the United States, calls their gall sublime, intimates that Japan can lick Uncle Sam, suggests that the U. S. never had a war of any consequence except a family row back in '61, puts in a few "Godforbids," "Great Wests," "as of yores" and winds up panting.

Altogether it's really some effort, yes sir, some effort, but the weather's too hot for that kind of guff and, moreover, it doesn't draw any water with anybody except a few faded relics of humanity who haven't anything left to do but sit around and imagine the worst possible things that could happen and never will.

Just that sort of stuff which this editorial writer peddles is what isn't needed nowadays. There is no chance of annexation of Canada to the U. S. and the Americans know it. They know it so well and they prize Canada so highly as she is that they're investing millions here annually, which is sufficient guarantee in itself that there'll never be any serious trouble between the two countries, because modern diplomacy is based on dollars.

Nowadays you can learn anything by correspondence except how to make a living.

Jinriksha owners in Japan are putting pneumatic tires on their vehicles. This will not have any serious affect on the local manufacture of gin rickies.

Some of the states in the union just forninst our southern border are paying pensions to widowed mothers. It's a good system if the insurance men don't kick.

If the trustees want real, distinctive British Columbian names for any new schools, a label like Cultus Johnny school, or Skookum Dan school would stand out prominently.

There's a proposal to the front to beautify the Panama canal with statues, monuments, arches. It would look a lot better if it were decorated with the tolls prescribed in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

The longest fence in the world, twelve hundred miles in extent, is in West Australia where it forms an effectual barrier to rabbit raids, says an Antipodean paper. How about the great wall of China?

A Regina man has come home from England with what he says is one of the shoes worn by Captain Scott in his South Pole expedition. This paper's advice to him is not to tell that story in Missouri.

The Minneapolis chief of police refuses to load himself with the censorship of women's apparel. He doesn't mind handling drunks, but he draws the line at trying to put an embargo on Dame Fashion's whims.

A lawyer got a drunken ex-Royal marine off in Toronto's police court the other day by quoting a chunk of Kipling. Now it's up to some of the local habituals to try a little Paradise Lost on Magistrate Edmonds.

In 1911 there were 3602 persons killed in Uncle Sam's mines and quarries, which isn't bad for one line of activity.

There is no truth in the report that any land discovered by Stefansson in the north will be included in Greater Vancouver.

The Doukhobors don't seem to have tumbled to the fact that there are a few laws to live up to in this country, which lack of information or judgment on their part is giving some of the people of the Boundary country an interesting time these days.

WORST POSSIBLE THING FOR NATION

Lord Provost of Glasgow, Visiting Coast, Gives His Views—Object of His Tour

Victoria, Aug. 27.—"War," he says with energy, his grey head thrust forward as he dogmatizes, "is the worst possible thing for a nation."

And perhaps no man is better acquainted with war preparations than the chief citizen of the greatest man-of-war building city in the world. Through the open windows of his home Daniel M. Stevenson, lord provost of Glasgow, can hear the ceaseless clamor of the sledges as the rivetters work on the great shells of British dreadnoughts. He can see the tall ships rising like mushrooms from a seeming mere waste of debris, and finally sliding grandly down the greased ways to their homes on the wave.

And yet he says with perfect sincerity:

"Much to my regret the greatest part of the shipbuilding which is now going on in Glasgow is for war purposes. It is profitable for the Clyde that it should be so, but it is infinitely poorer for the nation."

A great pacifist this little grey-headed, grizzled-moustached leader of the second greatest of the empire's cities. Keenness and shrewdness and energy are his most obvious qualities. His penetration is never relaxed, and every gesture of the hands, every glance of the eyes suggest the action of a mind that is forcing its way through obstruction and definite oppugnance. These qualities have no doubt helped to place him in a position of enviable power and influence as the destiny controller of well over a million souls.

"I am hopeful next year that the celebration of the centenary of peace among Anglo-Saxon peoples will give all nations cause to think of the great futility of squandering money to the tune of $2,000,000,000 per annum (as Europe did last year) on armaments, not to mention the wilful waste of the flower of her manhood for two, three or even four years under the conscription laws. These men are drawn from the soil and from the countries' industries to waste their time in preparing for the coming of war."

"Let Glasgow Flourish."

The above terse sentence is the motto of the great city over which Mr. Stevenson is for three years the head. He was selected in November, 1911, and in explaining the system of civic government, he says:

"The lord provost is elected for three years just as the members of the council are. But one-third of them retire annually, so that there are always two-thirds left to ensure a continuity of policy. We have found this system to work very well indeed."

"Let Glasgow flourish" is a motto which Mr. Stevenson has done his manful best to make good. It is his great and vital interest in the city which has prompted his visit to Canada. The ostensible motive might easily be termed quixotic. It is this: During the past few months stories in various Scottish and English newspapers have gained the ear of the people to the effect that the immigration into Canada is becoming greatly overcrowded and that there is a likelihood of great distress prevailing among those who leave for the west this year. So wide a credence have these reports gained among the canny citizens of Glasgow that the lord provost has received hundreds of letters asking him for advice on the subject and in many cases imploring him to *dissuade officially emigration from* the Clyde.

On the other hand many Canadians whom he knew and respected wrote him to the effect that people who came to Canada in the same spirit as the Americans came—with the intention of turning their hands to anything that came up, even if it were labor to which they were unaccustomed, would in all probabilityt do well.

Object of His Tour

Mark the thoroughness of the man. Most mayors would have been content to adjudge the situation from the comfortable depths of an arm chair in the mayoral office. Not so the lord provost of Glasgow. He immediately booked his passage across the pond, packed his grips and came.

"What conclusion have you arrived at?" he was questioned this morning.

"I have come to the conclusion that my Canadian friends were jusiftied in their statement," he replied. "Although I can quite see that it must be hard for those who go for the first time into the remote districts to a life to which they are unaccustomed. It must make them feel that their living is very hardly earned. Also I belive that those who come determined to live in the cities and not face the hardships which are put up to new settlers, run great risk of being left unemployed for long spells, and consequently getting discouraged."

MUCH GERMAN MONEY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Montreal, Aug. 27.—That the depression in real estate circles was a thing apart, and that it had nothing whatever to do with the general trade and prosperity of the Dominion was the opinion expressed by M. L. Zuckmandel, a director of the German banking firm of Schlesinger-Trier & Co., of Berlin, who is a guest at the Ritz Carleton.

Mr. Zuckermandel is particularly optimistic about the future of Canada, and says that in the very near future German capital will flow into Canada, and that with the garnering in of the harvest there will be a substantial, general all-round improvement. Mr. Zuckermandel is accompanied by his son, M. Walter Zuckermandel, who is making his first visit to Canada.

The German financier states that large sums of German capital are already invested in British Columbia, and he predicts that when European finances get into smoother water with the settlement of the trouble in the Balkans, German money will flow to Canada in even greater quantity.

Mr. Zuckermandel has just returned from a trip through the west, going as far north as Yukon and Alaska, and states that everywhere he found the same healthy condition of industry and effort.

It is fifteen years since Mr. Zuckermandel's last visit to Canada, and he expressed himself last night as astonished at the advancement made here, especially in railroad and steamship travel, and says that travel has now become a pleasure rather than the fearsome thing it was at that time.

An Awful Penalty.

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 27.—Fourteen years without an alcoholic drink is the price that A. W. Hennings, of this city, must pay for a riotous career. Hennings imbibed too much liquor in Oakland one day, passed a bad cheque for $38.50; went to Los Angeles and woke up in Seattle. There he appealed to a detective agency to look over his trail, and when he discovered his delinquency, submitted to arrest, and was brought to Oakland. He was granted probation this morning providing he does not drink intoxicants for fourteen years.

THE MANAGER'S CORNER.

It is not only in this community that the interest in newspaper advertising is growing so extensively, but in every city served by first class newspapers.

Local merchants rely upon the newspaper to carry their messages to the public, because the newspaper is the logical and natural medium to carry news—and that is what advertising really is, news.

Many manufacturers seeking a nation-wide market for their product choose the newspapers in the best localities for the same sound reason.

Also we see both retailer and manufacturer uniting in a campaign of education and publicity on behalf of some meritorious product.

The public is learning the importance of advertising and learning how to profit from careful ad-reading.

Thus everywhere is this widespread interest manifest.

MUST BE CAREFUL WHAT THEY CARRY

Victoria Driver Fined for Allowing Friend to Ride on Seat Beside Him.

Victoria, Aug. 27.—Whether or not drivers of vehicles plying for hire are generally aware of the prohibition against carrying anyone on the box of hack or wagon other than the hirer, the fact was forcibly impressed upon William Kirby this morning by the imposition of a heavy fine.

Inspector James Palmer stated to the court that on Thursday he saw Kirbay passing along Belleville on the box of his express wagon, on which there was also riding another registered driver named Hanson, which was contrary to the provisions of the hired vehicles by-law. He had previously cautioned him on this point several times, and he was a driver who gave the department a good deal of trouble.

Kirby insisted that he had a right to carry a man to help with trunks and heavy packages, and he told the court that Hanson was given half what the wagon made. He admitted that he had been cautioned by Inspector Palmer.

City Prosecutor Harrison drew attention to the middle figure on Kirby's badge, which he obtained only a couple of weeks ago, being obliterated. The number is 258, but the black enamel on the 5 is all rubbed off, however that has occurred, not a speck being left, while the other two figures are as plain as ever and there is not a scratch on them. The prosecutor was also very curious about a consignment of goods which Kirby took from the C. P. R. wharf on Friday and which was not delivered to the consignee until twenty-five hours later.

"You and one or two other drivers seem to take a delight in failing to observe the by-law" said Magistrate Jay. "There are other men who have been driving hacks or express wagons in this city for years and who have never given the least trouble. You have been frequently warned about your conduct and you will have to understand that this and every other by-law is made to be observed and that it must be observed."

A fine of $15 was imposed.

CAN'T KEEP HIM LOCKED IN JAIL

Montreal Has Prisoner on Her Hands Who Picks Prison Locks With Ease.

Montreal, Aug. 27.—What is the matter with the bolts and bars of the new jail at Bordeauv—the jail that cost $3,000,000; the jail that was to have been finished two years ago; the jail which is now supposed to be the most formidable one on the continent?

One thing certain is that George Thibault, the desperate criminal who already escaped from the old jail, has found a means of defying the strongest cell door in the new institution of detention.

Bolts and fars, in fact, form no barrier to George Thibault. After his original escape from the old jail, he was isolated in one of the most formidable cells at Bordeaux, and yet a week ago last Friday his cell was found empty and the interpid Thibault was nowhere to be found.

Even after he was captured a second time yesterday, and placed in a cell at police headquarters, he almost succeeded in escaping again, with the help of William Bedard, another prisoner at police headquarters, who assaulted the turnkey with an iron bar. Only the prompt arrival of detectives frustrated the attempted escape just as Thibault had almost succeeded in picking the lock of his cell.

Mystery of Escape.

But how did Thibault escape from the new jail at Bordeaux? That is the most interesting question. The fact that he already escaped from the old jail did not surprise anybody, because nobody boasted that it was the strongest jail in the world. But the new jail!

Although Sheriff Lemieux could shed no light on the matter this morning, and although Deputy Governor Landriault, of the new jail, was most reticent, it appears that the desperate Mr. Thibault has found a means of preventing the closing of the new patent locks of the new jail.

Both in the case of Thibault's escape from the old jail and his escape one week ago from the new building, his cell doors were found fast locked immediately after his escape. This aroused the curiosity of the authorities, and they are not sure how he managed to defy the patent locks.

It must be remembered that there is a patent system of locks in use at the new jail which is supposed to be the best in the world.

IF BUONNANO FIND SHOME WRECKER THEN LOOK OUT

Montreal, Aug. 27.—After stealing and selling John Buonnano's furniture, Alfredo Serro is alleged to have spirited away his wife and three children and is thought to have escaped with them on a boat for Italy. Buonnano complained to the police today that only the four walls of his erstwhile happy home remained, and demanded that Serro be found, when he promised he would mete out justice to him. Buonnano did not care so much for his wife, Simonet, he said, but wants the children.

As he related the story to the police Buonnano said he had gone out to work early in the morning, and when he returned a note left at the house of a neighbor with the key, was the only relic of his home. The note was from one of the children, and simply said good-bye. Buonnano declared that if ever he saw the wrecker of his home he would administer primitive retribution on the spot. The children are 4, 7 and 13 years of age.

FRENCH PAPERS LEAD THE WORLD

Three Paris Publications Now Have Circulation of Million Each—Strong on Scoops

Paris, Aug. 27.—How many daily newspapers can boast a circulation of one million copies? Three only, and curiously enough all three are published in Paris. The Matin, the Journal and the Petit Journal, each numbers its buyers in seven figures and its development almost in a single generation from small unimportant sheet to leading places among their contemporaries is at once an engrossing record and a curious commentary upon the expansion of the French newspaper readers.

The Matin, which has taken the lead for some years, is now in its thirtieth year of publication. It was a two cent paper for fifteen years. In 1899 it changed hands and removed to its present home in the "Grand Boulevardes," at the same time reducing its price to one cent. It immediately began to grow amazingly. When it was a two-cent paper its circulation never exceeded 30,000 copies, but the reduction in price sent it up to 75,000. Since then it has gone up by leaps and bounds.

Averse to Big Papers

The Frenchman does not like voluminous papers, and the six pages of the Matin are quite enough for the average business or professional man, who makes up the greatest part of its readers, as it has the reputation of being the best informed paper on the continent. It is connected by private wire to London, New York and Berlin, and publishes all the important news simultaneously with the leading journals in these three capitals. Any important news arriving during the day is immediately posted up outside the building where it is read by a large crowd.

The offices occupy six blocks on the Boulevard Poissonniers, with a total area of 4000 square yards. Its printing machines, which are of the largest type, print, fold and stick 100,000 copies an hour. Its staff numbers 900 men and women, and its expenditure amounts to $6,000,000 a year. For paper alone $812,500 is spent, and $100,000 goes for foreign cables. Its advertising rates are high, ranging from one dollar to six dollars a line, according to position. The revenue from this source alone amounts to $12,000,000.

The growing popularity of the Matin is due to its successful enterprise. It was the first French daily to use illustrations and its reproductions now have reached a high state of perfection for a paper printing 100,000 copies an hour.

Biggest Scoops on Record

Thanks to its brilliant staff of reporters, it has made some of the biggest scoops on record. The Matin exposed Madame Humbert's thirty years' fraud, and was the means of bringing her and her fellow swindlers to judgment. But for the zeal of the Matin, other notorious swindlers like Lemoine, the diamond maker, and Rochette, the company promoter, probably would still be flourishing like the green bay tree. Its huge prizes to flying men have done a great deal for aviation in France. The Matin was the first European paper to announce the conclusion of peace between Japan and Russia, and to publish the full text of the treaty. This was due to the energy of their principal foreign correspondent, Jules Hedeman, whose name is well known all over the world. He is a remarkable linguist and speaks six languages with extraordinary fluency.

The editor-in-chief, Stephane Lauzanne, is a brilliant journalist. The brains at the back of the Matin are supplied, not by a Frenchman, but by an enormously wealthy Colombian. Maurice Buena-Varilla was born in the little South American republic. His brother Phillippe is well known as the chief exponent of a sea level Panama canal.

PUT THEM TO FLIGHT IN THEIR NIGHT CLOTHES

Montreal, Aug. 27.—Men, women and children rushed to the streets in their night clothes, escaping their premises just in time when fire broke out shortly before 11 o'clock last night *in the residence of Henry Lavinge, at* 173 Jacques Hertel street. Within twenty minutes flames had eaten into three flimsy wooden dwellings and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the firemen finally got them under control.

The blaze began in a shed at the rear of 173 Jacques Hertel and spread to the adjoining buildings in front, causing the tenants to flee for their lives. So quickly did they pour forth that several were injured by falls on the stairs. None of these injuries proved serious, however.

The property is situated at great distance from any fire station.

As the fire began in a shed in the centre of a congested block, the property of eight people was damage at an estimate of $5,000. Those who suffered most were Joseph Legros and Henri Lavigne, 169 and 173 Jacques Hertel; Oliver Montpetit, 150 de Blencourt avenue. The others were M. Caieb, John Brook and John Teale at 152, 152 1-2 and 153 de Beincourt, and Raphael Lassante and Robert Clark at 175 and 177 Jacques Hertel street.

MAY KILL HIS MOTHER.

Shock of News of Her Son's Death Hard on Aged Woman.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—Overwrought by the sudden death of her son, the mother of William Sutton, who is 90 years old, is in a very precarious condition, and it is not expected that she will survive the shock. The aged lady has been confined to her bed as a result of an accident some weeks ago when she fell off a street car. Sutton was found unconscious in a lane of Tecumseh street, where he had been put by two women he had been visiting on Wellington street. He died in the hospital a few days later and a coroner's jury decided that death was due to natrual causes.

The relatives of the unfortunate man are dissatisfied with the view of the authorities that he met his death in a natural manner and are leaving no stone unturned to discover the reason of his presence at the house on Wellington street that afternoon, when he should have been at work at the Massey-Harris works, where he was a foreman.

The women stated that he had been taken ill in the house and they had removed him to the lane at the rear because they did not want him to be found on the premises.

FOR EXCHANGE

Five and ten acre blocks in the choicest fruit growing and residential district in Fraser Valley.

Will take revenue-producing city house property

British Canadian Securities, Ltd.

602 COLUMBIA STREET, CITY.

Bank of Montreal

ESTABLISHED 1817.

CAPITAL (Paid-Up) $16,000,000.00
RESERVE $16,000,000.00

Branches throughout Canada and Newfoundland, and in London, England, New York, Chicago and Spokane U.S.A., and Mexico City. A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available with correspondents in all parts of the world.

Savings Bank Department—Deposits received in sums of $1 and upward and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum (present rate).

Total Assets over $186,000,000.00.

NEW WESTMINSTER BRANCH,
G. D. BRYMNER, Manager.

THE Royal Bank OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869.

Capital Paid-Up $11,560,000
Reserve Funds $13,000,000

A General Banking Business Transacted.

New Westminster, B.C., Branch.
LAWFORD RICHARDSON, Manager

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MUSIC.

MRS. C. C. FISHER, TEACHER OF pianoforte, harmony and singing. Pupils successfully prepared for examination in R. A. M. and R. C. M. For terms apply 603 Third avenue.

AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT.

H. J. A. BURNETT, AUDITOR AND Accountant. Tel. R. 128. Room 2, Hart Block.

P. H. Smith. W. J. Groves
AUDITORS AND ACCOUNTANTS. Work undertaken in city and outside points. 211-12 Westminster Trust Bldg Phone 364. P. O. Box 507.

FRATERNAL.

NEW WESTMINSTER LODGE NO. 1 B. & P. O. of Elks of the D. of C., meet the first and third Thursday at 8 p. m. K. of P. Hall, Eighth street. A. Well Gray, Exalted Ruler; P. H. Smith, Secretary.

L. O. O. M., NO. 854.—MEETS ON first, second, third and fourth Wednesday in each month at 8 p. m. in the Moose Home. H. J. Leamy dictator; F. E. Jones, secretary. Headquarters of lodge in See House corner of Fourth and Carnarvon streets.

I. O. O. F. AMITY LODGE NO. 17—The regular meeting of Amity lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F. is held every Monday night at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows' Hall corner Carnarvon and Eighth streets. Visiting brethern cordially invited. R. A. Merrithew, N.G.; H. W. Sangster, V. G.; W. C. Coatham, P. G., recording secretary; J. W. MacDonald, financial secretary.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

W. E. FALES—Pioneer Funeral Director and Embalmer, 612-618 Agnes street, opposite Carnegie Library.

S. BOWELL (SUCCESSOR TO CENter & Hanna, Ltd.)—Funeral director and embalmers. Parlors 405 Columbia street, New Westminster. Phone 981.

BOARD OF TRADE.

BOARD OF TRADE—NEW WESTMINster Board of Trade meets in the board room, City Hall, as follows: Third Friday of each month; quarterly meeting on the third Friday of February, May August and November at 8 p.m. Annual meetings on the third Friday of February. C. H. Stuart Wade, secretary.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER.

SPECIFICATIONS, AGREEMENTS OF Sale, Deeds, Business Letters, etc.; circular work specialist. All work strictly confidential. H. Barry, room 418 Westminster Trust Blk. Phone 702.

PROFESSIONAL.

CORBOULD, GRANT & McCOLL, BARristers, Solicitors, etc. 40 Lorne Street New Westminster. G. E. Corbould, K. C. J. R. Grant. A. E. McColl.

ADAM SMITH JOHNSTON, BARRISter-at-law, solicitor, etc. Telephone 1. Cable address "Johnston." Code, "Western Union." Offices, Ellis Block, 552 Columbia street, New Westminster, B. C.

WHITESIDE, EDMONDS & WHITEside — Barristers and Solicitors, Westminster Trust Blk., Columbia street New Westminster, B. C. Cable address "Whiteside." Western Union. P. O. Drawer 200. Telephone 69. W. J. Whiteside, K. C.; H. L. Edmonds, J. Whiteside.

J. STILWELL CLUTE, Barrister-at-law solicitor, etc.; corner Columbia and McKenzie streets, New Westminster B. C. P. O. Box 112. Telephone 719.

J. P. HAMPTON BOLE, BARRISTER Solicitor and Notary. Offices Hart Block, 28 Lorne street, New Westminster, B. C.

McQUARRIE, MARTIN & CASSADY Barristers and Solicitors. 605 to 611 Westminster Trust Block. G. E. Martin, W. G. McQuarrie and George I. Cassady.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

Re Lots 8 and 13 of Lot 2, and Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 24, 25, 26, of Lot 4, subdivisions of Lot 6, Suburban Block 4, in the City of New Westminster.

Whereas proof of the loss of Certificate of Title Number 9973F, issued in the name of Lachlan McQuarrie has been filed in this office.

Notice is hereby given that I shall, at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof, in a daily newspaper published in the City of New Westminster, issue a duplicate of the said Certificate, unless in the meantime valid objection be made to me in writing.

J. C. GWYNN,
District Registrar of Titles.

Land Registry Office, New Westminster, B.C., 18th August, 1913. (1913)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

Round trip tickets at single fare and one-third will be on sale August 29 to September 1. Good to return until September 3.

E. COULET, Agent.
New Westminster

H. W. BRODIE, G. P. A., Vancouver

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 an acre. Not more than 2560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a 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 sub-divisions 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 should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lease will 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.

WHY BUY FOREIGN CEMENT

when you can get as good, or better, manufactured in B. C., viz.: the the celebrated "VANCOUVER" Brand, guaranteed to pass Standard Specifications of American and Canadian Engineers' Association.

We would also call attention to our Vitrified Sewer Pipe from 4-in. to 24-in. in diameter. This is also made in this Province and we consider superior to any imported article.

We also carry a stock of Crushed Rock, Washed Gravel, Sand, Lime, Plaster, etc.

See us before ordering elsewhere.

GILLEY BROS., LIMITED

Phones 15 and 16. 902 Columbia Street W.

White Rock "The Playground of B. C." White, Shiles & Co., Official Agents

Where Is Willie, Why Doesn't He Write?

Queer Queries Advanced to Canadian Immigration Officer in London.

Saskatoon, Aug. 27.—In a speech dealing with the methods employed by the Canadian emigration department in attracting settlers from the British Isles and Europe, J. Obed Smith, Dominion emigration official with headquarters at Charing Cross, London, gave a most interesting address to the Canadian club at the luncheon in the King George hotel. There was a large attendance of members present, who listened with attention to Mr. Smith's description of his work in London.

Emigration was as old as the world, commenced the speaker, and even in comparatively recent times there were warnings in the Merchants' shipping act against fraudulent emigration agents. However, he would not go into the history of the subject, but would describe shortly the scope of the department, its propaganda and methods of advertising.

Large Staff

The London office had a staff of over 40, it being found that Ottawa was too far away to reply to the many queries from all over Europe, many of which required to be answered promptly. But in addition to the central office, there were many country branches, and in addition the booking agents at the different railway stations formed an invaluable corps of assistants to the department. These agents received a commission on certain emigrants, and from their positions were able to get in touch with many who had thoughts of settling in Canada.

The department made no apology for carrying on its propaganda in Europe. The average wage of the farm laborer was from fifteen shillings to fifteen shillings and six pence per week, and when these wages were compared with what might be earned on the land in the Dominion, Canada could feel that she was only giving these men the chance which they could not get in their own country.

Mr. Smith said that he thoroughly realized the responsibility of inducing emigrants to leave home. He felt it especially at Euston station, when he saw crowds of people saying good bye to friends about to set out for Canada, and it was brought very close to home when he saw relatives in tears when the time of parting came. Still the picture had its bright side, for those leaving were coming to the country of opportunity.

Queer Queries

Mr. Smith said that his morning mail contained many extraordinary communications. One fond mother wrote to say that Willie (aged 47), had not written home for a month. Would the department please look into the matter? Tom Knox wanted to know if his daughter could marry immediately on landing in Canada, or must she give notice first? Would arrangements be made for Charlie to have a room and a bath to himself? Mary Jane was reported to be married to Sam Williams; was this so, and was Sam a good sort? These were only a few letters picked at random from the mail and were given to illustrate the scope of the department.

The speaker then dealt with the advertising methods of the department. It advertised in the daily and weekly press and in the magazines, using probably 1000 periodicals. Publicity was also gained through books giving discriptions of Canadian life. Ballantyne's "The Fur Traders" had been the volume which fired the speaker's ambition to emigate more than thirty years ago, he stated. Again, the department kept up a press bureau, which sent out news items to the British press, so articles short and long, from the board of trade of Saskatoon, were always welcome. What he might call the missionary service was another method of advertising. Villages and hamlets were visited in wagons and literature was distributed. A school house would be reached and each child presented with an atlas with the nine provinces in colors, but not a word was printed about emigration. Lecturers also toured the country and between six thousand and seven thousand were given each year.

Mr. Smith stated that the department advertised in Europe as well as in the British Isles, and his statement that the authorities had such faith in the Canadian laws and the British institutions that they were not afraid of bringing men from under ohter flags, was warmly applauded.

The speaker concluded by paying a graceful compliment to the Canadian clubs throughout the Dominion, explaining that the colonial institute in London had followed with great success the Canadian clubs' plan of holding luncheons, and that these were now a feature of the institute.

PUBLICITY FOR HAZELTON MINES

Those Interested Organize to Draw Attention to Valuable Properties in the North.

New Hazelton, Aug. 27.—A preliminary meeting for the purpose of considering organizing a mine owners' association was held on Thursday evening. Several of the local people interested in the development of the mines throughout this district were present and there was a unanimous opinion in favor of the movement.

It was decided to call the organization the New Hazelton District Mine Owners' Association. It is the intention to carry on a campaign of publicity in quarters where it will do the most good. Every effort will be put forth to bring mining capital and mining men into this camp to help develop the various mining properties of promise. It is not the intention to confine the efforts to the immediate New Hazelton district, but to the whole northern interior mining district including Hudson Bay mountain and surrounding hills, the Babines, the Ground Hog, the Omineca and the lower Skeena.

A committee was appointed to draft by-laws and plan the organization and to report to a general meeting to be held on Monday evening next.

Another committee, composed of F. C. McKinnon, Duke Harris, Geo. T. Stewart and P. J. Jennings was appointed to look after the membership and they have started already.

If the organization is perfected next Monday night it is the intention to engage the services of a well known mining and newspaper man to make a thorough examination of the mines and to give publicity to his reports. In this way a great interest in the New Hazelton district will be created throughout the western states and along the Pacific coast and throughout eastern Canada.

ONTARIO IN GRIP OF FOREST FIRES

Pall of Smoke Is Suffocating—Narrow Escapes Recorded—Settlers Blamed for Trouble.

Toronto, Aug. 27.—Bush fires have been sweeping unchecked through many parts of Ontario.

Parry Sound District.

A special dispatch stated that in the Parry Sound district the fires had not been considered dangerous at first, but the continued drought and the heavy wind have added a new danger, and the whole of the country to the north of Parry Sound is in a perilous condition. Around Deer lake and Whitestone lake half a dozen fires are devouring their unmolested path, and the little village of Ardberg and Boakview on the C. N. O. railway were for a time in grave danger. The saw mills at these places are being guarded as much as possible. The latest dispatch from these places was considerably more hopeful on account of the wind having changed its direction. Communication with Boakville has been uncertain, probably owing to the fact that everybody is busy fighting the flames. There are rumors of several settlers having been burned out, but nothing definite will be learned for a few days. The special dispatch from Blackstone states that large fires are raging to the south and a quantity of the cordwood of the Canadian Chemical company is burning fiercely. It is a grim tale that is coming over the wires, the towns being apparently surrounded with fires, although they are miles away at present. The air is thick with pungent smoke, and falling ashes and cinders add to the fears of the residents.

Narrow Escape.

One of the most thrilling incidents of the fires that is recorded by Frank McCullum, of Parry Sound, who, with a little daughter of Mr. McGhie, of Whitestone, had a narrow escape, both sustaining burns. The flames roared around the two as they were driving along with a load of lumber supplies, and the man had finally to leave the team to take the little one to safety. When he returned the team was singed with the heat, and it was with difficulty that the man escaped with the horses, the load being left to the flames.

Haliburton District.

The fire conditions in the country north of Lindsay were reported worse. At Gelert the fire is very near the village and is beyond control. Grand Island, the largest island in Balsam lake, is on fire. In the township of Apsley, in Haliburton, settlers are in a desperate way and have applied to the government for aid. Wild animals are being forced into the settlements for shelter, and many of them bear marks of the flames. At Donald the chemical company has lost several thousand cords of wood. The districts between Bobcaygeon and Burleigh have a number of fires, and extensive damage is being done. All around Lindsay, Fenelon Falls and Bobcaygeon the air is filled with smoke, causing discomfort, while in the streets of the last two places it was reported ashes were falling and adding to the general anxiety.

Three farm houses and buildings were burned to the southwest of Minden. In the Uphill district the hay was all cut, but practically all the remaining crops in had been burned, in some sections as far as Victoria road.

Settlers Responsible.

Reports continue to reach the department of lands, forests and mines at the parliament buildings, of the extent of the fire in the north. Many of the letters point out that the fires have been caused by farmers and settlers setting a match to their marsh hay or berry patches. One writer states that a settler, disappointed at his huckleberry corp, set fire to the whole patch in the hope of getting better fruit next year, and others have started a blaze in the hope of obtaining other benefits.

Suffering in Muskoka.

S. H. Armstrong, M. L. A. for Muskoka, called at the department and was assured that the government was doing everything possible to relieve the situation. Mr. Armstrong himself suffered some loss by having a large field of pasture destroyed by fire from a passing locomotive. He did not think much could be done until rain fell over the entire territory. "The pall of smoke is so heavy," he said, "that you cannot see more than a few hundred feet. The air is hot, suffocating and choking. We have had no rain for two months."

On Lake Couchiching.

In a letter received from a summer resort near Atherly, Ont., the writer states that the smoke of the bush fires was so dense on Lake Couchiching that launches and boat parties had great difficulty in finding their way to points along the lake. One picnic party in a large launch bound for Jackson's Point had to stop and "lay to" for nearly two hours, the smoke being so heavy that they lost all sense of direction. They were finally guided safety by an Indian whose canae almost collided with the launch a mile from the shore.

CITY WILL CARE FOR HIS FAMILY

Young Man Jailed and Wife and Child Suffer—Foreigner Gets Two Years for Bigamy.

Hamilton, Aug. 27.—In disposing of the three charges of having procured money by false pretenses preferred against Frances E. Hale, the young man whose wife and child are in destitute circumstances, and for whom Relief Officer McMenemy has opened a subscription list, Magistrate Jeffs said:

"There is no doubt but what you could have earned money by honest methods, Hale. I am sorry that a wife and child are dependent on you for their living, but they will have to be supported by the city until your term of imprisonment is up. There are too many young men in this city who think they can procure money fraudulently and get away with it, and I mean to do all in my power to have the practice stopped. Therefore, I sentence you to Central prison for one year on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently."

Hale, who gave his age as 27 years, pleaded guilty to the three counts of having procured money by cashing a check made payable to S. D. Wilson for $4; procuring $10 from Charles Ellis in payment for the rent of a house he represented to own; and tendering an invalid check for $75 to Thomas Crompton in part payment on a house, and for which he was given $15 in change, the balance to go toward the payment ofthe house.

Two Years for Bigamy.

Nick Veselowitch, who last week pleaded guilty to having committed bigamy, and who was remanded for sentence asked, through his counsel, C. W. Bell, to be allowed to change his plea, as he misundertood the charge. His worship said the two-year sentence would have to stand, and when Mr. Bell asked him to take special note of his request, as the court stenographer is on his vacation, the magistrate refused, explaining to the lawyer that if that was done and the case was retried, the man would be put in the box and would have to commit perjury if he expected to secure an acquittal. Notice of appeal was given.

DISEASE DEVELOPS AFTER THEY LAND

Why Mnay Immigrants Are Deported—Closer Inspection Said to Be Necessary.

Montreal, Aug. 2(—An extra burden is being placed upon the charitable agencies of the city owing to the laxity in the medical examination of immigrants. Such is the allegation made by Rufus D. Smith, secretary of the relief society of the city, who has supported his statement by a number of cases awaiting deportation in each of which it appeared that the person in question had developed some serious disease within so short a period of arrival as to suggest that there must have been some signs of the disease only a few weeks before. As most of these cases were Austrians and inhabitants of southern Europe, Mr. Smith was inclined to the opinion that many of these people who had lived in villages or in the country were unable to withstand the change to a large city where, unfortunately, many of them had to live in conditions unfavorable to health. Some of these immigrants had been repatriated within a few weeks of their arrival in this country. There was much more celerity now, said Mr. Smith, in dealing with those cases when once the unfitness of the immigrants had been decided.

Those Deported.

Fifty per cent. of the 80 deportation cases since January last were Austrians, Russians or Italians, though mostly the former. Thirty-three per cent. were British. In the case of Austrians, most of them had been only two or three months in the country. Thirty-three per cent. of the cases in hand have had to be deported within six months, and 22 per cent. within two months. Tuberculosis has been the cause in 25 per cent. of the deportations. It is not clear whether they came through with the disease or contracted it among the slum conditions in which they live, but some are so bad that it is difficult to believe that the disease had shown no signs only a few weeks previously. Heart disease, rheumatism, insanity and nervous disorders are among the other causes of deportation. In the case of British immigrants the time is generally longer between their arrival and deportation.

"The chief trouble is with the medical examination," asserted Mr. Smith, "for in nearly all these cases deportation is necessary on account of chronic and organic disease. We as a society do not, of course, touch the many cases which necessitate deportation on account of criminal acts or character, as these go through the police courts; the cases we handle are such as arise from the poverty and distress side. Much of the distress which is now coming to the charity organization society, I can safely say, arises from immigration of this sort. The strong and able-bodied can find work, but immigrants who are sick or handicapped in any way fall to the ground. It will be seen then that stricter medical examination at this time could create no hardship for the labor market; yet at the same time it would undoubtedly prevent such gratuitous misery and distress of the sort we touch."

A FEW REASONS WHY

The Sale of the $140,000 Stock of Lees Limited is Such a Remarkable Success

Because the merchandise is reliable and dependable.

Because our business methods are straightforward; there is no misrepresentation or juggling of prices. Original price tags will be found on each article.

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Call and Examine Our Stock and Prices.

McALLISTERS LIMITED

Successors to Lees Limited

674-678 Columbia Street New Westminster

TRIED TO KILL HER SEVEN WAYS

Wife Says Husband Used Dynamite, Gun, Acid and Other Means to Become Widower.

Mineapolis, Minn., Aug. 27.—If the story of Mrs. Emily Bren, Hopkins, is true, her husband, George S. Bren, is the most peevish man in the world.

He tried seven different methods in his attempts to murder her, she declared in court today, using everything from dynamite to arson.

Here is what he did, according to his wife:

Put dynamite in the cook stove, blowing it to pieces.

Tried to force her to drink carbolic acid.

Fired a revolver at her.

Choked her.

Set fire to the house.

Tried to brain her with a stick of cordwood.

Tried to cut her throat with a razor.

Other Little Outbreaks.

Outside of these outbreaks and a few little things attacking the children with clubs and his fists, throwing the baby about, cutting the telephone wires with an ax so his wife could not phone for help, chasing his young son into the woods at the point of a gun, breaking the furniture, swearing at her and kicking, striking and biting her, Mrs. Bren says her life was one of quiet and peace.

She applied to Judge Wilbur F. Booth for a restraining order preventing her husband from annoying her until after her suit for divorce is heard.

"Where is he?" asked the judge.

"In the workhouse," was the answer.

Order is Granted.

"I don't see how he can annoy you from there," said Judge Booth. Then it was explained that Bren would soon be released from the workhouse where he is serving thirty days for disorderly conduct, and the restraining order was issued.

The Brens have five children, ranging in age from 6 to 16. Mrs Bren asks for the care of them all.

According to Mrs. Bren's complaint, when her husband put the dynamite in the cook stove the stove was blown to bits when she lighted a fire, and part of the kitchen was wrecked.

They have been married 17 years. He is 42 and she is 38.

CATTLE FOR EXHIBITION WILL NOT BE TESTED

U. S. Government Will Allow Canadian Animals to Enter.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—The tuberculin test requirements covering the importation of cattle from Canada have been waived, temporarily, by the department of agriculture in the case of horses and cattle to be brought to the United States for the purpose of exhibiting at the Ogdensburg, N. Y., fair, to be held next month.

The order, empowering the chief of the bureau of animal industry, of the department of agriculture to waive the test, contains the following provisions:

"The chief of the bureau of animal industry may, by written order, waive the tuberculin test requirement for cattle which are to be imported temporarily for exhibition purposes, provided such cattle are accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of tuberculin test by a veterinarian in the employ of, and receiving a salary from the Canadian government, made not more than six months previously, and an affidavit by the owner or importer stating that the said certificate of tuberculin test refers to the cattle in question.

"Any such cattle which are not sold to remain the United States shall be returned immediately to Canada at the close of the exhibition. The department must be notified of any Canadian cattle which still remain in the United States, not tested, and the tuberculin test will be applied to them by an inspector of this department before shipment to destination.

"All cattle, sheep and swine intended for exhibition purposes must be shipped directly to the exhibition grounds and must not be unloaded in any public stock yards."

WANTS FREE SPEECH AND WANTS IT SO

Toronto, Aug. 27.—A. H. Hassard, K.C., appeared in the police court for Matthew Wayman, the socialist, who was charged with obstructing the traffic at his last Sunday night meeting. Justice Cohen, who fined Wayman three weeks ago, and whose decision is now being appealed, declined to try the case, and remanded it till the morning court. Mr. Hassard didn't like that a little bit. He wanted the case remanded week to week until the appeal had been heard.

The Socialists claim that they are being discriminated against, and under by-law 4,317, the preaching on the streets is permissable, but certain political intrigues are aiming to so persecute them that they will be compelled to withdraw from the streets.

"I'll not pay. I'll not pay. I'll fight to the last ditch," declared Mr. B. M. Johnson, when assured by a constable that he passed a street car on the wrong side of the street and by the magistrate that he must pay five dollars for it.

"There is always the alternative," said the assistant deputy chief constable, motioning to the stairs leading below. "You'd better go around and make terms with the clerk."

Mr. Johnson went around and a whispered conversation in which "I'll not pay" and "ten days" were distinctly audible. Finally Mr. Johnson pulled out his fiver, paid and got a receipt.

Fresh Water and Salt

WESTMINSTER PORT :-: PACIFIC COAST

JAP OUTBID THEM.

Enterprising Oriental Fish Collector Went to 27 Cents.

The upper river fishermen have done well this sockeye season and would have done better if an enterprising Jap collector of fish had continued in his bids for the fish. Opposite Port Haney on Sunday evening appeared a Jap buying fish for the Port Atkinson cannery. The current price at the time was 15 cents a fish. The representative of the Rising Sun stuck up a placard on his boat 17 cents a fish. His opposition went three cents better and notified 20 cents—25 cents advertised the opposition—27 cents replied the Jap. Collapse of opposition and the Jap went down the river with some 8000 fish.

Capt. Rogers, of the King Edward, came up river yesterday.

The big sea-going tug Peerless was at the city market wharf. The Helen M. Scanlon also docked there for some time yesterday.

The Samson was down river yesterday with Engineer Turner of the department of public works aboard.

The dredge and first big derrick being built at the foot of Eighth street should be soon at work, judging by the progress now being made upon them.

TIDE TABLES—FRASER RIVER.

For the Week Ending August 31.

	Westminster.		Sand Heads.			
Date.	Time. High.	Low.	Time.	Hgt.	Time. High.	Hgt. Low.
25	14:40	7:57	13:40	10.2	5:12	3.7
	22:35	17:35	21:36	11.7	16:35	10.1
26	16:10	9:00	15:08	10.9	6:14	3.0
	23:25	19:30	22:25	11.5	18:30	10.7
27	16:55	10:25	15:56	11.6	7:20	2.3
		21:10	23:54	11.3	20:12	10.7
28	0:55	11:35	16:26	12.0	8:22	1.6
	17:25	22:25			21:24	10.0
29	2:25	12:30	1:27	11.3	9:16	1.0
	17:55	23:25	16:53	12.4	22:14	9.1
30	3:45	13:30	2:45	11.5	10:04	0.8
	18:20		17:19	12.8	22:37	7.9
31	4:50	0:25	3:52	11.8	10:49	1.0
	18:45	14:05	17:46	12.9	23:38	6.6

COMPANY ACCEPTS BOARD'S AWARD

(Continued from Page One.)

the undersigned to state on what principles they acted in fixing both the working conditions and the wages schedule.

In dealing with the former the objects aimed at were to give the company absolute control of all features that seemed vital to the operation and maintenance of their railway system. The undersigned consider that the people who furnish the capital to carry on an enterprise such as this must have a free hand in that which vitally concerns its maintenance and operation. Per contra as far as could consistently with the acceptance of this principle be done where the safety and comfort of the men were involved, the undersigned have endeavored, in fixing the working conditions, to make these features paramount and binding on the company.

Permanent Ocupation.

A further principle in favor of the men was to secure to them permanence of occupation and retention of seniority. It was thought that men entering a service such as this should have the right to look forward to security in their positions so long as they were efficient and so long as the operations of the company required the existence of such positions, and further that the men should subject to said qualifications, be assured of such seniority as they had acquired by length of service. This view was strongly combated by the company on the ground that it was an infringement of the principle of control on their part. The undersigned have endeavored to provide against any difficulties arising on this score by giving to the company an absolute right of dismissal where inefficiency is proven. On the other hand, to guard against improper dismissal by subordinates, every employee has been given the right of appeal, in case of dismissal for inefficiency, to the general manager of the company, whose decision is made final. The consequence of the adoption of this principle is, that, if through slack times the permanent force of the company is reduced, the members thereof will have the right of securing again the occupation or the situations which they had before such reductions, the last man on being the first man off, and the last man put off being the first man put on. The seniority of the men, which is a principle admitted by the company and highly valued by the employees, is thus preserved. The adoption of this view the undersigned consider has an important bearing on the question of wages, for a man is obviously better off who has assurance of permanent employment and of situation for the whole period of his working life even at a lower but constant rate of pay than his mate who alternates periods of higher pay with others of non-employment and who can never count absolutely on definite continuous future employment. The employees under the working conditions as approved can, if they so desire, make definite commitments to purchase homes and lay plans extending over years without fear of dismissal from their posts.

It would be useless to burden this report with the details of how these principles were applied, but the fact that a unanimous decision has been arrived at gives some confidence to the undersigned that such application has in the main been justly made.

Schedule of Wages.

With regard to the schedule of wages, the undersigned have, with regret, to state that a unanimous decision could not be reached. For the reasons already given, the principles acted upon by them in fixing the schedule will be herein outlined. A majority of the board conceive that wages under the present constitution of society are governed in the last analysis by the law of supply and demand. They further believe that in adjusting same that law must be modified to the extent of paying every man a living wage, particularly in the case of corporations such as the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, which operates by virtue of franchises received from the people.

By a living wage the undersigned do not understand an amount merely sufficient to enable employees to keep body and soul together. In any business such as that of maintenance and operation of street railways it is believed that the wages should be such as to justify a young man to make a life career of it, that is, that the wage schedule should be such as to enable him, by the exercise of that thrift and economy, which is compulsory on all persons not born with a silver spoon in their mouths, to within a reasonable time found a home and rear a family. This view involved the consideration of the present high cost of living, as to which more will be said hereafter.

Motormen and Conductors.

Dealing first with the wages of motormen and conductors on city and suburban lines, it is almost a universal practise in the street railway business to fix the wage schedule by a step rate. Men enter the service at a comparatively low rate of pay and rise year by year to a maximum. The length of time required to attain this maximum varies greatly in Canada and the United States. In the case of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, it was four years, which period it is proposed to continue in the schedule approved of by the undersigned. This is a shorter period than the average obtaining on roads in Canada and the United States. The undersigned have endeavored, in fixing the schedule, to make it such that even under present conditions a young man entering the employ of the company at 21, should, by the time he is 26 or 27 years of age, be in a position to marry and to face the responsibilities thereby involved without fear of the future, and for this reason they have raised the minimum rate, which was 22 cents per hour, rising to 25 cents after the first three months and to 27 cents at the end of the first six months, to 27 cents flat for the first year. They have not interfered with the rates for subsequent years, as they believe any increase could not be justified on the principles above outlined.

Comparison of the maximum rate of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, with that of other electric railways in Canada and the United States shows that their maximum rate of 35 cents for city and suburban lines is the highest paid anywhere except in six cases. Three of these are municipal lines, Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary, where the municipal treasury can be called upon to make up any deficit, and where obviously considerations other than purely economic ones would operate in fixing the rate schedule.

Two of the other exceptions are Butte, Montana, and Missoula, Montana. These systems operate but few miles of railway in mining towns and under conditions that would not make any comparison, in the opinion of the undersigned, fair as between them and the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited.

The last exception is that of Oakland, California. This road does operate on a basis which would make comparison just as between it and the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, but it is pointed out that the higher maximum paid by it was obtained at a time when the road was in a very precarious condition financially, so much so that a labor struggle would in all probability have landed it in bankruptcy, and that since that time it has passed into the hands of a committee of shareholders who hold it somewhat in the manner of a receivership for the protection of those owning its common stock. It pays no dividends and obviously is still in a position where labour troubles of any magnitude would almost inevitably force it into insolvency.

Cost of Living Increase.

It was strenuously argued on behalf of the men that, inasmuch as the cost of living had undoubtedly increased since 1910, when this maximum of 35 cents was fixed by agreement between them and the British Columbia Electric Railway Company Limited, that therefore it must be raised. Much evidence was given before the board on the question of this increased cost. The third member, Mr. Cotsworth, an actuary of repute, calculated that it amounted to 16 per cent. on an average in the three coast cities. The undersigned, whilst not convinced that this percentage is absolutely correct, because of the premises used in deducting same, freely admit that a very considerable increase in the cost of living has taken place within the last three years in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, and that possibly the percentage named is not excessive. A somewhat, though possibly not an identical increase, has, however, taken place throughout Canada, the figures furnished by Mr. Cotsworth showing an average increase for the whole Dominion of 11.4 per cent.

It is true that, as a result of not raising the maximum the total increase in the cost of living, whatever it amounts to, falls entirely on the shoulders of such men as were in the 35 cent class three years ago. Whilst this is an unfortunate, it is without doubt not an exceptional condition. All people working on salaries who have not had their wages increased in the last three years (and they include, the undersigned believe, the great majority of salaried people on the coast, no matter what their walk in life) have to face the same problem. On the other hand, it is to be remembered that it is only those who were in the 35 cent class three years ago that can justly make this complaint. All others, owing to the step rate, have had their wages increased each year under the wages schedule to an extent which, in the opinion of the undersigned, equals at any rate the increased percentage in the cost of living.

As to whether 35 cents per hour men of three years ago are getting a fair living wage under the proposed schedule which grants them no increase, the majority believe the chief guides to be followed are two comparisons: First, a comparison between earnings at that rate and earnings at the cost in occupations that may reasonably be considered as being similar careers in life, and second, a comparison between the British Columbia Electric railway rate and that paid by other corporations operating street railway service.

A Comparison.

Comparing the average yearly amount that can be earned at this maximum by motormen and conductors working reasonable hours each week, with what can be earned by, say carpenters employed in the building trade in Vancouver, the evidence adduced before the board convinces the undersigned that the first named amount would be very considerably greater than the second. It is true that carpenters get a higher rate of pay whilst actually at work, but their average yearly earnings are kept down partly through lack of continuous employment and mainly because climatic conditions stop almost entirely building operations during several months in the year. The majority have not overlooked the argument of the men that when carpenters are not working they are not cooperating with their employers in the production of wealth and that their share of such wealth is fixed by the rate per hour paid them which is higher than 35 cents, but in the opinion of the undersigned under present economical conditions in the fixing of the hourly wage for carpenters the fact that long periods of enforced idleness is an unavoidable incident of the trade, is allowed for. Likewise, it appears certain that a large number of employees in the civil service of British Columbia receive per annum a less wage than can be so earned by motormen and conductors; and that this is also true of a comparison between their earnings and those of a large number of store and office male employees at the coast.

It is true that the city of Vancouver pays ordinary laborers 37½ cents per hour for municipal work, but the great body of such laborers are not given continuous work the year round and further it will hardly be denied that factors other than economic and business laws influenced the fixing of such rate. Nor, the undersigned think, will it be controverted that a city with its power of raising funds by taxation at will within certain limits is in a far different position from a company which has no such unfailing reservoir to draw upon, wherewith to balance accounts.

The company further point out that as shown by their wage schedule sheets, men in receipt of this 35 cents per hour rate seem able to take time off to a very considerable extent. The arrangement of working the British Columbia Electric railway is such as to make it to a large extent optional with a man whether he work or not, inasmuch as an extra force of 20 per cent. of the total payroll is maintained by the company; and anyone desiring to take time off has merely to arrange with some extra man to take his run.

The British Columbia Electric Railway company Limited being the only tramway system worthy of the name in British Columbia, it is necessary to go afield to institute the second proposed comparison. In so doing, of course, the cost of living in the cities compared, as contrasted with the cost of living in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, must be taken into account.

The maximum paid on the systems closest to that of the British Columbia Railway Company Limited is very considerably below theirs; notably, in Everett, Seattle, Portland and Spokane. The board has no reliable data as to the present cost of living in these cities. In Canada, the nearest system that can be compared with the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, is that of Winnipeg. The maximum there is 34 cents per hour, which is the highest in Canada except that of the British Columbia Electric, so far as the evidence showed. It is argued that the cost of living in Winnipeg has not increased proportionately, and it is not as high as it is in the cities of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster. This contention is mainly based on the calculations of Mr. Cotsworth, which are founded on the retail prices transmitted to the department of labor monthly, by representatives in the various cities in Canada. To a certain extent, however, these figures involve the personal equation; inasmuch as the prices given are not those of identical standard articles, but are those of classes of articles, and obviously the judgment of different individuals will vary as to whether articles of a certain price should be included in a certain class, or not. An analysis of the Winnipeg and coast city figures fails to convince the undersigned that such excess in the cost of living really exists; or if it does, certainly not to such an extent as to absorb entirely the additional earning of coast employees because of the extra cent per hour paid them.

If ability to pay is to be taken into consideration, it need only be pointed out that the British Columbia Electric Railway Company Limited is paying 4½ per cent. on its common stock, which is surely not an exorbitant return on the investment.

For these reasons, the undersigned feel compelled to refuse to increase the maximum.

With the alteration made by them in the minimum rate, they believe that the average wage paid to motormen and conductors on city and suburban lines will be higher than the average rate on most, if not all other electric tramway systems, with the six exceptions already enumerated. It will certainly be very considerably higher than the average schedule of Everett, Seattle, Portland and Winnipeg; and, in consequently, the undersigned find themselves unable to alter the gradation, except as above stated.

Interurban Men.

With regard to interurban conductors and motormen, it is to be noted that three or four such systems in the United States do pay a flat rate, which, when compared with the average rate paid by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company Limited, is higher. These systems, however, operate under conditions with which the undersigned are not entirely conversant. A comparison of the average wage under the British Columbia Electric Railway Company Limited schedule with the average paid on the interurban systems generally in Canada and the United States shows that the former is considerably higher. Under the old wage schedule, interurban service was valued at 1½ cents an hour higher than city and suburban service. The undersigned can see no just reason for interfering with this percentage. They have consequently raised up the minimum wage, which was again too low in their opinion, to that basis, and propose to allow the balance of the schedule to stand as it was.

As to the car barn and shop department, a comparison between what is paid by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company Limited and the Canadian Pacific Railway company which operates somewhat similar shops and barns in Vancouver, shows that the former rate is materially higher than the latter; and in this connection it is to be remembered that the Canadian Pacific Railway company is on a 7 per cent. common stock dividend basis, excluding dividends obtained from its land department.

It was further shown by the evidence in the opinion of the majority, that the British Columbia Electric shop schedule compares favorably with the wages for like works in shops operated in Vancouver by private individuals and companies.

In some instances the undersigned have raised the present schedule of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company Limited, because it seemed to them that such schedule was not a living wage. These remarks also apply to the maintenance of way men.

On the Chilliwack line, the wages had been fixed by a board of arbitration which sat in December, 1911, and the undersigned can see no valid reason for interfering with the award then made, if the principles herein outlined are to be acted upon. It was contended on behalf of the men that this was a railway line, and that the schedule of wages should be the same as that which obtains on steam railways; but the majority of the board are convinced that under present conditions, at any rate, this line is much more akin to interurban traffic than to steam railway traffic. The difference in degree was recognized in the arbitration aforesaid by the granting of a somewhat higher wage scale; and this, as stated, the majority proposed to continue intact.

It may be noted, in conclusion, that the evidence shows that the British Columbia Electric Railway Company Limited are inundated with applications to enter their service, even under the old wage schedule; and therefore the operation of the law of supply and demand appears to be entirely in their favor. It is further to be noted that men can be, and actually are, trained to perform the service required in the operation of a street railway, in a comparatively short length of time. In fact, a man is put in charge of a car within a fortnight of his entering the company's employ. He is, of course, not made a thoroughly proficient motorman or conductor in so short a time, but he does become able to perform the work, if necessity demands.

The undersigned have recommended that the present wage scale remain in existence for a period of two years. Present indications at the coast point to a reduction in rents at any rate, which, if it continues, ought to result in a general reduction in the cost of living. On the other hand, it is possible that this may be only a transitory condition of things, and that the cost of living may resume its upward trend in a short time. If it does, and if it continues its upward course for the period of the next two years, then in the opinion of the undersigned, it will be necessary to again consider this wage schedule, to ascertain whether there should not be an increase in order to make it a fair living wage scale.

The majority also consider that a mutual arrangement should be made between the company and the men whereby a limit to the number of hours out of the 24 any man may work, would be set.

Under the present conditions, men are tempted to place an undue strain upon themselves, thereby endangering their own health and likewise the safety of the public.

The proposed wage scale is enclosed herewith.

DENIS MURPHY,
Chairman.

HY. O. ALEXANDER,
Company's Representative on Board.

Vancouver, August 13, 1913.

It is stated that where the company's returns of 4¼ per cent. on common stock is noted in the award the term used should be "4¼ per cent. on the total amount invested in the business."

U. S. CURRENCY BILL MAKING PROGRESS

House Democrats Carry Measure Toward Final Approval—Several Amendments Lost.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Rejecting all amendments offered without the approval of the banking and currency committee, the house Democrats in caucus today carried the administration currency bill further along toward final approval.

Representative Harrison of Mississippi introduced an amendment to permit any shareholding bank in the reserve system to make reasonable charge for collecting and remitting checks and drafts. This was voted down but it may be reported later in a committee amendment.

Representative Henry, of Texas, offered a substitute for the entire note issue section of the Sharfroth bill which would retire national bank notes, gold certificates and outstanding United States notes and establish a government currency with a fifty per cent gold redemption fund. He said his purpose was to keep the reserves of the country banks at home. The proposition was rejected 68 to 13.

The caucus adjourned until tomorrow without acting upon another Henry amendment, which would eliminate altogether the section on refunding bonds.

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Pretty, new fabrics that are having such popular favor, here for your selection. The range includes about nine different shadings and designs. Blending with any shade tone. See those in show window with other new fabrics of special interest to those who would be right to the moment in style.

New Coatings You Should Inspect, $1.75 to $5.50

An examination of these new fabrics would be both a pleasure and revelation of what really beautiful fabrics can be produced in weights suitable for fall and winter coats. You would at once notice what little weight to such heavy coating goods and the abundance of warmth, making these the most thought of coatings we have shown. Cloths are Esponges, Lambs Cloth, Blanket Serges, Broadtail Cloth, Chincillas, etc.

New Rain Coats of Every Make and Size

Our present stock of new Rain Coats is double anything ever shown in the city. Values and styles were never better. Coats and capes to fit from the little tots to 44 inch bust.

A Notable Value $7.85.

Bought in a large quantity for special low price selling is this coat that we mention. Heavy grade green and fawn Parmatte, Raglan and coat sleeve; full cut and well made in every respect. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust. Special price $7.85.

Children's Rain Coats and Capes

In sizes fitting 3 to 16 years. Prices $2.25 to $8.50

Special Clearing Lines on Sale Every Day. Not Advertised.

Many of these items will make it worth while to visit the store every day during the balance of the month. Summer goods clearing in many cases at one-third to one-half former prices.

PICKLING TIME

Is Drawing Near.

We have a choice line of vinegar this year, especially for pickling.

Janes' Apple Cider Vinegar in half gallon glass bottles, per bottle 50c
One gallon glass bottle, per bottle 85c
White Wine Vinegar in half gallon glass bottles, per bottle 50c
Pickling Spice, per packet 10c, 3 for 25c
Whole Cloves, Cinnaman, Allspice, Mace, etc.
Choice Eastern Townships Butter 3 lbs. for $1.00
Fancy Creamery Butter 2 lbs. for 75c
Local Dairy Butter, per lb. 35c
Cooking Butter, per lb. 25c
Clothes Pins .....5 dozen for 10c
Old Dutch Cleanser .....3 for 25c
Liquid Ammonia, per bottle 15c
Choice Table Peaches .....3 lbs. 25c
Malaga Grapes, per lb. 15c
Hot House Tomatoes, per lb. 20c
Okanagan Celery (very fine) 2 lbs. 25c

If you want the best try

Dean's Grocery

Phone 386.

Burr Block. Columbia Street.

WESTMINSTER OPERA HOUSE

HARRY TIDY, Manager.

TONIGHT

THE LAST NIGHT.

BILLY "SINGLE" CLIFFORD presents himself in

"Believe Me"

A Merry Musical Stampede, Dubbling over with Mirth and Melody.

An excellent cast of dainty divinities who sing, dance and delight the eye. Beautifully costumed and properly presented.

PRICES: 50c. to $1.00.

Seats on sale now at Tidy, the Florist's, Phone L184.

The Bank of Vancouver

HEAD OFFICE: VANCOUVER, B.C.

Branches Throughout the Province of British Columbia.

Savings Department at all Branches Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received and interest at the highest current rate paid or credited half yearly.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Drafts and Travellers' Cheques sold, payable in all parts of the world.

CHAS. G. PENNOCK, General Manager.

New Westminster Branch: A. W. BLACK, Manager.

RACING

BRITISH COLUMBIA THOROUGHBRED ASSOCIATION

SUMMER SEASON AT MINORU PARK

SEVEN RACES DAILY

Fast Passenger Train Service by B. C. Electric

Greatest Meeting in History of Northwest

550-Throughbreds in Action-550

News' Sport Page That Everybody Reads

LACROSSE :-: CRICKET :-: BASEBALL :-: BOXING

ROYALS LOSE AGAIN

Westminster Cricketers Go Down Before Burrards—Score 419 to 127 Parsons Good Stickers.

Victoria, Aug. 27.—Special to The News.—New Westminster got a bad trimming here this afternoon when the Burrards, of Vancouver, after compiling 419 for three wickets, succeeded in dismissing the Royals for 127.

R. J. Beecham, of Vancouver carried off the batting honors and incidentally knocked up a record of the week with a brilliant 249. At no stage of the game was he not master of the Westminster bowlers, his strokes and drives appealing to the crowd. Twynman also batted well, compiling 106 not out.

Westminster, with such a formidable total to overcome, offered little resistance to the Vancouver trundlers until Rev. Bartlett and Canon d'Easum became partners, when the former by careful batting managed to total 50 before being retired, leg before, and the Canon carried his bat for a well earned 20. Scores:

Burrards.

R. J. Beecham, b. Hayes	249
D. Hood, b. Cave	28
Beatson, c. Hebron, b. d'Easum	13
Twynman, not out	106
Ivanmy, not out	6
Extras	17
Total for three wickets	419

New Westminster.

Cave, b. Ivanmy	6
Rose, b. Trynman	20
Miller, c. Bullen, b. Stark	1
Hayes, c. Beatson, b. Ivanmy	4
Wells, c. Killick, b. Ivanmy	1
Rev. Bartlett, l.b.w., b. Graves	50
Dunford, c. Killick, b. Twynman	0
Canon d'Easum, not out	20
Hebron, c. Beatson, b. Graves	4
Crane, c. Killick, b. Beecham	3
Tigar, b. Beecham	4
Extras	14
Total	127

WEST ENDS AND ALL-STARS GO TO BATTLE TONIGHT

The West Ends and an all-star aggregation mix on the Queens park oval this evening to decide the supremacy of the eastern and western portions of the city.

Sapperton has gathered together its best players, including the two Patchells, and expects to get away with the contest, but will have to step some in order to head off the following speedy players on the West End line-up: Stoddart, W. Morrison, M. Morrison, McDonald, Huff, Allison, L. Sangster, G. Sangster, Feeney, Storme, Pentland and Murray. Face-off at 6:15 o'clock.

SUDDEN DEATH GAME FOR BASEBALL HONORS

Following the challenge from the Circle F baseball club, which appeared in The News yesterday, it is probable that the championship of the lower mainland will be settled at Fraser Mills on Sunday afternoon.

Although definite word has yet to be received from Manager Fitzgerald, of the Coquitlam nine, regarding the date, from semi-official sources it is understood that Fitz is willing to meet the lumbershovers in a sudden death contest at the Millside diamond, the winner to take all receipts.

Larkin and Gay will probably be the battery for the Mills, while two of the star players on the Chemainus nine, who are now employed at Fraser Mills, are expected to play in the outfield for the Circle F aggregation.

The final arrangements will probably be made some time today.

They're All Guessing.

No little discussion is taking place as to the line-up of the New Westminster ball team which will oppose North Vancouver at Queen's park on Labor day morning. Various rumors are running wild through the city and some definite announcement is due as to what players have been selected to represent the city against the aggregation from the Ambitious City across the inlet.

The following line-up was suggested to The News yesterday by an ardent fan, who figures that they would be able to slip one over the bunch under Manager Jones: Silver, 1b; McCabe, 2b; Chaputt, s.s.; Weingartner, 3b; Larkin, p; Gentry, c; Mallen, l.f.; Williams, c.f.; Howe, r.f.

Sapperton Footballers.

That the Sapperton football club is determined to win honors in the city league this coming season is evident, according to information imparted yesterday, when the announcement was made that the annual meeting of the club is scheduled for Thursday evening. The gathering is to be held in Johnston's hall and all members of the team, together with newcomers and supporters, are urged to be in attendance. The proceedings will open at 8:30 o'clock.

GIVES FINE CUP

C. A. Welsh Donates Challenge Trophy to Local Gun Club—Last Night's Scores.

Shooting with the speed and the deadly accuracy that once won for him the championship of British Columbia, Clarence McLean was the star at the regular weekly contest over the traps of the New Westminster Gun club on the Lulu island grounds. Only one bird out of the 25 managed to elude the cyclonic Clarence, while Alf Turner walked away with second honors with 21. Dr. Duff, of Vancouver, made a good score, breaking 20, but he was not quite fast enough for the leaders, so had to be content with third place.

It was announced at the shoot that C. A. Welsh had donated a challenge cup to the club and it will be shot for at the tournament to be held on next Saturday afternoon, the winner to hold it until the first shoot next year, after which it will be up for challenge and competition once every month. This beautiful trophy is valued at $25 and the club members are very grateful to Mr. Welsh for the cup, as they believe that it will very greatly stimulate the interest in the shoots next season. Following are the scores made at the traps last evening:

At 25 targets—Turnbull, 18; Duncan, 14; Dr. Duff, 20; Turner, 21; McLean, 24; Eagles, 18; Price, 17; Welsh, 14; McGill, 17; Maiden, 18; Burr, 19; Fisher, 17; Dr. Duff, 19.

Baseball Results.

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.
Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Vancouver	79	55	.589
Portland	71	57	.554
Seattle	72	64	.529
Victoria	64	72	.471
Tacoma	60	77	.437
Spokane	57	76	.432

Yesterday's Games.

At Vancouver:	R.	H.	E.
Vancouver	4	9	1
Portland	2	5	1

Batteries: Ingersoll and Konnick; Hynes and King.

At Victoria:	R.	H.	E.
Spokane	2	8	1
Victoria	1	6	1

Batteries: Peters, Smith and Hannah; Narveson and Shea.

At Tacoma:	R.	H.	E.
Seattle	3	7	2
Tacoma	1	8	1

Batteries: Kelly and Cadman; Kaufman and Harris.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	82	36	.694
Philadelphia	67	45	.598
Pittsburg	63	54	.537
Chicago	65	55	.541
Brooklyn	51	64	.443
Boston	50	65	.434
Cincinnati	49	75	.395
St. Louis	44	77	.363

Yesterday's Games.

At Philadelphia:	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	15	22	0
Philadelphia	4	15	4

Batteries: Griner, Harmon and Hildebrand; Brennan, Imlay, Rixey, Haslip and Killifer.

At Brooklyn:	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	3	7	1
Brooklyn	0	6	2

Batteries: Vaughn and Archer; Reulbach, Rucker and Miller.

At New York:	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	5	6	1
New York	1	7	2

Batteries: Brown and Clark; Fromme, Schapp and McLean.

At Boston—Pittsburg-Boston game postponed on account of rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	Pct
Philadelphia	80	39	.672
Cleveland	72	49	.592
Washington	67	51	.567
Chicago	65	59	.524
Boston	58	59	.495
Detroit	52	71	.422
St. Louis	48	78	.380
New York	40	76	.344

No games scheduled yesterday.

BELGIUM ARMY USES DOGS TO DRAW CANNON

Namur, Belgium, Aug. 27.—The Belgian army began today to work out a plan for the protection of the frontier of Belgium against a theoretical effort of the German army to cross a corner of Belgium in order to invade France.

The troops taking part in the manoeuvres number 22,775 men and 1014 officers of all arms. A new feature introduced into the exercises is a column of quick firing cannon drawn by packs of trained dogs which are able to penetrate forests and rough country where horses may be useless.

Four military aeroplanes accompany the troops for recoinnaisance work.

NEWS BUDGET FROM VANCOUVER

Collins and the Police Ambulance—Death of Robert Mee—Arbitration Case.

Vancouver, Aug. 27.—A verdict of death from natural causes was returned by the coroner's jury yesterday in the case of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Nainoa, Hawaiians, residing on Powell street. The child had been ill. A medical man was called in and prescribed for it. Shortly after that it died and the parents called in a policeman, thinking that the medicine had caused the death. The post mortem examination showed that the baby's death was inevitable and human skill could have done no more than prolong life for a little time.

By Hook or Crook.

If J. Collins could not get the police ambulance to take him to the hospital for treatment yesterday, he had other methods of inducing the police to lend him the emergency wagon. He summoned P. H. Grote's private ambulance and was doing nicely until run into at Heatley and Pender street by a Chinese "rubberneck" car. The private ambulance was badly damaged and the police ambulance had to be called out to finish its work.

Old Timer Passes.

Much regret is expressed in the city today, especially among old timers, at the passing of Robert Mee, one of the pioneers of the west, and of Vancouver, which took place at his late residence, 618 Homer street, at 8:50 o'clock this morning. The deceased, who was the oldest passenger engineer on this section of the C. P. R., came to the west on construction and among railway men was regarded as the commodore of the staff of engineers.

Elks to Gather.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the Dominion of Canada, which will hold its second annual grand lodge meeting here next week, was organized here October 12 1912, with a charter membership of 273 members.

Arbitration Going On.

The arbitrators in the case of the Vancouver Lumber company against the city of Vancouver, Messrs. G. F. Gibson, J. Buckley and his honor Judge Grant met yesterday to hear the argument of counsel. E. P. Davis, K.C., argued for the plaintiffs and concluded his argument-in-chief, reserving the right of reply. City Solicitor Hay commenced the argument on behalf of the city and completed it in the afternoon. Decision was reserved.

MORE INTEREST IN WINNIPEG GOLD

Winnipeg, Aug. 26.—Hardly a year passes but the old story of gold mines near Winnipeg is revived. There are great deposits of gold-bearing ore around Lake Winnipeg, and from there up the Winnipeg river, and through the Lake of the Woods country. In spite of this presence of gold, many of the attempts at gold mining have failed. The reason for this is that while there are some very rich pockets, the great bulk of the ore is low grade, and should therefore only be mined in very large quantities, and with from 500 to 1,000 stamps. In almost every case where an attempt has been made to mine this quartz the outfits have been comparatiively small, and the relative expenditrue has been too great for the possible returns.

There is a considerable revival of interest in the question at the present time with reference to mining prospests on the Hole river and Rice lake, situated just east of Lake Winnipeg. There are about 200 miners and prospectors working in the distritc, and within the year over $100,000 in cash has been expended in Winnipeg for mining equipment. The discovery of gold in this particular district was made about a year ago, and this time the finders were very quiet about it until they were assured of the value of their claims. The discovery was first made by an ex-member of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and it is claimed that at the present time 500 tons of very rich quartz, ranging from $15 to $50 per ton in free gold, are lying on the dumps of the Independence mine on the shores of Rice lake. The opening operation in connection with these mines was carefully done, and it is quite possible that this may be the start of real mining in this section of the Canadian west.

Wagner Dies Today.

Victoria, Aug. 27.—Tomorrow morning Harry Wagner, alias Ferguson, known along the west coast of Vancouver island as "The Flying Dutchman," and one of the most notorious criminals who have infested the waters of Puget sound and the Gulf of Georgia in many years, will be hanged in the provincial jail at Nanaimo. The crime for which Wagner will pay the extreme penalty was the murder early in the morning of March 4 at Union bay of Special Provincial Constable Wesetaway, whom he shot when the officer attempted to arrest him.

First Grain Shipped.

Winnipeg, Aug. 27.—It was currently reported on the grain exchange today that deliveries of new wheat are now being made at several points in southern Manitoba. One milling company on the Mennonite reserve, received 3000 bushels yesterday.

FINE ACCOMODATION FOR HORSE SHOW HERE

R. A. & I. Society Make Changes in Building Arrangements for Coming Exhibition.

There will be ample accommodation for all the valuable horses that will be seen at the third annual horse show when it opens here on September 30. Realizing the importance of this feature of the exhibition, and on the promise of several horse owners to exhibit if the proper accommodation was afforded, the horse show committee brought the matter to the attention of the executive and the matter has been under consideration for some time.

Yesterday after a visit to Queens park, the executive of the R. A. & I. society decided that the poultry building would make a fine stable, and awarded the contract for the changes to John Calbick of this city.

A hitching and washing shed will be erected and every convenience installed.

The dairy building will be used as a poultry building and the dairy exhibits will be shown in the manual training school.

Mr. Calbick assured the executive that he would have the work completed in ample time for the opening of the show on September 30.

LITTLE CHRIS WAS CAUSE OF IT ALL

Sawed-off Greaser Committed for Trial in Police Court as a Bad "Hombre."

History tells us of the wanderings of Christopher Columbus before he located the West Indies.

Police court history yesterday morning informed Magistrate Edmonds, the city police and a few onlookers of the wanderings of Christobal Cassio, a Mexican, although of Spanish descent, who looked longingly on the good times to be had in British Columbia; how, after two attempts made at White Rock to pass the immigration officials, one of whom disarmed him of his artillery in the shape of a small cannon, an unlimited supply of cartridges and two razors, he finally landed in Westminster only to be picked up as a sneak thief. Incidentally Chris was committed for trial.

As already recorded in The News, Christobal is a Mexican of about four feet two inches in height. His face, a deep swarthy one, was just peeping over the dock rail when he listened to the evidence. Dressed in a light suit, his nonchalance at the surroundings, his style of holding his sombrero hat, a bandana in place of a collar all fitted him as a Central American and all it needed was a cigarette, either back of his ear or in his mouth, to make the spectator imagine Governor John Lind was holding a confab with President Huerta.

But to get back to the story. Bert Murray performed the star role. Bert lost his watch, fob and a small sum of money last Friday morning and later identified Chris as the person who entered his room at an unearthly hour and beat a hasty retreat through the door when discovered.

The real interesting part of the proceedings occurred when Henry V. Lawrence, an immigration officer at White Rock, identified Chris as the individual he had turned back on Aug. 15, after divesting him of several murderous looking weapons.

Just to make the case all the more interesting was the fact that a lady interpreter was required to translate the English language into a Mexican dialect, which is supposed to hold forth somewhere in the mountains where few white men have penetrated.

As stated previously, Chris was committed for trial and will probably elect for a speedy one before his honor Judge Howay.

MR. BOOTH HAS THEIR ANGORA

(Continued from page one)

tracy of the municipality brought in an application from one S. Alexander, of Vancouver.

Evidently the Vancouver gentleman thought there were some shekels to be gathered in from the post, but councillors smiled grimly and directed the clerk to inform his would-be worship that there was no salary attached to the job. This communication is calculated to damp his ardor for the position. On the side it was hinted that Vancouver was not the only place where magiserates could be procured.

The chief of police sent in an account for a new pair of pants, $10. In the execution of his duty, certain stalkings in the bush had to be done and Chief Pare spoilt his pants in the scouting.

Councillor Martin aghast at $10 for a pair of pants, declared he could get three pair for that sum.

The pants will be deliberated on by the finance committee.

Other matters of a routine nature were dealt with and the council then adjourned.

Application for a crossing on the Rochester road by Maurice Baker was referred to the board of works, and a "rouser" from Otway Wilkie of the Fraser Valley Development league for exhibits emblematic of the district were referred to the Agricultural society.

THREE STRANGE MEN STEAL WELSH'S PRIZE BELT

"Freddie Welsh, the British lightweight champion, suffered the loss of his gold championship belt yesterday afternoon in Vancouver." Such was the report which was flashed over to The News early this morning. It happened thusly. Freddie is some bird when it comes to advertising himself. His thinkbox became imbued with the idea that the championship belt would look fine in the window of a Vancouver store just to give his glove work a little prominence. It gave prominence to a confectionary store at English bay, owned by a man named Reid.

Yesterday, so the story runs, the belt disappeared from the window of the store, three strange men being charged with the deed, although they have yet to be located. The police are said to be investigating, while Freddie is worrying a lot over the disappearance of his prize article.

Three days is the limit set for the trophy to be returned in the same mysterious way as it dropped out of sight and the betting has a high rating that there will be no arrests on the deal.

ROYAL THEATRE

NEW SHOW TODAY

Karl Karey
Classy Singer and Musician.

The Fire Bug
A Two Reel Keystone Comedy.

The House of Bondage
Three Reel Feature.

THANHOUSER COMEDY.

BABY CONTEST NOW ON
Watch Results in Front of theatre. Pictures flashed on screen at every performance.

COMING
Chas. E. Royal Stock Company

At the Theatres

It Was Good, "Believe Me."

Very often the ability of a company or some one member of that company is considerably over-estimated, but it can be taken as an absolute fact that there is no possible way in which the work of Billy S. Clifford can be. Last night's production at the opera house proved this. "Believe Me" is a light comedy that is full of snap and ginger and still retains a story through its entirety which, for simplicity and beauty will not be equalled in a long while. This unusually clever piece was here last night and will be again produced tonight.

The staging of the piece required untiring patience and with a wardrobe that is seldom rivalled, it is no wonder that the company firmly established itself in the hearts of Westminster comedy lovers.

Karl Karey Sings.

A very high class singing and musical act was presented by Karl Karey at the Royal theatre last night. Mr. Karey is an accomplished pianist and he sings nothing but late popular songs, and the audience was right there with a whole lot of appreciation at both performances. Mr. Karey will present the same act at all performances today and will have a lot of new songs and music for Friday and Saturday.

Everyone is very much interested in the Baby Contest and voting was very heavy yesterday for some of the babies. The Leamy baby is still leading the contest with 57 more votes than the McMillan baby. The contest has been on for three days now and the miniature Leamy seems to have a clear field so far. It is thought that some of the contestants' friends are holding back votes to make a grand sweep at the finish of the contest. The prize for the contest will be on exhibition at Chamberlin, the jeweler's, starting today.

Investigator Fails.

Athabasca, Alta., Aug. 27.—Rev. Mr. Fry, Anglican missionary, who set out last year to investigate the Stefansson story regarding the discovery of a tribe of blonde Eskimos, was compelled to return to Herschel island from Parry sound owing to the shortage of provisions, thus failing in the object of his investigation.

EDISON THEATRE

Entire Change of Program Daily

Hear the LAWRENCE CHILDREN in their song today.

EMPRESS THEATRE Vancouver
ALL THIS WEEK.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Henry W. Savage's Tremendous Dramatic Spectacle,
"EVERYWOMAN"
150 People. Symphony Orchestra.
Nights and Saturday matinee 50c to $2.00; Thursday matinee 50c to $1.50. Tuesday matinee 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Mail orders filled now. This is the original New York company.
(1911)

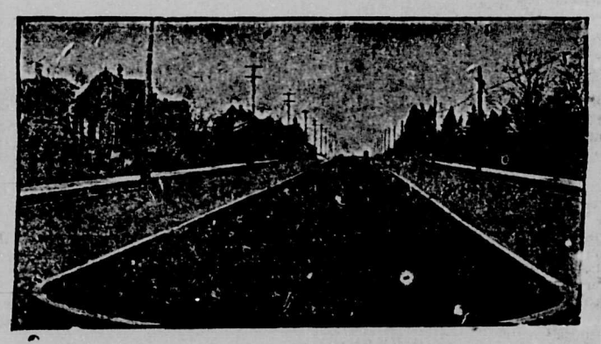
OUR SAFE - DEPOSIT VAULTS
ARE BURGLAR AND FIRE PROOF.

BECAUSE—The walls are built of solid reinforced concrete two feet thick.
BECAUSE—The lining of the vault is composed of three layers of half inch armor plate bolted together.
BECAUSE—The main door weighs over five tons, is eight inches thick and is locked by 12 crossbolts of 1¾ inch steel.
BECAUSE—The inner door weighs two tons and is over three inches thick.
BECAUSE—The grill protecting the approach to the door is made of 1½ steel bars imbedded in the floor and ceiling.
BECAUSE—The vault is protected by the American Bank Protection Company's electrical devices, by which no one can touch the vault, outside of office hours, without setting off the alarm.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES TO RENT.
WESTMINSTER TRUST, LIMITED
J. J. JONES, Managing Director.
Columbia Street, New Westminster, B.C.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
Get our Prices on Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Rotary Cut Fir Veneer Panels.
Delivered on the Job.
Enquire about our special stockes, they are money savers.
"THE FRASER RIVER MILLS"
(CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO., LTD.)
Local Sales Department, Phone 890.

RICHARDSON & HUMPHRIES
MEN'S OUTFITTERS.
709 Columbia St. Westminster Trust Bldg.

Bitulithic Paving
The Most Scientific of all Pavings
is meeting with the greatest favor wherever laid.



Bitulithic on Second Street, New Westminster with Boulevard Down the Centre.
Bitulithic is noiseless, non-slippery, practically dustless, easy on horses' feet, and, above all, particularly durable. For these reasons Bitulithic is commended highly by owners of automobiles and horses, householders, and city officials. It has been adopted by fifteen cities in Canada, and over two hundred in the United States.
Columbia Bitulithic, Ltd.
Phone Seymour 7130. 714-717 Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver.

25% OFF
REGULAR PRICES
That is the inducement we are offering the prospective purchasers of Electrical Fixtures.
See Our Hot-Point Irons and Heating Apparatus
All Madza Lamps at Reduced Prices, 60c
Shades from 75c to $1.50---Now from 15c to 45c
WEBER & SOLEY
ELECTRICIANS, SIXTH STREET
Contractors for Every Kind of Electrical Work

White Rock "The Playground of B.C."
WHITE, SHILES & Co., Official Agents

Classified Advertising

AGENCIES.

CLASSIFIED ADS WILL BE RECEIVED for The News at the following places: F. T. Hill's drug store, 628 Columbia street; A. Sprice, Queensborough, Lulu Island.

RATES.

Classified—One cent per word per day; 4c per word per week; 15c per month; 5,000 words, to be used as required within one year from date of contract, $25.00.

UNION LABEL 4

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—NURSEMAID TO LIVE at home. Apply box 6 Edmonds. (1952)

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, 323 Eighth street. (1954)

WANTED — HOUSEHOLD FURNIture in large or small quantities for spot cash. Will give full value or will sell your household goods and effects by auction. Will guarantee to realize value or no commission charged. H. J. Russell, Westminster Auction House, King's hotel block, Columbia street. (1922)

TO RENT.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED front room, 74 First street. (1947)

FOR RENT—HOUSEKEEPING AND bedrooms, 420 St. George street. (1945)

FOR RENT—DO YOU WANT A home? If so come to the Sterling hotel. Suite $15.00, only one left. Rooms $1.50 and upwards. Come and see us; we aim to please you. (1933)

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSEkeeping rooms; every convenience; $18 up monthly. Knights of Pythias block, Agnes street. (1901)

COTTAGE TO RENT FURNISHED, one-half block from Central school; bath, electric light; $20 per month. Apply 224 Seventh street. (1897)

HALL AND LODGE ROOM TO RENT in the Labor Temple. Terms reasonable. Apply D. S. Cameron, secretary, Labor Temple building. Phone 403 R. (1876)

FURNISHED COMPLETE, HOUSEkeeping rooms, $16 and $18 per month at 224 Seventh street. (1821)

A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, 37 Agnes street. Phone 638 L. (1836)

COLLECTIONS.

BAD DEBTS COLLECTED EVERYwhere. No collection, no charge. American-Vancouver Mercantile Agency, 336 Hastings street west, Vancouver, B.C. (1825)

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of Mr. Justice Murphy to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels of the Pacific Car Fender Company at the suit of *Robert Henry Pogue*, I have seized and will sell at my office, Court House, New Westminster, on Thursday, the fourth day of September, 1913, at ten o'clock in the forenoon the followink:

Sole right, title and interest in a street car fender patented in Canada and numbered 131,105, also sole right, title and interest in a street car fender patented in Canada and numbered 142,187 and patent applied for *in United States* under serial number 707,882.

Four models, lot of blue prints and a lot of tools, etc.

Terms of sale: Cash.

T. J. ARMSTRONG, Sheriff, Receiver.

New Westminster, August 26th, 1913. (1951)

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

Re Lots 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, of Lot 278, Group 1, Map 114, in the District of New Westminster, Port Hammond Junction.

Whereas proof of the loss of certificate of title Number 12546 F, issued in the name of Edwin O. Simmonds has been filed in this office.

Notice is hereby given that I shall, at the expiration of one month from the *date of the first publication hereof*, in a daily newspaper published in the City of New Westminster, issue a duplicate of the said Certificate, unless in the meantime valid objection be made to me in writing.

J. C. GWYNN, District Registrar of Titles.

Land Registry Office, New Westminster, B.C., 2nd August, 1913. (1845)

FIRST SHOWING OF FALL GOODS.

Call and inspect our fall lines and new fall styles and place your order now.

J. P. GALVIN
Ladies' and Men's Tailor.
401 Columbia St.

HERBERT P. VIDAL & CO. LIMITED
STEAMSHIP AGENTS — CUSTOMS BROKERS & FORWARDERS — WAREHOUSING & STORAGE

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—30.30 WINCHESTER repeating rifle, cheap. Apply 1119 Eighth avenue. (1950)

SNAP—FOR SALE FIVE ROOM house on large cleared lot, close in, for $1500; on very easy terms. Apply box 512 city. (1929)

FOR SALE—$1.00 DOWN, $1.00 PER week, Canada's Pride Malleable Ranges; every one guaranteed. Market square. (1826)

BOARD AND ROOMS.

WANTED—ROOMERS AND BOARDers, 716 Queens avenue. (1927)

STANDARD TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TAKE NOTICE, pursuant to section 18 of the "Companies Act," that the above named *company intends, one month* after the date hereof, to apply to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies to change its name to "Standard Discount Company, Limited.

C. E. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Dated at New Westminster, B.C., this thirtieth day of July, 1913. (1870)

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WANTED—*Prairie farms up to $50,000 to* trade for revenue producing property

FOR EXCHANGE—7-room thoroughly modern house in choice location. Will trade equity for Burnaby or South Vancouver lots and assume.

FOR SALE—A SNAP—Owner will sacrifice at a price less than cost, 7-room new and thoroughly modern house, beamed ceilings and panelled walls, etc. Large lot, Eighth ave and Twelfth street. If you want a good house, investigate this.

WANTED—*Prairie farm* to exchange for 7-room thoroughly modern new house, well located. What offers?

WANTED—Listings of City and Burnaby property.

EASTMAN & COMPANY.
Phone 312.
201 Westminster Trust Building.

BRITISH ARE NOT DECADENT NATION

London Correspondent Writes of Conditions and Refutes Several Accusations.

On the subject of the supposed British decadence, a London correspondent writes as follows:

Is the opinion general in Canada that Great Britain is decadent or any rate on the way to decay? One feels a little more apprehensive because when I met Archdeacon Perry who is now over here for a year's holiday from his work in Ontario he seemed to me to be a little surprised to find that the outlook was not quite so gloomy as it was depicted in the columns of a well-known Canadian paper some two or three years ago. Does the memory of that article written so far as I recollect by a leading editor still linger in the public mind—I thought pessimistic views had long since been refuted. Archdeacon Perry is pleasantly disappointed. He does not find any obvious signs of the race in decay, he does not notice the physical deterioration, he does not observe the drunkenness in the streets, he was told he would come across in the *east end of London* and which he apparently has been looking for.

We could all have told him in advance but we did not know that Canadians generally entertained the view that it existed. Of course there is a great deal of poverty, but are there any cities where it is not to be found? It is certainly less now than it used to be and it is purely local due to the collapse as a rule of some industry which has been the mainstay of a district. Wages have been steadily *rising in recent years* and while the cost of living has gone up so has, too, the demand for a higher standard of comfort and if, as is quite possible, thousands only just manage to make both ends meet, it is due in great part to the fact that their requirements are more comprehensive than say five or ten years ago. Much of our poverty is due to our system of education which permits thousands and thousands of boys to take up for monetary advantage of a wage a "blind alley" career which *leads to nothing* and which throws them sooner or later into the ranks of ill-paid casual labor. When we can check that supply we shall undoubtedly have less cheap labor—cheap because there is so much competition to secure work.

No Sign of Decay.

There is not any actual sign of the race in decay. We may not shine as we once did in point of absolute supremacy in athleticism, but *there is an* all-round improvement in the general *physical standard* due to the fact that open-air pastimes are now common, not to the exclusive few, but to every one, and that the rate of payment of the average individual even of the purely artisan class is such as to enable him and his family to take a regular summer holiday. Only this week I came across the case of an engine driver on the Midland railway who is sending his family for a fortnight to Gorleston near Yarmouth on the eastern seacoast, while he himself is going *to Oxford* for a series of summer classes in connection with the university extension movement. Even the children who are taken away from the town for brief holidays often express boredom with the seaside and search for greater variety in the choice of their resort.

There is certainly less squalor, due to a very great extent to the better housing facilities in nearly all the large towns the problem is only acute in the essentially rural districts—and also to the much greater supervision of the public authorities and the diffusion of education notably among the young.

On the whole, therefore, the outlook is better and we are not pessimists. There is no reason for anyone else to be.

REAL DESTITUTION IN PRAIRIE TOWN

Regina's Bureau of Public Welfare Deals With Average of Twelve Cases Daily.

Regina, Aug. 27.—Citizens of Regina scarcely realized until the work of the the bureau of public welfare was brought to their attention, that so much actual want and sorrow existed in the city.

In many cases the poor, trying to sustain life on a mere pittance, are yet too proud to ask for aid.

The other morning a man called at the bureau who had had scarcely anything to eat for three days. This man arrived in the city a week ago with about $6 in his pocket, and began the search for work. He made the round of the hotels and restaurants, as his previous experience had been as a waiter in England, where he came from. He could find no work, although he tried many other, and by Saturday morning last he had spent all of his money but a quarter. He only had a breakfast on Saturday, and nothing at all on Sunday. Monday he purchased ten cents' worth of doughnuts, on which he got through the day. On Tuesday he again went into a restaurant in search of work, but there was nothing doing, and in desperation he asked the proprietor for something to eat. He was given a handful of crackers.

Hearing of the bureau of public welfare he visited the secretary and explained his position to him. He was almost too weak to walk, on account of his long fast, and the secretary, before talking to the man about his future prospects, took him out and bought him a square meal.

After the meal the man reported at the bureau offices, and was sent to a lady's house to cut some wood. During the day this lady phoned to the bureau to thank the secretary for sending such a reliable man around, saying that he had done the work very nicely and seemed a very gentlemanly sort of fellow. Last evening he was found a permanent position with a farmer and left the city in his care.

A visitor to the bureau offices during the afternoon was a woman in search of work. Her husband, she said, was a rough carpenter, and was usualy able to work steadily, but had now been out of employment for several weeks. They have four small children, and have lived in Regina about four years. The husband has tried every place in the city for work which he could do, but without success, and growing discouraged, his wife is now seeking employement of some kind to help pay expenses. "If my husband canot get work, I must," she said to the secretary yesterday.

Work has been found for the wife *and it is probable that the husband* will also be put in touch with work of a temporary nature at least, as he can run a binder and make a valuable harvester.

Twelve Cases Daily.

These two cases are mentioned simply because the circumstances are a little more extenuating than a number of others which have come to the attention of the bureau within the last couple of day. The bureau deals with an average of twelve cases every day and work is found or material aid granted only after they have been *found worthy. Every case is investigated.*

NATIONS UNITING TO SAVE FORESTS

International Commission to Take Hold—Congress Likely to Meet in Canada.

The August issue of the Canadian Forestry Journal says:

Probably the most important result of the International Forestry congress held in Paris last June was the creation of an International forestry commission, *having for its object the furthering* of forestry principles and the convoking, when necessary, of international forestry congresses at which legislative and administrative questions pertaining to the forest shall be brought up for discussion.

The temporary officials, consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and executive committee, were chosen largely from the *French foresters and legislators* who were present at the convention, while forty-two of the representatives of foreign countries, who were present at the convention, made up the body of the commission. The Touring club of France, one of the most influential bodies of private citizens in Europe, offers its hotel in Paris as a temporary headquarters for the commission.

It is likely that this commission will take over the publication of international forestry statistics now being occasionaly issued in the bulletins of the ilnternational institute of agriculture, which was established at Rome in 1910. This latter institute, publishing monthly statistics of the world's agricultural crops, has more than justified its existence, and the international forestry commission will prove justifiable for similar reasons. Moreover, it will make possible the spreading and co-ordinating of scientific forestry knowledge which is at present largely restricted to and put to most practical application in Europe.

The commission will also facilitate the assembling of forestry congresses, international in their scope, at which questions of present concern to all foresters may be discussed, such as the right of the government to expropriate misused private lands when their reforesting is necessary for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams. Such a congress might profitably be held in Canada and would be justified by the impetus they would give to forestry in Canada and by the great importance of the forest resources of this country.

PROMISES AID TO ZINC INDUSTRY

Hon. Louis Coderre Tells Nelson What Govermnent is Willing to Do for Mining.

Nelson, B.C., Aug. 27.—The Dominion government is doing all that is within its power to encourage the zinc mining industry in Kootenay and it is with that idea in view that it is, with the co-operation of the British Columbia government, about to commence experiments with a new electrical method of obtaining zinc spelter, said Hon. Louis Coderre, minister of mines, during his visit to this city, with the party of about 100 members of the International Geological congress.

During the last session of the house R. F. Green, member for Kootenay, had kept the matter very much to the fore and had spoken at every opportunity to R. W. Brock, director of the geological branch of the mines department, and leader of the present excursion, and to himself on the possibilities of the zinc mining industry of Kootenay, stated Mr. Coderre.

Not satisfied with the small experiments alone, Dr. Eugene Haanel and Mr. Ingalls had succeeded in obtaining permission to conduct large experiments at the Nelson smelter, the use of which the British Columbia government had offered gratis.

Expects Royal Commission.

On his return to Ottawa early next month Mr. Coderre said he expected to see the royal commission to investigate mining conditions in the west appointed, as had been asked.

On the trip through the Crow's Nest pass the party visited the coal mines at Bull river, Maple Creek, Hillcrest, Corbin, Coleman, Coal Creek and Fernie and had found that those mines were full of promise, said Mr. Coderre, especially the mine or Corbin, where a seam was open 185 feet deep. It proved a unique sight to the geologists, he said, similar to which they claimed to have seen nothing elsewhere in the world.

Speaking of his trip on Kootenay lake he was struck with the large cultivated areas along the lake shore and with the evident signs of prosperous ranches.

Mr. Coderre is accompanied by Madame Coderre; his sister, Miss Coderre; Madame Falardeau, his two sons, Louis and Charles, and E. Paradis, his private secretary.

CARRIES BULLET IN HIS HEAD

Fernie Chink Can't Afford to Stop Work To Be Properly Attended To

As late as last week we remarked that the Chinee was peculiar. Here is another case in point. The regular thing for a man to do when he gets a bullet in his brain is to croak. He may take his own time about it, but it is the usual thing to die within a reasonable time, say instantaneously, or a short time prior. But one particular Chinaman, last Saturday night, violated all the canyons of good taste in the matter of conforming to established precedent in this matter, and not only does he refuse to die, but he refuses to quit work, over a trifling matter of a revolver bullet in his thinkery.

Lee something-or-other is his name. He is a stomach destroyer in a kitchen in a southern suburb of the city. Lee was dangling townward on Saturday night and had just climbed the hill on this side of the brewery when he was commanded to hoist his dough mixers. Instead of stringing up he commenced to run. If his own version of the tale may be credited, he made extra good time, as he states that he "lan like hell."

Speedy as he was, he was no match for a bullet, which bumped through his skull and ruffled the calm of his convoluted gray matter. The ball may have accelerated his gait; it couldn't stop him. He got to town and his friends noticed the blood on the back of his head. He was rushed to the hospital, where it was discovered that his head was a private asylum for a small chunk of lead. To try to extract it might have proved fatal. In spite of the doctor's protests, Lee refused to lay up in a ward but marched back to his quarters below the brewery. He said that if he got sick he could come back to the hospital, and in the meantime he did not want to lose his job or any valuable time. All of which recalls the previously recorded judgment of the late lamented Mr. Harte.—Free Press, Fernie.

ROBINS FOR DINNER

Foreigners Go Shooting Within City Limits

Toronto, Aug. 26.—Leon Delmara, a foreigner, living at 4 Walton street, was arrested yesterday north of Earlscourt by a county constable constable, *after a hot chase of three men* who had been shooting birds and stealing apples in the district. The trio of foreigners had apparently gone into the country for the purpose of obtaining something to make a good meal. Two of them had rifles and spent the afternoon slaughtering stray birds. The constable was attracted by the shooting, and fearing that some stray shots might injure children in the neighborhood, went after the men.

At the sight of the constable the men fled, but the constable was able to arrest Dalmara. The foreigner had a choice meal hidden in a bag. There were no less than sixteen robins and woodpeckers. He was taken to a city police station and will appear in county court today. He refused to state what he and his friends were going to do with the birds, but the county constable thinks that they intended making a meal out of their day's sport.

Corporation of the District of Burnaby

BYLAW NO. 170.

A Bylaw to Amend Bylaws Nos. 120a, 121a, 122, 128, 129, 142, 143, 144 and 145.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the District of Burnaby did with the assent of the electors on the fourth day of November, 1912, finally pass By-law No. 120A, being a by-law to enable the Corporation to raise by way of *loan the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty* Thousand Dollars ($250,000.00) for street purposes, the said by-law being known as "Burnaby Road Improvement Debenture By-law 1912."

AND WHEREAS the Corporation by the said By-law authorised the issue of debentures *to the amount of Two Hundred and* Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000.00) to be payable on the Thirty-first day of December, 1952, and to bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per centum (4½ per cent.) per annum payable half-yearly.

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the District of Burnaby did with the assent of the electors on the Fourth day of November, 1912, finally pass By-law No. 121A, being a By-law *to enable the Corporation to raise* by way of loan the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000.00) for the purpose of providing and building additional sidewalks within the limits of the Municipality, the said By-law being known as "Burnaby Sidewalks Extension By-law 1912."

AND WHEREAS the Corporation by the said By-law authorized the issue of debentures to the amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000.00) to be payable on the Thirty-first day of December, 1927, and to bear interest at the rate of Four and ½-half per centum (4½ per cent.) per annum payable half-yearly.

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the District of Burnaby did with the assent of the electors on *the Twenty-second day of January*, 1912, finally pass By-law No. 122, being a By-law to enable the Corporation to raise by way of loan the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000.00) for the purpose of constructing extension of the general waterworks system throughout the Municipality, the said By-law being known as "Burnaby Water Works Extension By-law 1912."

AND WHEREAS the Corporation by the said By-law *authorized the issue* of debentures to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000.00) to be payable on the Thirty-first day of December, 1951, and to bear interest at the rate of Four and one-half per centum (4½ per cent.) per annum payable half-yearly.

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the District of Burnaby did with the assent of the electors on the Twenty-sixth day of February, 1912, finally pass By-law No. 128 *being* a By-law to enable the Corporation to raise by way of loan the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars ($15,000.00) for school purposes, the said By-law being known as "Burnaby School Board Loan No. 1 By-law, 1912."

AND WHEREAS the *Corporation* by the said By-law authorized the issue of debentures to the amount of Fifteen Thousand Dollars ($15,000.00) to be payable on the First day of March, 1952, and to bear interest at the rate of *Four and one-half* per centum (4½ per cent.) per annum payable half-yearly.

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the District of Burnaby did with the assent of the electors on the Twenty-sixth day of February, 1912, finally pass By-law No. 129 *being* a by-law to enable the Corporation to raise by way of loan the sum of Sixty Thousand Dollars ($60,000.00) for School Purposes, the said By-law being known as "Burnaby School Board Loan No. 2 By-law, 1912."

AND WHEREAS the Corporation by the said By-law authorized the issue of debentures to the amount of Sixty Thousand Dollars ($60,000.00) to be payable on the First day of March, 1952, and to bear interest at the rate of *Four and one-half* per centum (4½ per cent.) per annum payable half-yearly.

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the District of Burnaby did with the assent of the electors on the Twentieth day of January, 1913, finally pass By-law No. 142 being a by-law to enable the Corporation to raise by way of loan the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars ($300,000.00) for Street Purposes, the said By-law *being known* as "Burnaby Road Improvement Debenture By-law, 1913."

AND WHEREAS the Corporation by the said By-law authorized the issue of debentures to the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars ($300,000.00) to *be payable on the Thirty-first day of De*cember, 1952, and to bear interest at the rate of Four and one-half per centum (4½ per cent.) per annum payable half-yearly.

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the *District of Burnaby* did with the assent of the ~~electors~~ on the Twentieth day of January, 1913, finally pass Bylaw No. 143 being a by-law to enable the Corporation to raise by way of loan the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00) for the purpose of constructing further extensions of the general water works system throughout the Municipality, the said By-law being known as "Burnaby Water Works Extension By-law, 1912."

AND WHEREAS the Corporation by the said By-law authorized the issue of debentures to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00) to be payable on the Thirty-first day of December, 1952, and to bear interest *at the rate of Four* and one-half per centum (4½ per cent.) per annum payable half-yearly.

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the District of Burnaby did with the assent of the electors on the Twentieth day of January, 1913, finally pass By-law No. 144 *being* a by-law to enable the Corporation to raise by way of loan the sum of Eighty-four Thousand Dollars ($84,000.00) for School Purposes the said By-law being known as "Burnaby School Board Loan No. 1 By-law, 1913."

AND WHEREAS the Corporation by *the said By-law authorized* the issue of debentures to the amount of Eighty-four Thousand Dollars $84,000.00) to be payable on the Thirty-first day of December, 1952, and to bear interest at the rate of *Four and one-half per centum* (4½ per cent.) per annum payable half-yearly.

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the District of Burnaby did with the assent of the electors on the Twentieth day of January, 1913, finally pass By-law No. 145 being a by-law to *enable the Corporation* to raise by way of loan the sum of Twenty-eight Thousand Dollars ($28,000.00) for School Purposes, the said By-law being known as "Burnaby School Board Loan No. 2 By-law, 1913."

AND WHEREAS the Corporation by the said By-law authorized the issue of debentures to the amount of Twenty-eight Thousand Dollars ($28,000.00) to be payable on the Thirty-first day of December, 1952, and to bear interest at the *rate of Four and one-half per centum* (4½ per cent.) per annum payable half-yearly.

AND WHEREAS the debentures authorized by the said By-laws have not been sold and owing to an advance in the rate of interest for money since the passing of the said By-laws the said debentures thereby authorized cannot be sold or disposed of except at a discount involving a substantial reduction in the amount required to be provided for and it is necessary to pass this By-law authorizing the debentures to the said amounts to bear *interest at the rate of Five per centum* (5 per cent.) per annum.

AND WHEREAS it will be necessary under said By-law No. 120A to raise annually by special rate the sum of Two Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty and 87-100 Dollars ($2,630.87) to form a sinking *fund for the payment of the principal* and the sum of Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($12,500.00) for interest making together a total amount annually of Fifteen Thousand One Hundred and Thirty and 87-100 Dollars ($15,130.87) for the term of thirty-nine (39) years for the repayment of the said loan and interest thereon as hereinafter mentioned, the amount of Two Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty and 87-100 Dollars ($2,630.87) having been raised for the first year's sinking fund.

AND WHEREAS it will be necessary under said By-law No. 121A to raise annually by special rate the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Ninety-seven and *05-100 Dollars ($2,497.05) to form* a sinking fund for the payment of the principal and the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($2,500.00) for interest making together a total amount annually of Four Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-seven and 05-100 Dollars ($4,997.05) for the term of fourteen (14) years for the repayment of the said loan and interest thereon as hereinafter mentioned, the amount of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Ninety-seven and 05-100 Dollars ($2,497.05) having been raised for the first year's sinking fund.

AND WHEREAS it will be necessary under said By-law No. 122 to raise annually by special rate the sum of Two Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty and 87-100 Dollars ($2,630.87) to form a sinking fund for the payment of the principal and the sum of Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($12,500.00) for interest making together a total amount annually of Fifteen Thousand One Hundred and Thirty and 87-100 Dollars ($15,130.87) for the term of thirty-eight (38) years for the repayment of the said loan and interest thereon as hereinafter mentioned the amount of Five Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty-one and 74-100 Dollars ($5,261.74) having been raised for the first two years' sinking fund.

AND WHEREAS it will be necessary under said By-law No. 128 to raise annually by special rate the sum of One Hundred and Fifty-seven and 85-100 Dollars ($157.85) *to form a sinking fund for* the payment of the principal and the sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($750.00) for interest making together a total amount annually of Nine Hundred and Seven and 85-100 Dollars ($907.85) for the term of thirty-eight (38) years for the repayment of the said loan and interest thereon as hereinafter mentioned, the amount of Three Hundred and Fifteen and 70-100 Dollars ($315.70) having been raised for the first two years' sinking fund.

AND WHEREAS it will be necessary under said By-law No. 129 to raise annually by special rate the sum of Six Hundred and Thirty-one and 40-100 Dollars ($631.40) to *form a sinking* fund for the payment of the principal and the sum of Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000.00) for interest making together a total amount annually of Three Thousand Six Hundred and *Thirty-one and 40-100* Dollars ($3,631.40) for the term of thirty-eight (38) years for the repayment of the said loan and interest thereon as hereinafter mentioned, the amount of One Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty-two and 80-100 Dollars ($1,262.80) having been raised for the first two years' sinking fund.

AND WHEREAS it will be necessary under said By-law No. 142 to raise annually by special rate the sum of Three Thousand *One* Hundred and *Fifty-seven* and 04-100 Dollars ($3,157.04) to form a sinking fund for the payment of the principal and the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars ($15,000.00) for interest making together a total amount annually of Eighteen Thousand One Hundred and Fifty-seven and 04-100 Dollars ($18,157.04) for the term of thirty-nine (39) years for the repayment of the said loan and interest thereon as hereinafter mentioned, the amount of Three Thousand *One Hundred and Fifty-seven and 04-100* Dollars ($3,157.04) having been raised for the first year's sinking fund.

AND WHEREAS it will be necessary under said By-law No. 143 to raise annually by special rate the sum of One Thousand and Fifty-two and 35-100 Dollars ($1,052.35) *to form a sinking fund* for the payment of the principal and the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00) for interest making together a total amount annually of Six Thousand and *Fifty-two and 35-100 Dollars ($6,052.35)* for the term of thirty-nine (39) years for the repayment of the said loan and interest thereon as hereinafter mentioned, *the amount of One Thousand and Fifty-two and 35-100 Dollars ($1,052.35)* having been raised for the first year's sinking fund.

AND WHEREAS it will be necessary under said By-law No. 144 to raise annually by special rate the sum of Eight Hundred and Eighty-three and 97-100 Dollars ($883.97) *to form a sinking fund* for the payment of the principal and the sum of Four Thousand Two Hundred Dollars ($4,200.00) for interest making together a total amount annually of Five *Thousand and Eighty-three and 97-100* Dollars ($5,083.97) for the term of thirty-nine (39) years for the repayment of the said loan and interest thereon as hereinafter mentioned, the amount of Eight Hundred and Eighty-three and 97-100 Dollars ($883.97) having been raised for the first year's sinking fund.

AND WHEREAS it will be necessary under said By-law No. 145 to raise annually by special rate the sum of Two Hundred and Ninety-four and 65-100 Dollars ($294.65) *to form a sinking fund* for the payment of the principal and the sum of One Thousand Four Hundred Dollars ($1,400.00) for interest making together a total amount annually of One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-four and 65-100 Dollars ($1,694.65) for the *term of thirty-nine years for the repay*ment of the said loan and interest thereon as hereinafter mentioned, the amount of Two Hundred and Ninety-four and 65-100 Dollars ($294.65) having been raised for *the first year's sinking fund.*

AND WHEREAS the net value of the whole rateable land in the Municipality according to the last revised assessment roll amounts to Twenty-two Million One Hundred and Eighteen Thousand Three Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars ($22,118,375.00) *for general purposes* and including District Lot One Hundred and Seventy-two (172) for school purposes to Twenty-two Millions Six Hundred and Twenty-nine Thousand Two Hundred and Five Dollars ($22,629,205.00).

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Corporation of the District of Burnaby enacts as follows—

1. That the debentures authorized by said By-laws No. 120A, 121A, 122, 128, 129, 142, 143, 144 and 145 shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum (5 per cent) per annum computed from the First day of July, 1913, and such interest shall be payable half-yearly on the Thirtieth day of June and the Thirty-first day of December in each year during the currency thereof and the said debentures shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of the said interest which shall bear the signature of the Reeve and Clerk and such signature may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

2. There shall be raised and levied annually during the currency of the said debentures authorized by said By-law No. 120A by special rate sufficient therefor upon all the rateable land within the limits of the said Municipality in addition to the annual sums required by the said By-law No. 120A the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($1,250.00) to pay the additional interest authorized by this By-law the same to be in addition to all rates to be levied and *created in the said Municipality.*

3. There shall be raised and levied annually during the currency of the said debentures authorized by said By-law No. 121A by special rate sufficient therefor upon all the rateable land within the limits of the said Municipality in addition to the *annual sums required by the said By-law* No. 121A the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($250.00) to pay the additional interest authorized by this By-law, the same to be in addition to all rates to be levied and created in the said Municipality.

4. There shall be raised and levied annually during the currency of the said debentures authorized by said By-law No. 122 by special rate sufficient therefor upon all the rateable land within the limits of the said Municipality in addition to the annual sums required by the said By-law No. 122 the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($1,250.00) to pay the additional interest authorized by this By-law the same to be in addition to all rates to be levied and created in the said Municipality.

5. There shall be raised and levied annually during the currency of the said debentures authorized by said By-law No. 128 by special rate sufficient therefor upon all the rateable land within the limits of the said Municipality (including District Lot One Hundred and Seventy-two (172) Group One (1) as mentioned in said By-law No. 128) in addition to the annual sums required by the said By-law No. 128 the sum of Seventy-five Dollars ($75.00) to pay the additional interest authorized by this By-law, the same to be in addition to all rates to be levied and created in the said Municipality.

6. There shall be raised and levied annually during the currency of the said debentures authorized by said By-law No. 129 by special rate sufficient therefor upon all the rateable land within the limits of the said Municipality (including District Lot One Hundred and Seventy-two (172) Group One (1) as mentioned in said By-law No. 129) in addition to the annual sums required by the said By-law No. 129 the sum of Three Hundred Dollars ($300.00) to pay the additional interest authorized by this By-law, the same to be *in addition to all rates* to be levied and created in the said Municipality.

7. There shall be raised and levied annually during the currency of the said debentures authorized by said By-law No. 142 by special rate sufficient therefor upon all the rateable land within the limits *of the said Municipality in addition to the* annual sums required by the said By-law No. 142 the sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($1,500.00) to pay the additional interest authorized by this By-law, *the same to be in addition to all rates* to be levied and created in the said Municipality.

8. There shall be raised and levied annually during the currency of the said debentures authorized by said By-law No. 143 by special rate sufficient therefor *upon all the rateable land within the limits* of the said Municipality in addition to the annual sums required by the said By-law No. 143 the sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) to pay the additional interest authorized by this By-law, the same to be in addition to all rates to be levied and created in the said Municipality.

9. There shall be raised and levied annually during the currency of the said debentures authorized by said By-law No. 144 by special rate sufficient therefor upon all the rateable land within the limits of the said Municipality (including District Lot One Hundred and Seventy-two (172) Group One (1) as mentioned in said By-law No. 144) in addition to the annual sums required by the said By-law No. 144 the sum of Four Hundred and Twenty Dollars ($420.00) to pay the additional interest authorized by this By-law, the same to be in addition to all rates *to be levied and created in the said Mu*nicipality.

10. There shall be raised and levied annually during the currency of the said debentures authorized by said By-law No. 145 by special rate sufficient therefor upon all the rateable land within the limits *of the said Municipality* (including District Lot One Hundred and Seventy-two (172) Group One (1) as mentioned in said By-law No. 145) in addition to the annual sums required by the said By-law No. *145 the sum of One Hundred and Forty* Dollars ($140.00) to pay the additional interest authorized by this By-law, the same to be in addition to all rates to be levied and created in the said Municipality.

11. This By-law shall come into effect on its receiving the consent of the Lieutenant-*Governor in Council.*

12. This By-law may be cited for all purposes as "BURNABY DEBENTURE INTEREST CONVERSION BY-LAW, 1913."

DONE AND PASSED in Open Council the day of 1913.

RECEIVED the assent of the Electors the day of 1913.

RECONSIDERED AND FINALLY PASSED the day of 1913.

C. M. C. Reeve.

RECEIVED the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the day of 1913.

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of the proposed By-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken on Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1913, between 9 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m., at the polling places

Municipal Hall, Edmonds.
West Burnaby School, West Burnaby.
Mr. Topping's Store, 13th Avenue, East Burnaby.
Hamilton Road School, Burquitlam.
Dundonald School, Fraser Arm.
Barnet Hall, Barnet.
Mr. Brazee's Store, North Burnaby.
The Social Club Building, Capitol Hill.
Burnaby Lake Store, Burnaby Lake.
Lakemere School, Lakemere.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the vote of the Electors of the District of Burnaby will be taken on the above mentioned By-law at the time and place above mentioned, and that A. G. Moore has been appointed Returning Officer to take the vote of such electors with the usual powers in that behalf.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL
D. C. McGREGOR, Reeve.
A. G. MOORE, Clerk.
Edmonds, B. C., August 14th, 1913.
(1894)

CANADIAN PACIFIC
B. C. Coast Service

Leaves Vancouver for Victoria 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 11:45.

Leaves Vancouver for Seattle 10 a. m. and 11 p. m.

Leaves Vancouver for Nanaimo 10 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Leaves Vancouver for Prince Rupert and Northern Points 10 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11 p.m.

Chilliwack Service

Leaves Chilliwack 7 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Leaves Westminster 8 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

ED. GOULET, Agent, New Westminster.
H. W. BRODIE G. P. A., Vancouver.

HEE CHUNG
MERCHANT TAILOR
New Imported Fall Suitings now on display. See them. Perfect fit and workmanship guaranteed. Prices from $18.00 up. 701 Front Street.

P.O. Box 34 Daily News Bldg.
J. T. BURNETT'S PRINT SHOP
JOB PRINTING
of all kinds.
Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.
59 McKenzie St.

Westminster Transfer Co.
Office Phone 185. Barn Phone 187
Begbie Street.
Baggage Delivered Promptly to any part of the city.
Light and Heavy Hauling
CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

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JOHN REID, Proprietor.
GENERAL MACHINE WORK, ENGINEERING AND BLACKSMITHING.
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Office and Works: Tenth St.
P.O. Box 474. New Westminster, B.C.

SOLDIER FARMERS FROM ENGLAND

Neice of Duke of Argyle, Husband and His Men Take Up Land in Canada.

Montreal, Aug. 27.—The Hon. Arthur Broderick and Mrs. Broderick, a niece of the Duke of Argyll, were visitors to the city for a few hours, staying at the Ritz-Carlton hotel. Mr. Broderick is the officer commanding the 5th Battalion of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment of Territorials, and has come over practically straight from the summer military camp at Patcham, bringing with him the fifth detachment of strong, capable Britain's members of his own battalion who are entering upon agricultural life in the west and simultaneously joining the 99th Manitoba Rangers at Brandon.

"So," said Mr. Broderick, "while our country at home is weakened by the loss of men of this two-fold character the empire overseas is strengthened, for they make admirable colonists and good soldiers.

Many Opportunities.

"I am greatly interested in this work and it is a real pleasure to plant these men where opportunities for bettering their positions are real substantial, and the financial help extended to enable them to get over and make a start is invariably repaid within twelve months. The men will go straight into the harvest fields around Brandon, where pay is good. Permanent places have been found for them."

Turning to affairs at home, Mr. Broderick, who is a brother of Viscount Middleton, who occupied various secretaryships in the former Unionist administration, including that of secretary of state for war, and secretary of state for India, spoke hopefully of Unionist prospects at the next general election, though, he said, election is rather remote, for the Liberals are firmly seated in the saddle, and are supported by the Nationalists and Labor members.

Might Be Returned.

"If," said Mr. Broderick, "the government consulted the electorate tomorrow, there is little doubt that the Unionists would be returned to power, but the government which has just risen for a long recsss and will not meet again until February, is not in the least likely to resign."

After a short stay in the city, Mr. and Mrs. Broderick, accompanied by Mr. Tudor, who is returning to his ranch at Kamloops, joined the train to resume their journey to Winnipeg and Brandon. On Wednesday they intend to hold a re-union of all the men who have gone to Brandon in their parties.

DOSE OF SALTS KILLED FORTNER

Son Bought Medicine in Winnipeg, Father Took it in Toronto, Died in Few Minutes.

Toronto, Aug. 27.—At the inquest at the morgue on the death of Johnston Fortner, who died on Friday morning, a few minutes after he had taken a dose of salts, the jury brought in a verdict of death by accidental poisoning and attached a rider recommending a rigid investigation by the crown as to the store in Winnipeg at which the salts are alleged to have been purchased by the deceased's son, Jonas.

The case is one of the most peculiar that has been brought before the notice of the authorities for some time. On Friday morning Mr. Fortner complained of feeling unwell and on advice of his wife took a dose of salts. Shortly after he became critically ill, and died within half an hour.

The salts which were in a bottle were brought from Winnipeg by his son. When he purchased them they were in bulk, but thinking that he would only require a small amount he transferred some of the medicine to a bottle which formerly contained Florida water, and threw the remainder of the package away.

He found no need for them, and upon arriving in Toronto gave the bottle to his mother, at the same time telling her that it contained a dose of salts. It was from this bottle that Mr. Fortner took the fatal dose.

An analysis of the medicine showed that it contained 30 per cent. strychnine, and, estimating the quantity the man took, he must have swallowed from seven to ten grains of the poison. One grain of strychnine is always fatal.

The son Jonas said he bought the medicine at the first drug store north of the Strand theatre on Main street, Winnipeg. The name of the store, however, he was unable to remember. The bottle into which he put the medicine, as far as he knew, had never contained poison, but had only been used by him for perfume. Before transferring the salts he had made sure that the bottle was thoroughly cleaned.

KILLED BY ROCK.

Polack Meets Death in Conduit Tunnel.

Montreal, Aug. 26.—Nicola Kaciuck, a Polack employed in a conduit tunnel running under Guy street at the southern corner of St. Catherine, was pinned to the ground by the fall of a half ton rock and met with almost instant death late yesterday afternoon.

Kaciuck was working alone towards the centre of the street. He either dug around the large rock imbedded in the side of the tunnel, or the latter was disturbed by the vibrations of street cars. Kaciuck was wedged against the southern walf of the pit, the mass of stone pressing on his left side and his head and one shoulder protruding. He lived for a few minutes. Dr. Phelan from the Western hospital came with an ambulance, but when he arrived the man was dead. A large rescue gang worked half an hour to extricate the body.

Kaciuck lived at 2814 Notre Dame street west and was unmarried.

ROD IN PICKLE FOR COUNCIL

Labor Men of Saskatoon Save Up Their Grievances Against the Next Election.

Saskatoon, Aug. 27.—According to E. Chicken, perhaps the most prominent labor man in the city, a stormy time is in store at the next election for the members of the city council who were instrumental in having the fair wage by-law passed and then permitted it to be amended so that its conditions were rendered practically void

The original by-law stipulates that workmen employed by the city or its contractors must be paid according to a minimum wage scale. As amended, the wages are determined not by the unions, but by the prevailing wages being paid in the city.

Mr. Chicken stated that the labor men had always opposed the amending of the by-law, but stated that they were powerless as they had no representation on the council.

"What are you going to do about it?" he was asked. "They, and particularly Alderman MacDougall, who was so anxious to have the by-law passed, will see when election time comes and we will endeavor to have some representatives elected, who will stand up for our interests, after as well as before an election."

Instance of Unfairness.

Mr. Chicken added that, as an instance of the chance in the by-law, carpenters at the exhibition, had in his opinion received less than fair wages. The commissioners had reported to the council that the wages were reasonable, but the labor men were not satisfied and as a result will have a conference with the commissioners on the matter.

The amendments have been done in committee and the changed by-law was finally passed by the council on June 30.

By-law number 571 was passed by the council on November 12 last year. The agitation for it was conducted by the members of the trades and labor council, and, as election time approached, a number of the aldermen submitted a proposed draft of the by-law for consideration at a meeting of the trades and labor council. Amendments were suggested and the by-law finally passed in November and was ocsnidered a great victory for the labor men.

The election was over and the labor men satisfied when on April 20 and again June, the council passed some amendments to the by-law.

GIRL RUNS RANCH.

Father Died and She Took Over Management.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 27.—Miss Helen Lynch is sole owner of a ten-thousand-acre ranch at Hyannis, Neb., on which are thousands of cattle and a hundred horses and cow panies. The ranch is known as "O. H." and cattle bearing that brand can be seen in the live stock markets of Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago.

Ten years ago Mis Lynch was a student in the Omaha high school. Her father died suddenly, leaving the widow and four children little except a small ranch in the sand hills. Miss Lynch at once left school to take charge of the ranch. Aided by the many friends of her father, she prospered, and the ranch steadily grew from the small affair left by him to the ten-thousand-acre domain of today. Last year she cut 1,100 tons of hay, worth in the city about $15,000.

Miss Lynch is her own manager, buys her own cattle, and takes them to market. She is an expert horsewoman; she is in the saddle almost constantly, carrying a lariat at the pommel and a revolver in a holster. In rounding up and lassoing cattle she is almost as skillful as any of the cowboys on the ranch, and she is as excellent shot.

HE'S CHIEF OF POLICE, NOT A SKIRT CENSOR

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 27.—Minneapolis women need have no fear of arrest if they appear on the streets in the new X-ray gowns.

Chief Martinson disagrees with Mayor Albee of Portland, Ore., who has ordered his policemen to arrest all women appearing on Portland streets in the diaphanous costumes.

"It's not up to the police to tell women what to wear and what not to wear," the chief said today. "They can go as far as they like with the new fashions here as far as I am concerned.

"Imagine me trying to dictate to Minneapolis women what they shall wear!"

He smiled out of the corner of his mouth. "It couldn't be done. I may have to regulate traffic, cafes and the sale of liquor, but I don't see how women's clothes can come under my supervision. I'll have none of it in mine."

GUARDED GIRLS WITH LOADED GUN

Winnipeg Man Had Uncomfortable Experience With Men of Road Gang.

Winnipeg, Aug. 26.—To set out on a quiet botanizing expedition and to be compelled to mount guard for two days and nights over his camp near Keewatin with a loaded Smith-Wesson was the experience of Frank Morris, an employee of the C. P. R. telegraphs, who lives with his two daughters at 200 Warwick Court.

According to the story told by Mr. Morris, he leased a camping ground at the Lake of the Woods about one and one-half miles north of Keewatin, and some two weeks ago went down from Winnipeg to Kenora, intending to spend a month at his camp collecting specimens of the flora of that district. At first all went well, but after a few days a gang of Galician laborers working on the government road near to his camp made themselves obnoxious to his daughters, aged 22 and 24 years old.

The men were in charge of a Swedish foreman, who, while well behaved himself, was unable to keep the other foreigners in check. Mr. Morris found himself in a predicament. His daughters implored him not to leave them alone in camp, so that he was unable to take a boat across the arm of the lake to notify the Ontario local police.

Eventually a neighboring farmer came to the assistance of the party, and placed two rooms in his house at the disposal of the girls, while their father broke up camp.

At three o'clock in the morning Mr. Morris, with a loaded revolver in each hand, escorted his girls two miles across the bush to the farm house, where they remained until the family returned to Kenora and took the train home.

Mr. Morris says that the only proper course to have pursued under the circumstances would rave been to have shot at the men who were molesting his daughters, and that he would have done so, if the girls had not begged him to leave the men alone. He says that it is an outrage that in a supposed civilized country, in close proximity to a popular summer camping ground, well bred women should be subjected to such indiginities. He asserts that there is practically speaking no effective police patrol in the neighborhood, and that in such circumstances the only course for campers is to take the law into their own hands and shoot intruders at sight.

SOCIETY WOMEN HELP DESERTED SHOW GIRL

Spokane, Aug. 27.—Miriam Lee, actress, said to have been deserted at Calgary by members of a theatrical company presenting a show at a local vaudeville house last week, left penniless at Calgary, Alta., is now on her way to San Francisco, her home, the fare being put up by Mrs. May Arkwright Hutton, who had been interested in the case by friends at Calgary. Mrs. Lee left Spokane at 8:45 o'clock Friday night after she had been taken from the home of Mrs. Hutton to the O.-W. R. & N. depot in the police greyhound.

According to her story she was deserted by her manager at Calgary Society women of Calgary raised money to pay her fare to Spokane so that she might join the show. When she arrived at Spokane with two traveling men who had befriended her, purchased her meals and cared for her on the train, she was penniless. The police were appealed to and she was taken to the Spokane hotel by the two traveling men.

At 1 o'clock Friday morning the girl became hysterical and desoponent and attempted to leap from the third story window. The two traveling men at the time left the hotel because of fear that the girl was losing her mind. Her case was called to the attention of House Detective William Shannon, and the following morning Mrs. Hutton was notified.

Today Is WAIST DAY

I HAVE made six lots of waists and blouses and put such reductions on them them that you can't resist the temptation of buying at least one. I have put the price in a place that all can reach. Come early, as crowds will be here to take advantage of this golden opportunity. The confidence that the buying public has in this store--its methods and merchandise--has been exemplified by the enormous crowds that have thronged every department of the store in response to our great closing-out sale.

HERE ARE THE WAIST PRICES

LOT NO. 1. White and Colored Waists and Blouses; all of the latest styles and models; low and high neck, long and short sleeves; values to **$1.50.** Thursday only **49c**

LOT NO. 2. White and Colored Waists and blouses; all of the latest styles and models; low and high neck; long and short sleeves; values to **$2.50**; Thursday only **98c**

LOT NO. 3. White and Colored Waists and blouses; all of the latest styles and models; low and high neck; long and short sleeves; values to **$3.50**; Thursday only **$1.95**

LOT NO. 4. White and Colored Waists and blouses; all of the latest styles and models; low and high neck; long and short sleeves; values to **$4.50**; Thursday only **$2.69**

LOT NO. 5. White and Colored Waists and blouses; all of the latest styles and models; low and high neck; long and short sleeves; valeus to **$5.00**; Thursday only **$2.89**

LOT NO. 6. White and Colored Waists and blouses; all of the latest styles and models; low and high neck; long and short sleeves; value to **$6.00**; Thursday only **$3.05**

A Few Prices From Other Departments--Can You Beat Them?

A special lot of boys' and girls' hats in white lace and plain models. Values to $2.50. Sale price **5c**

Up-to-date ladies' Neckwear, including jabots, side ruffles and collars. Values to $1.50. Today only **10c**

$1.75 Perrin Gloves; all colors and sizes. Sale price..... **85c**

Art Cushions, unworked; just the thing to start for Christmas presents; values up to $1.50. Sale price **35c**

Moreen Underskirts; all colors. There are about 15 of these skirts and values run as high as $9.00. Sale price **98c**

15c. Ribbons; all colors and styles and widths. On sale at **5c**

$2.50 House Dresses and Wrappers; all styles and colors; about two dozen in this lot to go to day at **85c**

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, in all the colors and good assortment of sizes; values to 40c. Sale price **15c**

White Wash Skirts—One of the greatest bargains ever heard of. Values to $5.00. Sale price **95c**

Ladies' Handkerchiefs of good white and colored linenette; regular 10c. Sale price..... **3⅓c**

Ladies' Undervests; long, short and no sleeves; values to 45c. Sale price **15c**

50c Cushion Cords; all colors and styles. Sale price..... **15c**

STORE OPEN FROM 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday night till 10 P. M.

MRS. A. J. BIRTCH

617 Columbia Street New Westminster, B. C.

STORE OPEN FROM 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday night till 10 P. M.

SENT TO REALTY OFFICE FOR BANK

Regina Policeman Charged With Duping Ignorant Russian Immigrant.

Regina, Aug. 27.—Constable Cook, of the local police force, will appear before the police commissioners to answer to a most serious and extraordinary charge which has been preferred against him—that of directing a non-English-speaking Russian to a real estate office after the man had asked him to show him a bank where he might deposit the sum of $300, which he had in his possession.

The story told by the Russian is as follows: In the month of June he came to Regina with the savings of three years' work on a railroad gang, $300. He arrived in Regina at night, and being fearful that he would have his "poke" stolen from him if he went to a hotel spent the night in the union station. In the morning he set out to look for a bank, and arriving at the corner of Scarth and Eleventh avenue, caught sight of the figure of Constable Cook, who was doing point duty at that intersection. After the manner of his race, he held a uniformed individual in great respect, and made known his desires to put his money in the bank to the officer. Constable Cook, he alleges, then acompanied him to the office of Stubbs & Walker, on South Railway street, where he handed over his money and received in return a slip of paper which he thought was a receipt for money he had placed in a bank, but which in reality was an agreement of sale for lots in Factoria, a sub-division of Medicine Hat.

Learned of Error.

The Russian then left the city and returned to the railroad work, satisfied that his money was in a safe place and that he could at any time draw it out. Some time after returning to his work he was boasting of his wealth to a fellow countryman and exhibited what he thought was the bank's receipt for his money. His companion was evidently more worldly-wise, for he apprised him of the fact that he had been duped, and instead of holding a receipt from the bank had an agreement of sale on some lots in Medicine Hat, on which he had paid three hundred dollars and on which two more payments of a similar amount were soon due. The agreement also contained a clause to the effect that if the other payments were not made the lots andt he money already paid in would be forfeited.

Refused to Return Money.

The Russian, realizing that it was absolutely impossible for him to make any further payments on the property, became frantic at the thought of losing the money which he had worked so hard and long to possess. In company with a Canadian gentleman who is interested in the case, he came to Regina some weeks ago and went to the office of Stubbs & Walker to regain his money, but was refused. He and his friend also interviewed Constable Cook, but claim that they got but little satisfaction from that source.

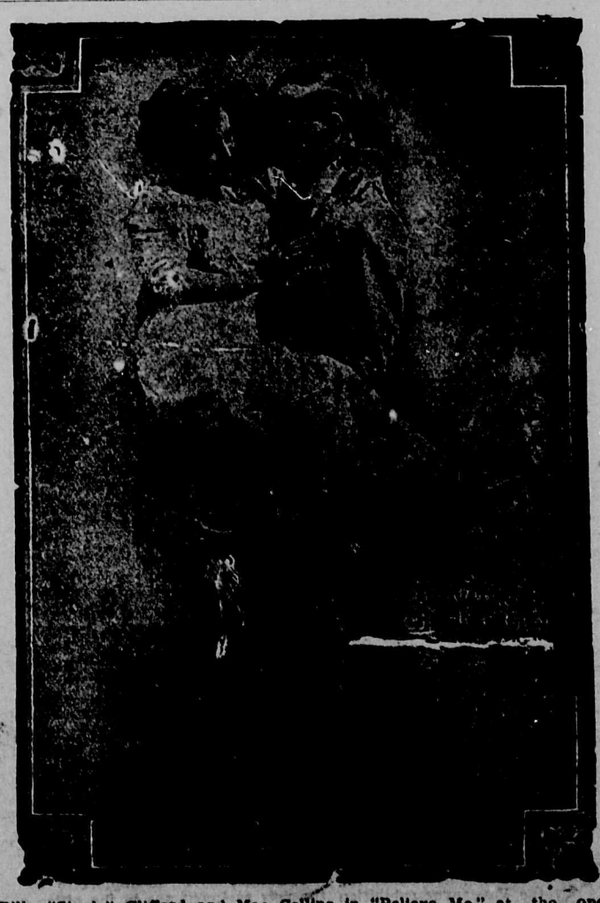
Mayor Martin was then communicated with and the latter put the matter into the hands of the police department.

After other business had been transacted at the meeting of the police commission yesterday afternoon, and the matter had not been referred to by Chief Zeats, he was asked about it by Mayor Martin, and at the latter's request produced the letter which the mayor had received in connection with the case.

Constable Admits Some Facts.

The letter stating the Russian's side of the affair was read to the commissioners present. The police department had, judging from Chief Zeats' remarks, made but little headway in the matter. The latter said that the firm of Stubbs & Walker had dissolved, and that both gentlemen were out of the city, and their return was being awaited. Chief Zeats said that he had spoken to Constable Cook on the matter, and that the latter admitted sending the Russian to the real estate office of Stubbs & Walker instead of to the bank, but denied accompanying him there. He also states that he did not receive any commission on the sale from Stubbs & Walker.

The commissioners were apparently not satisfied with the progress made in the matter, and decided to summon Constable Cook before them in order that he might be given an opportunity of explaining his actions.



Billy "Single" Clifford and Mae Collins in "Believe Me," at the opera house tonight.

WEDDING HYSTERIA; GOES TO SIBERIA

She Married Sixteen Men, So They Exiled Her to Save the Rest of the Poor Males.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27—After causing innumerable men to fall in love with her—and actually marrying 16 of the more impressionable and richer ones—a wonderful woman, Tatiana Betcheriak, has just been exiled for life to Siberia.

The woman, who is now over 40 years of age, retains her remarkable beauty to a surprising degree. She married at the age of 16, and lived with her husband for about three years.

Becoming a widow, she soon wedded a rich landowner, and succeeded in compelling him to spend large sums upon her. When he was nearly ruin- she left him, but remembered to take all his valuables with her.

The next husband was a stock broker, who quickly fell captive to the fair Tatania. Having induced him to tarnsfer all his property to her, the adventurous beauty sold it and escaped abroad with a lieutenant, whom, however she quickly deserted in order to wed a fascinated Oriental consul.

Seizing all the consul's realizable possessions his "wife" left him post haste and returned to Russia by means of a stolen passport. Here she was wooed and won by an important official. Again she left her latest "husband," after abstracting all portable valuables, but this time she was caught and exiled to Siberia.

It now seemed as though her career had received an effective check, but the chief jailer in the far eastern wastes soon fell under the spell of the beautiful Tatania and fled with her to Constantinople.

Here, however, the woman changed to encounter her former husband, the Oriental consul, and, with a justified dread of complications, she suddenly left the chief jailer and returned to Russia.

For two years she lived peacefully in Russia and enjoyed a considerable private income, having realized excellently upon the various "husbands'" valuables. Also she made a great number of other eligibles temporarily happy by "marrying" them.

In this varied path of life she continued until her sixteenth victim, a lawyer, became wedded to her. The union proved peaceful and happy; there was a child. But at a ball in a small town she came face to face with a former "husband," who, despite her entreaties, informed the man whom she genuinely loved.

"PAY CASH IT WILL PAY YOU".

Remember the Place—
33 Eighth Street.
and the telephone No. 2

Shredded Pineapple

Imported especially for our trade after much difficulty in procuring it. Delightful for Sundeas. Especially nice for Fruit Salad and a dozen other neat dishes. Remember we are sole agents for this product, per tin 30c.

Sliced Peaches—These are very hard to procure and only a limited pack, so be sure and get a tin, per tin 30c.

California Limes—Jucier than lemons and far cheaper. For drinks, lemon pies, etc., they cannot be beaten. per dozen 20c.

Bon Ton Raisins—A No. 1. The best on the market, 2 16-oz. pkgs. 25c.

FRUIT.

Peaches, per lb. .....10c.
Pears, 2 lbs. .....25c.
Plums, 2 lbs. .....25c.
Grapes, per lb. .....20c.
Oranges, doz. ....35c. and 40c.
Bananas, dozen .....30c.
Canteloupes .....15c.
Watermelons .....35c. to 65c.

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Public Supply Stores
L. L. ADAMS S. K. BRIGGS
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is allowed on all deposits of $1 and upwards and interest is added each three months.

You know the difficulties of saving when you try to keep it in your pocket or trunk.

Open an account here today, or at least next pay day, and have the satisfaction of knowing that you have started right towards comfort in old age.

Dominion Trust Company.
The Perpetual Trustee.
C. S. KEITH, Manager.
New Westminster Branch.
606 Columbia St.

Paid-Up Capital and Surplus $2,800,000.

Trusteeships under Administration, over $6,000,000.

Trustee for Bondholders over $25,000,000.

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Columbian College
NEW WESTMINSTER

Commercial Department opens Sept. 9th.

A. E. Etherington,
Commercial Master.

Miss A. Loree,
Teacher in Stenography and Typewriting.

For further information apply to

REV. A. M. SANFORD, D.D.
Principal.

Greater Westminster

All notices of meetings, entertainments, sales of work, etc., in this column are charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line. Please do not ask members of the staff to break this rule, as their instructions are positive.

Miss L. Hoe will meet her pupils for piano and theory this week. (1946)

A breakdown on one of the Sapperton cars near the Brunette switch dislocated traffic on the local system last evening for half an hour.

Building permits totalling $3700 were taken out yesterday at the building inspector's office. The names of the parties are J. S. Dodds, Holland and Wolfenden, McNemery, L. W. Embree and James D. Warnock.

Extensive alterations have started at Denny & Ross' the Big Furniture store. To make room for this work they are making heavy reductions on all lines. Get their prices. It will pay you. (1956)

Reeve Barth, of Coquitlam returned home from Victoria on Monday night. As clerk of Fraser Mills municipality, he was successful in persuading the financial department of the government to disgorge $2394 in taxes, or, as it will be called now, taxes refunded.

If your corns hurt use George's Corn Shields. Hill's drug store. (1948)

After undergoing several operations in Victoria, W. S. Rogers, superintendent of the Canadian Western Lumber company, is rapidly approaching his normal health. Mr. Rogers is expected to return to Millside some time this week and is assured of a hearty welcome.

A and B. companies of the 104th regiment will hold their annual class firing on the Brownsville ranges on Saturday, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning. The efficiency pay depends on the scores made. It is expected that the members of Company C, of Cloverdale will participate.

Money to loan on first mortgages, improved city and farm property. 9 per cent. Alfred W. McLeod. (1828)

Warnings have been issued by Health Inspector Pearce to certain residents that further dumping of waste material and refuse into the slips at the street ends, especially at the foot of Sixth, Begbie and Eighth streets, will be taken up by the proper authorities and dealt with in the police court.

Insure with Alfred W. McLeod, the insurance man. All kinds written. Hundreds of millions to pay losses. (1828)

Three Indians were corralled by the police last evening when under the influence of liquor, and will have a hearing before Magistrate Edmonds in court this morning. The conviction of seven men found supplying Indians with firewater early in the fishing season had a deterring effect on the work, but now the sockeye run is petering out, the police are keeping a strict watch on the law breakers.

Yesterday the body of a Chinaman was found hanging by the neck in a shack about 200 yards back of the lumber company's general offices at Fraser Mills. At first it was thought that foul play might have had something to do with the death, but investigation by the police shows it to be almost certainly a clear case of suicide. A post mortem examination will be made and an inquest will be held.

For pressed brick, fire clay, common brick, cement, lime, plaster, gravel, sand, rock and fuel oil, apply to the B. C. Transport Co., Ltd. Office phone 826, wharf phone 880. (1829)

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Royal Columbian hospital has decided to give a barn dance on Friday evening, Sept. 5 in the horticultural building, Queen's park. This dance promises to be the event of the season. The ladies hope for a large attendance of old and young. Novel invitations are being issued and any one wishing one may phone the honorary secretary, Mrs. Homer Adams, 101 Agnes street.

Despite negotiations, municipal dissensions, votes and recriminations, the Maillardville municipal hall deal for Coquitlam has fallen through. Something in the conditions or restrictions in the title make it absolutely impossible for the council to go through with the matter so far as the Lamoreux property is concerned. There seems no alternative if the council adhere to their resolution to fix on Maillardville as the centre of the municipality, to renting premises.

A special meeting of the Coquitlam council will be held on Sept. 9 to constitute the licensing board. One justice of the peace requires to be created by the attorney general and the appointment is expected before that date. The licensing commissioners require to be appointed before their first meeting on Sept. 10 when they will adjudicate on an application for an hotel license in Maillardville. So far the licensing board consists of Reeve Barth, James Mars, J.P., Port Coquitlam, and Councillors Atkins and Foster.

Reeve Barth was at Victoria at the end of last week and had a long consultation with the public works department on the desirability of connecting the Austin road through the asylum property, with the road leading to Port Coquitlam or Westminster Junction. Dr. Doherty will be communicated with, and after the plans of the asylum buildings are examined and reported upon in relation to the road, Coquitlam municipality will be given either the yea or nay. Reeve Barth does not anticipate a refusal of the municipal request.

Travelling by fast freight was the experience of the Billy "Single" Clifford company which appeared in the opera house last evening in "Believe Me." Clifford is strong on the special car stuff. He has made a name for himself throughout the continent which entitles him and his company to travel in the best of style but records were broken yesterday morning, when after the crew of the passenger train, pulling out of Kamloops, had forgotten to hitch on the special car, a fast freight carrying live stock and exhibits for the Vancouver exhibition from Calgary, and near points, was pressed into service, bringing the laugh producer into New Westminster six hours behind schedule time. The company last evening took the experience as a big joke and delighted in telling of the incidents that happened in their journey from the interior.

OBITUARY.

PREECE—The death occurred yesterday of William Michael Preece, aged 87. The remains are lying at Bowell's undertaking parlors. The funeral arrangements will be made later.

BUCKLEY—The funeral of John Sylvester Buckley took place yesterday afternoon from Bowell's undertaking parlors, Rev. Father Beck officiating. A number of friends of the deceased from Port Haney attended.

JUDGE REFUSES TO RELEASE ECTON

Man Held For Debt Must Stay in Jail—Was in Business in Sapperton

On Monday his honor Judge Howay heard and application on behalf of William Ecton, Sapperton, to be released from custody for debt. Ecton was arrested for a debt of $164.12, at the suit of T. H. Grant, baker, who alleged that the defendant was leaving the province with the intention of defrauding his creditors. The application was refused with costs.

Mr. and Mrs. Ecton carried on an ice cream business in Sapperton, got into financial difficulties, and assigned to Mr. Perrin, Vancouver, for the benefit of their creditors. Some of the creditors were not satisfied with the action and believe that he was about to leave the country, instructed W. F. Hansford, barrister, to take out a capias. Under this process Ecton was arrested on an order from Judge Howay last Friday and incarcerated.

Affidavits Submitted

G. E. Martin appeared for his release, submitting affidavits from Mr. and Mrs. Ecton to the effect that Ecton had no intention of leaving the country.

Mr. Hansford submitted counter affidavits from a Mr. Hodge, who swore that an expressman had told him that he was engaged to drive Ecton's baggage to the G. N. R. depot, and from the deputy sheriff, who deposed that Ecton told him he was going to Everett.

Counsel argued at length on the subject and quoted divers authorities The debt of $164.12 was made up of Grant's personal claim of $62.87 and an assigned debt of the Crystal Dairy company of $101.25.

Mr. Martin contended in the affidavit upon which the order of the arrest was granted, the assigned debt was not verified. There was nothing to show any debt really existed to the Crystal Dairy company, only the assignment. The debt might be fictitious. The debtors had made a full assignment to enable a distribution of his assets to be made.

Mr. Hansford having replied an adjournment was made to enable counsel to supply additional authorities.

Quote Authorities

On reassembling Mr. Martin relied upon his authority already quoted and Mr. Hansford furnished several authorities for his argument that the arrest was in order and the application for defendants' discharge refused.

The court said on considering the matter: I have no doubt of two main propositions. I have no doubt that there is a debt established due to the plaintiff and I have no doubt that the defendant intended to leave the province.

The case that Mr. Hansford has quoted, bears out my own impressions that it requires more than his own bald statement that he did not intend to leave the country to overturn the order for his arrest.

I have the affidavit of Hodge, who says the expressman informed him that he was taking this man's baggage to the train Sunday. There is also the deputy sheriff's affidavit that the man told him he was going to Everett. These make it very plain that the man did intend to leave the country. The main doubt I had in this matter was whether the affidavit upon which the order was originally granted, sufficiently disclosed the existence of a debt between defendant and the Crystal Dairy company. The plaintiff swears that the debt was assigned to him and that he gave notice to the defendant. The suggestion is that he cannot very well swear to the existence of that debt and at the time I thought there might be something in it. On looking at Chitty, which is relevant to the particular statute applicable here, I find it laid down that plaintiff will be allowed to swear in the matter of the adjustment of a bond to the best of his knowledge and belief. That is the only point really involved in the matter.

In this case he swears positively to the existence of the debt however improbable his personal knowledge of it might be, and he swears the debt was assigned to him.

The debt, with costs, amounted to $200, which is the amount necessary for such an arrest.

KILTS FOR VICTORIA.

Capital to Have a Regiment of Gordons.

Victoria, Aug. 27.—Formal permission for the formation of a Highland regiment in Victoria has been received from the department of militia and defence and recruiting for the corps will go on vigorously.

The project has been received enthusiastically by the Scotsmen of the city and district and it is believed that the Gordon Highlanders can be brought up to strength in a short time.

The temporary headquarters for the new regiment are in the office of Dr. Milne at the corner of Douglas and Broughton streets.

LEAF FINED FOR AUTO MISHAP

Burnaby Storekeeper Also Pays Costs and Injured Man's Medical Charges.

George Leaf, storekeeper, East Burnaby, was fined $100, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, by his honor Judge Howay in the county court yesterday for running over Walter Watt with an automobile on May 17. The injuries inflicted were appalling. After Watt was struck he was carried from 70 to 80 feet by the auto. He had both legs broken, one arm broken, half a dozen ribs smashed and collar bone broken in several places.

Leaf pleaded guilty to having exceeded the speed limit of four miles an hour passing a street car.

Watt in his evidence was most generous in his acknowledgement of Leaf's kindness and consideration to him since the accident. He had been in the hospital 12 weeks and three days and Leaf's assignees had paid the bill, $750, to his entire satisfaction.

In answer to Judge Howay witness said Leaf had been very good to him since the accident.

The question really involved in the case was the punishment and whether under the code the ends of justice might be met by fine.

In fact prosecuting counsel and the injured man, as well as prisoner's own counsel, Adam S. Johnston, directed all their knowledge towards tempering mercy with justice.

W. G. McQuarrie pointed out that it was the first time Mr. Leaf had appeared in a criminal court and impressed upon the court the desirability of leniency and the imposition of a fine rather than imprisonment.

The court stated that taking all the circumstances into consideration, statements by counsel for prisoner and for the crown, the subsequent conduct of Leaf to the injured man and the evidence of Watt himself, he thought a fine would be the proper punishment. Apparently Leaf had done everything a man could do after the accident and he thought the ends of justice might be met by a fine, $100. He could not help pointing out, however, that Leaf was on the wrong side of the road and it behoved him to be extra careful. He took chances of being able to pass this man and failed.

GETS SIX MONTHS FOR INDECENT OFFENCE

Magistrate Edmonds Sends One Man to Provincial Jail and Gives Two Others Another Chance.

"This man is not fit to be at large," was the comment passed by Magistrate Edmonds in police court yesterday when he committed William Reeves to a six months' stay in the provincial jail for an indecent offence. Two previous convictions were brought up against the prisoner, who is a tall big burly looking fellow, and who sobs when placed in the dock.

Two drunks of the garden variety were on the roster. One of them hailed from Yale and his previous clean record stood him in good stead. He was told to be good. Another, a sailor, who informed the cadi that his last chance to sign on as a member of the Herakles crew expired yesterday afternoon, was given another chance, although he appeared in court in a similar capacity six weeks previous.

MUSICIANS UNION NOW POSSIBLE HERE

(Continued from page one)

a local could be organized here the permission of their union must be gained. This they claimed had not been done properly. Once it was their every effort would go in spreading unionism here, and Mr. Cox even promised to "bring over a band and give the boys a send-off."

Vancouver Objects.

The arguments of New Westminster men, wanting to found a local union here, were the same as have been several times given. Sixteen of them had interpreted instructions, from the head of the Federation of Musicians, to mean that the request should go direct to Owen Miller, the secretary in St. Louis, and this they had done, understanding that unless Vancouver objected the charter would be granted. Vancouver did object and their charter never came.

In reply to this last the visiting delegates said no official request for separation had ever reached them, and the discussion promised to continue all night, until the carrying of the motion concluded it. Among those who took part in the debate were Messrs. Stoney, Peck, Gibb, Maiden and Cameron.

All Ready.

For the Labor Day committee, Mr. Gibb reported everything in readiness. A final meeting will be held in the Labor temple Sunday night.

Practically the whole council intends being present at the city council meeting next Tuesday when the weekly half holiday and early closing bylaws will receive their second readings.

See Advt. on Page 3
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