From Port Mann through New Westminster to Steveston the C. N. R. will be building. The C. P. R. is completing its terminals at Coquitlam in 1913.

The New Westminster News

The Weather Today.
New Westminster and Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds; generally fair with stationary or higher temperature.

VOLUME 7, NUMBER [illegible] NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1913. PRICE FIVE CENTS

Provincial Library FEB 13 1913 Victoria, B.C. Legislative Assembly

GOES HOT FOR AFTER REFORMS

Labor Council Bent on Revealing True Labor Conditions.

Abolish Property Qualifications for Public Office—Want Picture Shows on Sundays.

During the course of a very interesting session last night the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council declared in favor of the abolition of the road tax of $2 on whites, but not on Orientals; the opening of moving pictures shows in the city on Sundays; the abolition of all qualifications for public offices such as are required by mayors and aldermen, and the subpoena of workers and employers to give evidence before the labor commission.

The council also decided to canvass the various unions in the city for contributions toward putting a local organizer in the field and to request the Trades Congress of Canada to send an organizer to New Westminster for the purpose of lining up all unorganized trades.

Women Are Afraid.

Regarding the subpoena of witnesses to give evidence before the labor commission it was stated by several delegates at the council that difficulty was experienced in securing information regarding the conditions under which women worked in the city as the women workers were opposed to giving information for fear of losing their jobs and the employers were ashamed to tell.

The council decided to do its utmost towards securing information regarding female labor, and, where the workers or employers refuse to make any statements, the commission will be advised to subpoena them as witnesses. This course has been adopted by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and, according to President Stoney, of the local council, it is within the powers of the commissioners to force any person to give evidence.

Make Orientals Pay.

Quite an interesting and protracted discussion ensued on the road tax questions. Under present conditions a British subject, who is registered on the voters' list, is not liable to be assessed for this tax, but Delegate Knutson argued that the same privileges be extended to all persons residing in the city, irrespective of nationality. The motion was later amended to read that the tax be abolished as far as whites were concerned, but be maintained as regards Orientals. The amendment carried.

During the discussion President Stoney said that all aliens in the city, not including Orientals, could settle the matter among themselves. If they lived in this country and earned their livelihood in it there was no reason why they should not become British subjects and register on the voters' list, thereby becoming freed from the tax.

If he was to move to the United States and earn his living there, Mr. Stoney assured the meeting he would most certainly cast in his lot with the people there. He was quite sure that Canada offered as much in citizenship as any other country.

Amend By-law.

The city council will be requested to amend the by-law which makes possible the tax so as to free all whites from being assessed.

The labor men saw no reason why it was necessary for a man to own property before he could become a mayor or alderman or occupy any other similar public office and therefore passed a resolution urging the government to remove the qualifications as at present required.

It was Delegate Knutson who introduced the matter of moving picture shows being open on Sunday. He stated that they had band concerts in the summertime, but in the winter those people who did not desire to attend church had no place to go for entertainment, and therefore he introduced a motion urging the city council to allow moving picture shows to open on Sunday.

Thinks it Progress.

Delegate Grant thought it would be a sign of progress in the right direction if the cinematograph theatres and concerts were held on Sunday in the winter and proper transportation supplied for picnickers on the Sabbath in the summertime.

Delegate Cameron stated he favored band concerts, but opposed the open-

(Continued on Page Four.)

JOHN AND ARTHUR STEWART MISSING

Anxious Relatives in Toronto Seek Information Concerning These Two Young Men.

Another case of heartbroken relatives residing in Eastern Canada who are anxious to locate the lost and missing in the "wild and woolly" is reported to Chief Bradshaw of the city police.

Yesterday the chief received a communication from Mrs. R. Westwood, 80 Wellesley street, Toronto, asking the whereabouts of her two brothers, John and Arthur Stewart, who were last seen in Victoria in June of 1912 and were reported to have gone to work in the railway construction camps somewhere in British Columbia.

John Stewart is said to be 21 years of age and 5 feet 9 inches in height. His brother, Arthur, is a year younger and 5 feet 4 inches in height and is said to be with him.

The letter to the chief of police mentions newspaper reports of lives being lost by falling of rafts, so that the general opinion around police headquarters is that New Westminster, being on the Fraser river, has been mistaken in its position and that the search should be undertaken from either the Prince Rupert end or through the provincial police in the Fort George and New Hazelton districts.

The communication has been referred to points on the Upper Fraser, where the missing men may be located.

NEW SPUR TRACK TO C.P.R. FREIGHT SHEDS

Is Now Being Installed—Work Formerly Held Up—Railway Commission's Authority.

The C. P. R. has a large gang of men employed in laying a spur track to its new freight sheds on the company's wharf at the foot of Eighth street.

The new track leaves the main line tracks near Begbie street and will enable the company to switch cars right on to the wharf, where they can be unloaded or loaded with material.

The piledriver had nearly completed its work yesterday afternoon and after this is done the rails will be laid.

This work has been contemplated for some little time but was held up at different periods owing to objections from the city council as to grade. The railway commission gave its consent to the company to proceed with the work.

THIS YEARS PLANS BIGGER THAN EVER

Central Park Will Have Four-Day Exhibition at Agricultural Hall—Big Prize List.

Central Park, Feb. 12.—The first regular meeting of the board of directors of the Central Park Agricultural Association and Farmers' Institute was held in the Agricultural Hall on Monday, February 10, the president, Mr. Gothard, in the chair, and the full board present.

It was decided to hold a four-day show this year, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 17 to 20. The prize list is to be enlarged, more classes added and every inducement offered exhibitors to send in a large entry; sports will be held during the exhibition, and several other attractions will be offered.

The association are also offering a first prize of $25 and several others for the best-kept garden by a member of the association, the amount of land to be used not more than one-quarter acre. Full particulars of this contest will be given later.

It was the wish of the board that the press attend the regular meetings, and an invitation was extended to them. Regular quarterly meetings of the members of the association will be held, when good speakers and singers will be heard, the first one to be held early in April. These meetings will be open to everyone.

SYSTEM OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANKS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED

Member for Portage La Prairie Holds House in Masterly Review of Banking in Canada—Minister of Finance Promises Support to Project Advanced—Abolish Control of Money in Head Office of Few Great Institutions—Would Be Cheaper System of Agricultural Credits and Would Help Workers to Acquire Fortunes.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 12.—The last short Wednesday sitting of the session was given over entirely to the discussion of a proposal by Mr. Arthur Meighen, conservative member for Portage La Prairie, that there should be established in Canada a system of agricultural credits.

Mr. Meighen in a long speech which bore evidence of the most careful consideration and preparation held the attention of the house. He reviewed the banking system of the Dominion and many other countries. From the European banking system he drew the lesson that agricultural credits do not suffer because of the existence of co-operative banks and credit security.

His suggestion was that parliamentary sanction should be given to legislation which has already been considered by the house and which would provide the machinery throughout the country for the institution of co-operative credit banks.

The result would be, he said, that instead of money being controlled by the head office of the comparatively few banks that do business in Canada, there would be retained in each community an amount of currency and capital sufficient to provide for the essential needs of the locality.

White is Agreeable.

Hon. T. W. White, minister of finance, congratulated Mr. Meighen on his excellent presentation of his subject. The government would accept the proposed resolution and give it early consideration. He saw no reason why a system of co-operative credit banks should not be a success in Canada.

Dr. Michael Clark twitted Mr. Meighen with having forgotten his former advocacy of a reduction in the tariff on agricultural implements. He expressed the hope, however, that Mr. Meighen's efforts would be attended with success.

Mr. William Buchanan supported the resolution and pointed to the success which had attended the conduct of co-operative banks in other countries, including Australia.

The resolution was adopted.

When the house met Mr. Meighen moved "That in the opinion of this house the question of bringing about a better and cheaper system of agricultural credits should receive the early attention of the government."

How to Get Credit.

Mr. Meighen said that a most serious defect in the financial system of Canada at present lay in the furnishing of credit. Although generally he was not a critic, but an admirer of the Canadian banking system, he felt that there was a striking defect in Western Canada, most injuriously and that it consisted in this, that while we have a system of branch banks with centralized head offices and which permits of the mobilization of money so that the wants of one part may be served by the surplus of another, possibilities of a supreme advantage nevertheless, as the control is in the head offices, that control has been exercised carefully in times of stress and strain, to take advantage of the fluidity and drain the resources of the small community for the purpose of the larger fields.

The system, he felt, admitted of management with that end in view and it would be easy to bring to the front specific instances of severe hardships suffered by small borrowers from the bank and chiefly suffered at points far distant from the central office. It would be easy to bring forward instances where credit had been refused to the financial ruin of people who should not have been refused credit at all.

While men, as a rule, were inclined to conceal the fact that they had been refused credit, it was possible to find in the most prosperous agricultural communities in Canada marks inflicted by the present system of bank management.

"Our branch banks are off-shoots," said Mr. Meighen. "They belong and are controlled absolutely by the head offices and they act on the dictates of the head offices, which has its advantages, no doubt, but also carries with it great disadvantages which it is my duty to bring forward at this time."

In Other Lands.

Mr. Meighen proceeded to compare the banking system of Canada with that of the other countries. He pointed out that Canada is the most prominent example in the world of a country with the branch bank system since there are 2,800 branch banks controlled by a comparatively small number of central banks, and the number of these central banks decreasing.

In Great Britain, he said, there are 6,000 bank branches of 116 banks, a number smaller in proportion to the population than in the case of Canada.

The remedy which Mr. Meighen suggested for our present system was not a new one to the house. He simply wanted to urge upon the house the enactment of legislation which had been before it in more than one form in the past but had so far failed to receive sanction. He referred to legislation to provide uniform machinery throughout the country for the institution of co-operative credit banks.

"If due encouragement is given to the inauguration and dissemination of such a system," said Mr. Meighen, "the tendency will be to meet and overcome the present inclination of banking capital to flow to the larger cities. It will result in the assurance that there shall remain always in each individual locality such an amount of currency and capital as will provide for the essential needs of that locality."

Keep Money Locally.

It was admirably, he submitted, that an institution should be large enough to draw the surplus of any community for outside use, but we should aim toward a condition of affairs whereby such an amount as any locality needs should not be drawn away for the use of those not interested in that community.

Mr. Meighen gave credit to the Hon. F. D. Monk, member for Jacques Cartier, and to Alphons Desjardins, of Levis, a present member of the Hansard staff, as being pioneers in Canada in the advocacy of a co-operative system.

The member for Portage La Prairie outlined the principle of co-operative banks. They consisted, he said, of an aggregation of people resident in defined areas who got together and formed a co-operative credit bank, each subscribing a certain amount and asking for deposits from members, which deposits should be used for the sole advantage of the members.

The membership should be decided upon by a board of supervisors, the chief requirements being integrity, honesty and responsibility. All members should be entitled to apply for loans to be passed upon by a credit board and a maximum of loans to be fixed by the shareholders.

Plan Has Succeeded.

Mr. Meighen proceeded to give figures indicating the success of the system in European countries.

In Germany there were no less than from 16,000 to 20,000 co-operative banks, and loans in 1909 had amounted to $4,888,000, or five times the total of all the banking done in this country, while the loss had been less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

The rates of interest charged had been lower than commercial rates, while the whole principle of co-operation had shown itself to be such as to shield the bank against loss, having the added ramparts of geographical limitation.

Mr. Meighen stated that the committee had taken up in the house the subject in 1906 and 1907 and that none of the evidence had thrown any doubt upon the applicability of the system to Canada. As a consequence a bill had been introduced which, however, had failed to pass the upper house.

He said that credit was the basis upon which our commercial progress was built. Under the present banking system it was denied the poor classes. They do not and cannot secure the credit to which their honesty entitles them.

Help the Workers.

He would like to see our banking system extended so as to give credit potentialities to the poor classes. In his opinion, it was the plain duty of the house to extend the financial credit to the humbler classes, who number the majority of the people of this country.

Mr. Meighen thought as the system spread it would be better to establish a central national bank which would be the bank of the smaller co-operative society. At present the branch banks are the adjuncts of the central bank, but in this case the larger bank would be the adjunct of the smaller one. It would give all the strength and mobility of the present system and would furnish the machinery and a reasonable fortification to the smaller man.

German Land Banks.

He doubted whether the time had yet come when they could import the system of the land banks which prevail in Germany. In the West the variation of the values are so great and the conditions are so unfixed that it is a question whether they could reasonably take the step. But he thought some system of co-operative banks could be successfully established.

Mr. Meighen said that he had tried to find out the amount loaned to farmers in Canada, but the figures were impossible to secure. The monetary commission of the United States estimated that the farmers had loans of 6,000,000,000 and paid interest to the extent of $510,000,000.

Mr. Meighen estimated that the amount in Canada reached $750,000. The commission estimated that the rate of interest in the United States was 8½ per cent. and in Canada it averages 5 per cent. Many farmers were paying 9 or even 10 per cent. on first mortgages. He contrasted this rate of interest with the rate paid in Europe, which was only 3 to 4 per cent. In this country the commercial rate was lower than the rate paid by agriculturalists.

In Europe the contrary was true. If they reduced the rate only by one per cent they would effect a saving to the country of $7,500,000.

Present Banks Safe.

The present banks had nothing to fear from the co-operative system. He pointed out that in Levis, where there was a successful co-operative bank, there were four branch banks in operation. He said he would have introduced a bill himself this session but did not want to act as if he was trying to take away credit from the member for Jacques Cartier, who had introduced a bill on a former occasion. However, the matter was bound to come up in the house again.

In closing, he said that the co-operative banks of Europe had done much in the creation of wealth, and added many millions to the modest fortunes of people and had done great service to the cause of the distribution of the wealth.

BROUGHT TO CITY WITH BROKEN LEG

Graham Caught Between Two Rolling Logs at Timberland Lumber Company's Mill.

With one of his legs badly shattered by being caught between two logs at the Timberland Lumber Company's properties, about six miles from this city, across the river, a man named Graham was brought to the Royal Columbian Hospital yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, where later reports show him to be on the road to recovery.

Just how he happened to get entangled in the moving logs is unknown, as is his first name. He was placed under an anaesthetic immediately on arriving at the hospital and at an early hour this morning was still unable to give a description of himself.

Dr. Manchester attended the man and states that while his stay in the hospital will probably be a prolonged one, there is every hope that he will retain the use of the mangled member.

TURKEY FIGHTS, BUT HOPES FOR PEACE

Constantinople, Feb. 12—The grand vizier, Mahmoud Schefket Pasha, in an interview today admitted that while continuing the war, the porte would strive to conclude peace on the basis of its recent note to the powers.

Heavy fighting occurred in the Gallipoli peninsula today.

FELL THROUGH ICE

Several Days Without Food or Fire—Badly Frozen.

Kenora, Ont., Feb. 12.—James Anderson, son of James Anderson, sr., once Hudson's Bay factor here, lies in the Jubilee hospital having arrived with two badly frozen hands and feet.

While now cleaning on Big Lake, north of White Dog, last week, he went through the ice, and after getting out, traveled to a shack, some distance off, in a remote part of the district. He remained there for four or five days without food or fire.

He was almost on the verge of desperation when help came in the person of his brother who called at the shack, taking him to White Dog where he was conveyed to a hospital here.

HARBOR BILL PASSES THROUGH COMMONS

Now Goes to Senate—Particulars of Area Affected Are Now Being Awaited.

A telegram from the city's solicitor at Ottawa was received by Mayor Gray yesterday intimating that the harbor bill had passed the House of Commons on Tuesday night.

It has yet to be formally ratified by the Senate. The boundaries have been altered and are defined in the amended bill as from the east side of Douglas Island to the mouth of the Fraser, excluding the North Arm west of the city's western limits. Mayor Gray has wired for further particulars.

In connection with the harbor scheme the mayor recently had a letter from Mr. A. Hardman, now staying in Whittier, California, requesting him to forward copies of the harbor plans, as there were a number of people he knew expressing interest in the city and its harbor. The request was at once complied with. The mayor is naturally gratified at the interest shown in the city's progress.

REPORT RICH GOLD STRIKE NEAR ATLIN

News Brought to Westminster by Visiting Road Superintendent Hugh Molyneaux.

Mr. Hugh Molyneaux, road superintendent, Atlin, at present attending the road superintendents' convention, brings news of a reported rich placer strike 150 miles east of Atlin.

Kenneth McLaren, an old miner and one of the first discoverers of Atlin, informed Mr. Molyneaux that the strike was a good one, easy digging, from three to six feet, and the creeks of fine grades with plenty of water.

The news of the discovery was found out through surmises occasioned by the number of Indians registering claims in the district where the strike is reported to have been made. Men at once began to go out, the [illegible] 400 claims have been staked.

CUPID SMILES ON THIS GOLDEN GIRL

Miss Launsdale Proves Fickle to "Baron from Berlin"—Weds Londoner in Vancouver.

When the matrimonial knot between Miss Myrtle Maddox Launsdale, of the Jack Golden musical company now playing at the Royal theatre, and Mr. William R. Poulton was tied yesterday, another romance of the theatrical world was consummated.

Several years ago, when Mr. Poulton, then living in London, was on a trip to the United States, he had occasion to visit Louisville, Kentucky, and when there met Miss Launsdale. He returned to his England home and there commenced a series of letters interspersed with a few visits to wherever Miss Launsdale might be following her art.

Esteem ripened into love, and yesterday the lady of the blue grass sections of Kentucky and the gentleman from London were united for better or for worse in Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Poulton gave a reception to the members of the company and the management of the theatre on the stage of the Royal theatre last evening and the festivities were enjoyably prolonged to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Miss Launsdale, who is playing the role of "Mrs. Chase" in "The Baron from Berlin" this week, will remain with the Golden company until the close of the engagement here—a week from next Saturday—when she, with Margaret Illington and the other happy brides, will forever renounce histrionic pursuits and content herself with the darning of her master's socks and other housewifely joys.

WORLD POLICE TO SUPPRESS REVOLTS

Is Proposal Made by Washington Peace Society—Start in with Mexico.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Development of a world police, such as was begun in avoiding internal war in China, to be utilized by nations in policing the republic of Mexico, was suggested today in resolutions adopted by the Washington Peace Society.

The plan, which will be submitted to President Taft, President-elect Wilson and others with the request that other nations be asked to co-operate, would bring about action by combined foreign interests in Mexico to insure settlement of that republic's affairs by "peaceful elections, if necessary restraining the internal factions from war by the combined police power of these nations."

In an appeal promulgated by the society, of which Samuel H. Woodrow is president, peoples of all classes are urged to give expression to the wish "that the government of the United States refrain from unnecessary actual warfare."

HOW TO MAKE FARMING PAY

Kaiser Tells of Success in Realms of Agriculture.

German Farmers Are Able to Supply All Germany Says Royal Farmer.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—Emperor William gave a most interesting account of his experiences as a farmer in an informal speech delivered today before the German agricultural council. He went into details in regard to the improvements he had made on his estate at Kadinen.

Since 1907 he had increased the arable land there from 538 to 632 acres, besides reclaiming 265 acres of meadow land which previously had produced practically nothing. It produced 225 tons of hay besides pasturing 70 to 80 head of cattle in 1910. In 1911 it yielded 45 tons of hay and pastured 120 cattle and 90 horses.

The emperor said: "I intend continuing these experiments on an outlying tract of land from which I have evicted the tenant because he was no good."

The emperor then narrated the results he had obtained in a variety of rye hitherto unknown in East Prussia. He said: "The neighboring farmers whose rye had been badly treated saw with astonishment my rye standing with ears erect like the lances of my Uhlans.

Did Roaring Trade.

"When in the autumn the grain was hauled in the farmers crowded before my barns and fairly cudgeled each other to get the seed. I did excellent business with that rye. Before the reclamation was undertaken this land produced from 600 to 700 loads, but afterwards it yielded from 1300 to 1400."

The emperor then recurred to his experiment of crossing Zebu with German cattle, saying the cross breds produced remarkably strong oxen. He continued: "A number of the older bulls were purchased from me for introduction to the colonies."

[illegible] he hoped to develop a [illegible] breed of oxen "which will get the harvest wagon home in quicker time than the kinds now used. I have doubt, however, whether I shall be able successfully to challenge the imperial stud farm at Trakhen to a race with Zebu calves."

He continued: "After my experience it is beyond doubt that the German farmers are able to supply all Germany, particularly with meat and potatoes, not only now but when we have an increased population in the future."

FAVORS SCHEME OF OLD AGE PENSIONS

Medical Witness Before Commission Agrees that Unfit Should Not Be Allowed to Marry.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—Dr. Sinclair, provincial inspector of penal institutions for Nova Scotia, who was a witness before the commons committee on old age pensions, this morning declared himself in favor of a pension scheme for the old and needy.

He said it would be in many ways preferable to the existing institutional plans. The confinement of the old in charitable institutions, he declared, had been both degrading and humiliating.

Questioned as to the effect of intemperance and vice in producing poverty, Dr. Sinclair expressed the view that if both were to disappear from the land there would still be poor people, although they would not be so numerous as now.

The witness read the evidence given yesterday by Dr. Bruce Smith, of Toronto, in which the view was taken that the unfit should not be permitted to propagate. He said that he endorsed Dr. Smith's views in their entirety.

Editor Refuses to Divulge Source of Wireless Articles

London, Feb. 11.—L. J. Maxse, editor of the National Review, is to be brought before the bar of the house of commons for refusing to divulge to the committee investigating the government wireless agreement the names of those individuals who had furnished him a report on which he had based his allegations of improper conduct against the members of the British cabinet.

The chairman of the committee warned Mr. Maxse that the committee must have the names and documents brought into question. Otherwise the matter would be reported to the house of commons.

The editor staunchly declined to reveal the identity of his informants. Confinement in the close tower of the house of commons is the usual fate of offenders in such cases.

British Prince to Enter Service of Prussia Shortly

Berlin, Feb. 12.—It is understood that the marriage of Princess Victoria Louise, only daughter of the German emperor and empress, to Prince Ernest Augusta, son of the Duke of Cumberland, will take place in October next.

It is assumed that the marriage will be the first step toward placing the young prince on the throne of the Duchy of Brunswick, since he will enter the Prussian service and take the oath of allegiance to the emperor as King of Prussia. This will probably be followed by the formal renunciation of the throne of Hanover after his father's death or another solution may be reached by the federal council [illegible] making the succession [illegible] of Cumberland to the Duchies of Brunswick dependent on the formal renunciation of the head of the house to the Hanoverian throne.

The Duke of Cumberland is still fully to support of the [illegible].

The New Westminster News

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TO CORRESPONDENTS—No letters will be published in The News except over the writer's signature. The editor reserves the right to refuse the publication of any letter.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1913.

PASSED THE COMMONS

The announcement from Ottawa that the New Westminister Harbor Bill passed the Dominion House of Commons on Tuesday evening will be received with wholehearted satisfaction by the people of this city and of the territory in the valley which it affects.

This territory, as far as can be gathered from the brief notice received in the city, takes in the whole of the South Arm, that part of the North Arm to which the city's boundaries are contiguous, and upstream from the city as far as the upper end of Douglas Island, which lies off the confluence of the Pitt with the Fraser.

It will be of great interest to know whether or not the New Westminster commission will control the waters of the Pitt, but, at the moment of writing, this information has not come to hand.

From this turn of events it appears that the opposition which we recently noted as having shown itself last week, was possibly due to the desire of Liberal members to acquaint themselves more accurately with what it was proposed to do in reference to a river whose immediate importance to the Dominion is fully recognized by all who are following the trend of world events.

We may now trust that the bill will meet with calm waters in the councils of the upper house and that it will, with as little delay as possible, become law. This done, there will be no lingering upon the part of New Westminster in putting in the foundations of the great harbor work for whose consummation she has so long hoped and for which her citizens have so faithfully worked. In this latter connection we would here commend the service that has been rendered to the city and the valley by our present member in the Dominion House, Mr. J. D. Taylor.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL SERVICE.

So eager are young Australians to train for the Commonwealth navy that candidates for the Royal Navy College were selected by ballot. It seems that in the Commonwealth there were those who anticipated and asserted that sea service would be unpopular.

They have been proved wrong in their surmise, and there is as little reason to believe that the service would not have equal appeal in Canada.

The Australian Government has taken pains to ensure that the lads entering service on the training ship are made comfortable, so that the sea service shall be constantly popular. Pay rates on the training ship have been fixed at $2.62 per week for first-class, and $1.75 per week second-class. Pocket money on account of service pay is allowed on scale ranging up to 50c weekly, and the balance is placed to the credit of each boy in the Commonwealth bank.

THE DOCTORS' SERVICE TO HUMANITY.

The German investigator, Doctor Friedmann, who has devised a treatment for tuberculosis, is being criticised because of the secrecy which has attended his work. If he has a treatment of value—and this fact is gravely doubted by the experts—under the ethical standards of the profession he must give it to the world.

All the great medical discoveries have been put at the service of mankind as soon as their value has been demonstrated. A doctor may spend years in a laboratory sacrificing his chance for advancement in his profession and giving up the income he might make, and as soon as he discovers anything of importance to the race, his work must be at once made public, so that even the humblest person may share in its benefits.

In general the medical profession has set up standards that represent ideals that are in the distant future for other departments of human activity. Even if they are not always lived up to nevertheless the sentiment upholding them is so strong that their violations must be kept as secret as possible.

The doctor must not only be prepared to give the results of his investigations to society, but he must be ready at any moment to take his life in his hand in the treatment of disease. If there is an epidemic he cannot refuse the call of duty, but must visit the afflicted. A plague stricken district may call for expert medical help from outside and it will not be refused.

Volunteer medical men from England, America and various European countries have established themselves in Turkish camps where cholera is killing its victims by hundreds.

When the United States set forth to the task of driving yellow fever from Cuba its medical investigators risked their lives in visiting the stricken districts, and searching for the causes of the disease. When the mosquito was found to be the medium of its transmission one of the doctors lost his life by permitting himself to be bitten by an infected insect in order to demonstrate the truth of the discovery.

The most skilled surgeons in the country do a large share of their work free in great free hospitals. Indeed it has been said that only the very rich or the very poor can command the best posible surgical attendance, since the person in moderate circumstances is likely to be content with the less celebrated operators.

Finally the doctors are the only men who are deliberately working as a class to put themselves out of business. Most of the fine achievements in sanitation have been conducted by medical men. If the death rate of cities has decreased it has been to a considerable extent due to the efforts of physicians who have labored for more healthful conditions. They have been leaders in the movement for better milk, for wholesome water, for improved housing.

Of course, there are men in the medical profession, as in every other, who are unscrupulous, incompetent and lacking in scientific spirit. But they know they are under the ban of the organized opinions of the profession, and the undesirables are compelled to work under cover.—Calgary Albertan.

THE DECAY OF WALKING.

Boston physicians are said to have discovered a new disease, which they call "auto knee." As the name implies, the disease is caused by riding in automobiles. From disuse the knee joints become weak, and collapse readily under a slight strain.

It must be said that a certain class of doctor is more expert at discovering new diseases, especially if its victims are people of wealth, than at eradicating the old diseases. It is certain that those who discovered the auto knee will discover some other cure for it besides walking.

There will be medicine in the new treatment and massage, and probably X-rays, and a good deal of expensive doctoring, we may be sure. As a rule, the most devoted motorists spend more time with their knees cramped under a desk at the office than in their automobiles. Moreover, their ancestors for a generation or two are likely to have cramped their legs for two or three hours a day at work or at home, to say nothing of exposing themselves to "auto knee" by buggy driving on Sundays.

That people nowadays ride too much and walk too little is not to be gainsaid. The street cars have been the most active agent in destroying the old habit of walking. Most of us would complain that we were "out of the world" if we had to walk a quarter of a mile for a car, and real estate agents would have to make a considerable reduction in rent to find occupants for houses so unfavorably located.

The tall office building made the elevator a necessity. The telephone is another invention that saves time, and also a man's legs, perhaps at the risk of his general health. In fact, all labor-saving devices might properly be called exercise-avoiding inventions.

The net result must be harmful to the general health of the people, but since we have behind us an inheritance of several thousand generations of tree-climbing and otherwise active ancestors it may be some time before the evil results of our modern environment become generally marked.

Before that time arrives we hope that it will have become the rule for a man to use his brains in order that he may secure a little necessary exercise, instead of using them as he does now to save a few steps.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

FIRST THINGS.

Witchcraft in America.

The first American divine of any prominence to publicly proclaim his belief in witchcraft was the Rev. Cotton Mather, who died 185 years ago today, Feb. 13, 1728. Mather's superstitious diatribes against witches were scattered broadcast among the people, and bore terrible fruit. The English colonists in America early adopted laws against demonology, but executions were rare until Mather appeared and fired the people to a frenzy of destruction.

Preaching from the Bible text, "Thou shalt Not Suffer a Witch to Live," the credulous parson gained many adherents to his crusade. Standing in his pulpit, with arms extended, he thundered, "Witchcraft is the most nefarious high treason against the Majesty on high. A witch is not to be endured on heaven or earth." His first victim was an Irishwoman, a Roman Catholic, who was accused of having bewitched a young girl in Salem. The pious Cotton had the plea sure of seeing her hanged. In 1692 an epidemic disease broke out in Salem, and the ailment was ascribed to the evil machinations of poor and old women.

During the prevalence of this delusion nineteen persons were hanged, one woman was pressed to death, fifty-five were tortured into confessions of guilt, and 150 were imprisoned. Practically all the colonial officials and clergy took part in the crusade and only a few "pestiferous infidels" protested against the outrages, and these shared the fate of the unbelievers of all ages.

Cotton Mather continued to preach witchcraft until his death, but most of the ministers and officials soon saw a great light and the murder of old women "for the Glory of God" was stopped.

THIS DAY IN CANADIAN HISTORY.

FEBRUARY THIRTEENTH.

Upon this date in the year 1892, died the venerable admiral of the fleet of England—Sir Provo Parry Wallis—in his 101st year.

He was a Nova Scotian, having been born in a house in the navy yard at Halifax. His father, while he was still a little child, had his name entered on the books of different ships, and after a breif period of schooling in England, he went to sea as a midshipman at the age of thirteen. This was in 1804, when Napoleon's wars were raging. Wallis had varied experiences of shipwreck and battle. He was second lieutenant on Broke's ship "the Shannon" in 1813, when that vessel fought her famous duel with the American "Chesapeake," and, as Captain Broke was seriously wounded and the first lieutenant was killed, it fell to Wallis (then only 22) to take the "Shannon" and her prize into the harbor of his birthplace.

Owing to foggy weather the voyage lasted six days, and the woung officer was so anxious that he scarcely took time to sleep or eat. The ships reached port on a Sunday morning but the people poured out of the churches to see them come in.

SCRAP BOOK FOR TODAY.

Bank of France, 113 Years Old Today, Is Most Democratic of Institutions.

One of the greatest and most democratic of the world's financial institutions is the Bank of France, which today celebrates its 113th birthday. Founded by Napoleon, in its present form, on Feb. 13, 1800, it financed many of the gigantic schemes of the ambitious Man of Destiny. It has always been a joint stock company, and its original capital was thirty million francs, or about $6,000,000.

The capital has been gradually increased, until it is now 182,000,000 francs, or over $36,000,000, but it retains its original form of a joint stock company. Napoleon headed the subscription list for the bank with thirty shares. The stockholders now number about 32,000, and one-third of them are poor folks, laborers and thrifty shop-keepers, who own only one share each, while fully half of the shareholders have no more than two shares each.

The face value of Bank of France shares is 1000 francs, but they sell at more than four times that valuation. Some of the greatest financial transactions of the last century have been engineered by the bank thus democratically owned.

The Bank of France transacts a large part of the banking business of the republic through its head bank in Paris and its 130 branch banks in as many French cities. It conducts no foreign branches, and has not invaded even the French colonies. It is a typically French institution, and none but Frenchman may be employed as officials, agents, or in any capacity, no matter how humble.

Even the scrubwomen must be French. The bank has a small army of employees, numbering about 700 in all. Besides its branches in all the important towns, it has sub-officers in the smallest villages, and no community in the republic is without access to a Bank of France office. The institution is in charge of a governor and two sub-governors, chosen by the general assembly of shareholders, and the members of the assembly in turn are elected by the holders of stock so that the owner of one share has a say in the bank's management.

The governor has a salary of $12,000 a year, and the two sub-governors receive half as much.

Although the Bank of France has the sole right to issue bank notes and in many other ways seemingly a government institution, it is in fact, a private joint stock concern, privately owned and not in any way an adjunct of the state.

The bank discounts no bills that are not created in France, or endorsed by two Frenchmen, and accepts none but French securities for loans.

Today is the thirtieth anniversary of the death of Wilhelm Richard Wagner, the eminent German operatic composer, whose centenary will be celebrated throughout the musical world next spring.

Wagner was born in Lepsic on May 22, 1813. During his young manhood he was a conductor of orchestras. He was 28 when he composed his "Rienzi" and "Der Fligende Hollander," ("Flying Dutchman") which brought him some prominence as a composer. "Tannhauser" appeared in 1845, "Lohengrin" five years later, and "Tristan and Isolde" in 1865.

The dates of his subsequent works are as follows: "Meistersinger" 1868; "Die Walkure," 1870; "Siegfried," in 1876; "Die Gotterdammerung," 1876, and "Parsifal," the crowning work of his life, 1882.

In the church calendar today is sacred to the memory of St. Catherine of Ricooi, who lived and performed works of piety, charity and mercy in the sixteenth century.

It is said that for forty days Catherine suffered all the terrible pangs of purgatory as a vicarious atonement for a friend who had died, and that she "held intercourse with the saints in glory," and that angels sang at her death.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION.
(By O. Terence.)

Next War in Air, Prediction of Gen. Allen, Who Retires Today.

That the next great war between world powers will be largely a conflict of airships, and fought out in the dark, is the prediction of Brig.-Gen. James Allen, chief of the United States signal corps, who will retire today upon reaching his sixty-fourth birthday. General Allen will probably occupy a place in history as the man who introduced aeroplanes in the army of Uncle Sam.

He was born in Laporte, Ind., Feb 13, 1849, and graduated from West Point in 1872. During his active military career he served in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Phillipines and Alaska. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier general and made chief signal officer seven years ago this month. His retirement is a source of profound regret to those interested in the progress of the science of aviation.

It is in the power of the chief signal officer to either urge or arrest the United States government's support of the aeroplane industry.

In an interview on the subject of aviation given out by General Allen last summer, he said:

"The United States government is far behind other nations in military aviation. We have gone very slow in the preparations of our military sky army. Germany has a fleet of about 300 aeroplanes, and more under construction.

She has a chain of twenty stations which are placed so as to guard her entire frontier and also the area which flanks the sea. France claims that she has 600 military air machines of all kinds, while Russia is next. Great Britain falls in line with a present force of 71 machines and plans for a military aviation equipment of 131 high class aeroplanes.

By skillful maneuvres properly equipped military aeroplanes may wipe out or put in retreat a whole army before sunrise report to their base of supplies and disorganize a hostile fleet before breakfast. With five machines, each of which can carry 400 pounds in addition to the aviator and his supply of fuel, a ton of explosives could be distributed while the aeroplanes were going forty miles an hour

It should not require many such hints to convince the commander of any invading fleet or army that the locality was rather unhealthful. The best time for such work as this would be at dusk or just before the dawn when it is next to impossible to see an aeroplane if it stays up a couple of thousand feet. To the aviators, the outlines of boats, camps and even of individuals would stand out with clearness."

General Allen believes that a war of the future may be a battle in the clouds between aviators armed with machine riffles, aerial torpedoes and bombs of powerful explosives.

Joseph Crosby Lincoln—but everybody down east calls him Joe—knows whereof he writes when he pictures Cape Cod folk, for he was born at Brewster, in the heart of the Cape Cod country, forty-three years ago today, Feb. 13, 1870. His father was an old Cape Cod sea captain all his life, and went down with his ship.

Joe was educated in Cape Cod schools and as a boy entered a broker's office in Boston. Stocks and bonds did not interest him, and he spent all his spare time writing verses and yarns, some of which he sold to newspapers and magazines. His success gave him the pen itch, and at twenty-six he got a job as associate editor of a journal devoted to boycling.

His "Cape Cod Ballads," published in 1902, gave him wide fame, and his subsequent books and stories dealing with Cap Cod characters have made him a literary celebrity.

Could Enjoy Himself.

It is not always that the autocratic editor lords it successfully over the diligent press correspondent. One of the latter persuasion, pending the pronouncement of the Government's naval policy by the Premier last week, was enterprising enough to secure an advance copy of Mr. Borden's speech and to have it mailed to the office of his paper, a loyal Conservative Toronto daily, for release after the Premier had spoken. But the best laid schemes sometimes "gang awry." By the engaging of a special staff of operators, held waiting at their keys, a Liberal contemporary succeeded in beating competitors to the streets with the news of the momentous deliverance. Within a short time a breathless page delivered to the foresighted Conservative correspondent a telegram from his editor couched in the following caustic words: "You will be pleased to know that The Evening Blank, Liberal, published Borden's speech verbatim hours before we could use it."

The enterprising correspondent merely smiled, and promptly penned the reciprocal message: "The pleasure is all yours."—Canadian Courier.

OUR POET'S CORNER.

THE FORSAKEN CRAFT.

Made fast to a pier that's deserted by
men,
Hid away from the storm's knocks
and blows,
When the wash from the harbor tugs
tickles her stem,
That's about all the joy that she
knows.
Odd times when the freighters pass
silent and gruff,
This old brigantine sad and set
Will bow on the crest of their back-
swells enough
To show there's some pride in her
yet.

Though gone are the crew, and dismantled the sail,
There echoes a voice of the past,
And the spokes of the steering wheel
tell the old tale
Of the chaps that have served 'fore
the mast.
The planks of her hull, once painted
and deft,
Are now wearing medals of scars,
But there's one beauty streak of the
old vessel left,
'Tis the dignified rake of her spars.

Still, they smack of the spirit and
grace she possessed,
When she made the first trip of her
youth,
And a proud hearted skipper had fond
ly confessed
How well he had tested her proof.
And the "old man," methinks, paces
for'ard and aft,
His weather eye raking the sky,
And I hear him sing out to the helmsman abaft,
To "Steady now, there, full-and-by."

So at times when I tire of the land
lubber's trend,
I visit the shipping and slip
Around to the pier that protects my
old friend.
The deserted and broken-down ship
As she lies there alone, forsaken
bereft,
From the city's crushed turmoil and
jars,
And I take off my hat to the old craft
that's left
With the dignified rake of her spars.
—W. Alf. BBurritt, in Toronto Mail
and Empire.

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

'Twas a battle fought solely for
science;
With the snow and the ice as a foe;
And brave Scott and his comrades had
conquered;
But in victory grim Death laid them
low.

None can tell how the little band suffered;
And words to describe it would
fail;
But Scott with the true British courage
Sent a message with never a wail.

With but thoughts for his comrades
that suffered
As the "Angel of Death hovered
nigh;
With a last word for those left behind
them
He showed how a Briton could die.

With the goal reached that he had
long hoped for,
The aim of his life did fulfill—
The ice and the snow he had conquered,
But his life was the cost—'twas
God's will.

Unselfish and gallant and fearless,
When brave Oates no further could
go,
Scott, Wilson and Powers stayed by
him,
And laid him to rest in the snow.

And though the brave Scott and his
comrades
Have gone to a much higher plane;
Their names will be written in history,
While their memory will ever remain.

And while they had won in achievement,
Far more by their courage they
gained;
Like Britons they stayed with their
comrades—
They knew Death would come; but
remained.
—Bosco, New Westminster.

THROUGH THE POLAR SNOWS.

They struggled on.
Reared in the ice a lone cross marks
the grave
Of those who met their death as fear
less men,
With no complaint nor whine, but, till
the last,
Keeping the record of their work. And
then,
Facing their God, serene in the belief
That, duty done, a long, long rest
was earned,
They died, and dying, perished with
the faith
That on the nation's memory was
burned:
"They struggled on."

They struggled on.
Day after day they fought like men
possessed
Against the massed battalions of the
storm,
Sliding and slipping as they staggered
on,
Dreaming delirious dreams of houses
warm.
Half-mad, half-starved, half-dead, they
battled north,
Comrade true to comrade through
this strife;
Soldier and sailor helped each other
up
Until each murmured, laying down
his life:
"I struggled on."
—Ronald Kenyyn, of the Vancouver
Daily Province.

A Curious Custom.

In Scandinavia the wedding shirt is an important part of the husband's marriage outfit. It is usual for the groom, among other gifts, to bestow upon his bride a prayer book. In reciprocation she gives him a neatly embroidered shirt, and this he invariably wears on his wedding day. Afterward he puts it away and does not wear it again while alive, but he wears it in his grave. The Scandinavian widower must destroy, on the eve of his second marriage, the wedding shirt which his first wife gave him.

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RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
DAIRY, POULTRY AND FRUIT FARMS.

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British Canadian Securities, Ltd.

602 COLUMBIA STREET, CITY.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS AND BETTER TYPES

Beef Raiser Thinks Burrell Has Discriminated in Favor of Dairying Interests.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—At the presidential address at the annual meeting of the Dominion Short-horn Breeders' association, held in the Temple Building last week, Mr. Peter White, K.C., strongly protested against the recent action of the Dominion government in passing an order compelling the submission of cattle entering British Columbia to be submitted to a tuberculin test.

"I trust this order will be withdrawn pending the development of some broad general policy applicable to the whole Dominion," he observed after explaining that it was enforced only in British Columbia.

In connection with the grant of $10,000,000 made by the government last month in aid of agriculture he thought Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, had shown "partialialty to the dairying interests for purely political reasons," and considered it high time the beef raisers brought their claims to the attention of the minister and demanded an expenditure at least equal to that given to the dairymen.

Shorthorn Performances.

An important discussion took place regarding the evolution of a better type of dual purpose cow, following which an appropriate resolution, moved by Mr. W. Dryden, was unanimously carried. The resolution approved the establishment of a records branch of the department of agriculture for the purpose of securing reliable information regarding the milk production of various breeds of cattle, and continued: "That this association expresses its desire to receive the assistance and co-operation of the Dominion department of agriculture in establishing and maintaining a record of performance list for shorthorn cattle duly recorded in the Canadian national records by qualified members of the association, and that the name of the breeder, owner, number of animals, and other desirable information be published as an appendix each year to the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book."

Milk Records and Beef.

In the discussion it was agreed that milk records of cows should not figure in the prize ring, awards being made on the basis of beef type, as in the past.

The officers were elected as follows: President, Harry Smith, Hay; first vice-president, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; second vice-president, W. A. Dryden, Brooklyn; new directors—R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; W. D. Cargill, Cargill; W. R. Elliott, Guelph; Harry Pettit, Freeman; S. Dyment, Barrie.

MISS MADGE TITHERADGE
Leading lady with Mr. Lewis Waller, the great English actor, at the Opera House next Monday evening.

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FRATERNAL.

L. O. O. M., NO. 554—MEETS ON first, second and third Wednesdays in each month in K. of P. Hall at 8 p.m. H. J. Leamy, dictator; J. H. Price, secretary.

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. C. B. Bryson, N. G.; R. A. Merrithew, V. G.; W. C. Coatham, P. G.; recording secretary; H. W. Sangster, financial secretary.

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H. J. A. BURNETT, AUDITOR AND Accountant. Tele. R 123. Room Trapp Block.

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. S. H. Stuart Wade, secretary.

Clark-Fraser Realty Co.

Formerly at 610 Columbia St., now at 607 Front St. Phone R 1031.
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Real Estate and Business Chances.
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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 lessee 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.

For Rent

7-roomed house, fully modern with furnace and kitchen range, linoleum and blinds. Lease if required, $25.00 per month.

8-room house, one block from car, $16.00 per month.

5-room house, modern, with basement, $20.00

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NEWS AND NOTES FROM BACK EAST

WESTERN ONTARIO.

Mrs. Geo. Murray died at North Embro, aged 94.

Alexander McMurchie, reeve of King, was elected warden of York.

Dr. A. R. Pyne, provincial analyst, suffering from paralysis, is improved.

The Redemptorist order are to erect a church and monastery in London, Ont.

Captain Amundsen addressed a large audience on his polar trip in Massy hall, Toronto.

A missionary campaign was conducted in the Methodist churches in Toronto, to raise $180,000.

The campaign to raise $100,000 for the General Booth memorial will open in Toronto with a banquet.

Samuel McCammon, who has entered upon his fifty-first year of service as town clerk of Ganonoque, is 83 years old.

Rev. C. R. Tappert, who came from Meriden, Conn., was installed as pastor of St. Mathews Lutherian church, Berlin.

R. W. Stokes, of Ridgetown, was reelected mayor of St. Thomas after a spirited contest with Councillor John McCullough.

Ernest Dailey, 58 years of age, dropped dead in Beverley street, Toronto, as he was adjusting the bridle on his horse.

Fifty years dry and still prosperous. This is the record of Pelham township one of the richest fruit-growing communities in Ontario.

John V. Tuthill, of Toronto, died in his 86th year. Mr. Tuthill was a barrister in Dublin, Ireland, before going to Toronto in 1857.

Poultry thieves are operating round about St. Thomas. T. H. Scott, of Union, reports losing ten prize Arcona chickens valued at $200.

Nathaniel A. Stein, second deputy reeve of Toronto township, and a resident of Meadowville many years, died suddenly of heart failure.

Isaac Ginn, of Toronto, died at St. Michael's hospital. Mr. Ginn, who was the oldest printer in Toronto, came in 1841 from Yorkshire.

The Duke of Connaught will visit Brantford Feb. 15, and will pay a visit to the Six Nations Indians. A civic reception is being arranged.

A coroner's jury will investigate the death of Edward Gimby, of Woodstock, killed while installing the equipment at the National Car plant at Galt.

James L. Simpson of the Speedvale Mills, has sold a portion of his land on the western limits of Guelph, to an outside syndicate of capitalists for $40,000.

At a very largely attended congregational meeting of Melville church, a hearty and unanimous call was extended to Rev. A. J. Mann, of Toronto and late of Woodville.

Mrs. Margaret Cook, of Embro, who celebrated her 90th birthday, is a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, and has resided in the township of West Zorra for 84 years.

Spence Robbins and Jake Lehman were given a hearing before County Magistrate Hunt of St. Thomas on a charge of stealing turkeys from seven South Yarmouth farmers.

Mrs. Bertha Smith, wife of Charles Smith, an employee of the Michigan Central roundhouse at St. Thomas, drank an ounce of carbolic acid while her husband was asleep, and died in three hours.

Because the employers would not recognize their union, the employees of four large Toronto firms, Grip Ltd., the Alexander Engraving Co., and the Photo Engravers, went on strike.

Lorens Zolleske received one of the stiffest fines handed out in the Windsor police court in many months, when he was mulcted $106 by Magistrate Leggatt for attempting to bring two foreigners, a man and a woman, into Canada.

The information was handed out at the office of David McNichol, vice-president of the C.P.R., on Saturday, that there was no truth in a despatch from Sarnia to the effect that the C. P. R. was going to build a tunnel under the St. Clair river.

T. Dexter, who it was announced some time ago would remove the mills from the north branch of the Thames, is contemplating erecting his new plant on the property he purchased in the east end of Toronto, during the coming summer.

In a speech characterized by earnestness, Lieut-Col. William Hamilton Merritt, president of the Canadian Defence League, declared that the present system of military training in Canada is not only wrong and extravagant, but also practically useless.

The committee of award of the university of Toronto, recommended that Clyde H. Carruthers, of University College, '13, be awarded the Rhodes Scholarship. Mr. Carruthers is the son of Prof. Adam Carruthers, himself a gold medallist in classics in 1880.

Shortly after giving birth to triplets, the third time since her marriage a little over 12 years ago, Mrs. Crawford, wife of William Crawford, a sectionman employed on the Metropolitan division of the Toronto and York radial railway died under pathetic circumstances.

Papers were signed in Montreal on Saturday by Alvin Edwin Hodgson and his associates [illegible] to take over the Woodstock Textile Co's business from the assignees. The company failed some months ago and left a first class factory on the city's hands.

After a year or two of invalidism there passed away at the home of his son in Durham one of its prominent citizens, Thomas Lauder, registrar of the South riding of Grey, aged 85. He was appointed under the Sanfield-Macdonald government in 1871, and has held the office continuously since.

The first train to run over the Grand Trunk Pacific railway from Toronto to Winnipeg passed through Toronto. It is one of the most valuable consignments that has been shipped for the west, consisting of automobiles and carriages, and is worth almost a quarter of a million dollars.

Three students of Queens university made a heroic rescue of a fellow student near Belles Island on the Rideau river. R. Cairns, A. Baird, G. Raite and N. Bunker were skating when Bunker got on some thin ice and fell in. Cairns crawled to the edge of the ice and threw out his overcoat to Bunker. The other students formed a chain and in this way Bunker was landed safely.

EASTERN ONTARIO.

The federal government has adopted a comprehensive scheme for the further beautification of Ottawa.

Daniel O'Connor, K.C., of Ottawa a distinguished member of the legal profession, died in Montreal, at the home of his son, Dr. Edward O'Connor.

Howard F. Darlington, a Belleville youth, has fallen heir to a fortune of $17,000 left him by his uncle, H. F. Darlington, of Liverpool, England.

Edward Germain, one of Saginaw's wealthiest citizens, who passed away following a two years' illness, was born in Kingston and went to Michigan in early life.

Rev. S. J. H. Compton, of Kingston lately from Belfast, has been asked by the executive of the Presbyterian foreign mission committee to go to Manchuria as a missionary.

Robert W. J. Pearson was sentenced in Cobourg to serve ten years in Kingston penitentiary and to receive ten lashes

Queens University will confer the hororary degree of Doctor of Laws upon his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on Feb. 14.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. secured the endorsation by the commons private bills committee of a bill authorizing the company to increase its capital stock from ten to fifteen million dollars.

A telegram was received by Rev T. W. Savary, rector of St. James' church, Kingston, announcing the death of his brother, J. H. Savary manager of the branch of the Bank of Ottawa at Regina, Sask., in an accident on Tuesday.

LOWER PROVINCES.

Rev. James Rosborough, a retired Presbyterian minister, is dead at his home on a farm in Prince William N. B.

Thomas BBaxter, a miner, was killed by a fall of coal in the Arcadia mines, Westville, being suffocated under tons of stone and coal.

Loaded with haddock for the Nova Scotia Fish Co., the auxiliery schooner Florence May, Captain John Hamilton, went ashore on the west side of Digby Gut, and will be a total loss.

The plebiscite at Sydney on the liquor question, favoring license law to regulate traffic, the city hospital and money votes, including the paving appropriation, held on Monday, were all carried by substantial majorities.

QUEBEC.

A farm alongside the Lachine canal sold for a factory site at the rate of 10 cents per square foot.

Mrs. Thomas Craig, a woman living alone in Clarendon township, near Shawville was found dead in her home.

Dr. Allen of St. Scholastique was found guilty of manslaughter. The charge against the accused was criminal neglect contributing to his wife's death.

During the last six months of 1912 a total of 1005 cases of smallpox were reported to the provincial board of health from various municipalities in Quebec province.

Engineers, conductors and trainmen on the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk, are asking for a revision of the wage schedule, calling for an all-around increase of 10 per cent.

Wouldn't Stand For It.

Lady Duff-Gordon, who is regarded by English women as an authority on fashions, hasn't much use for the new gown that is slashed at the knee not for the woman who wears that kind of a gown.

"That departure from convention is too much—too much even for this 20th century," she said, at a tea recently given in her honor. "I'll tell you a story about these gowns:

"An Englishwoman bought one in Paris and, while she was shooting in Scotland, her maid wore the gown to a dance in the Queen's road.

"Somebody betrayed the maid and her mistress, on her return from the Highlands, said to her severely:

"'Smithson, you wore my new slashed gown to one of your low dances! You bold brazen creature, aren't you ashamed of yourself?'

"Smithson burst into tears and, her handkerchief to her eyes, she sobbed:

"'Indeed I am ashamed of myself, madam. I've lost my young man who I've been walking out with three long years. When I sat down in that gown, and my knees showed through the slash, my young man gave me one look, and he said, said he, that I could consider it all off between us, for any one that would wear a gown like that in public, says he, was too bold and brazen ever to be his wife.'"

GOES IN FOR GARDENS

REV. A. H. SCOTT IS A PREACHER HORTICULTURALIST.

Perth Man Who Has Been Re-Elected to the Presidency of the Ontario Horticultural Association Is Deeply Interested in Civic and Rural Improvement and Finds Time to Study Conditions Abroad.

Rev. A. H. Scott, M.A., Perth, who was elected president, for the second time, of the Ontario Horticultural Association at the Horticultural convention recently, has traveled much in many lands, but he thinks his native land the best land of all. Addressing a large audience in Toronto, Mr. Scott used these words:

"I quarrel with no one who stands up for some other place east, west, or elsewhere. But the best east and the best west that I know of is the spot on this continent that lies between Patricia on the one side and the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes on the other, the spot in North America that is surrounded at the one end by the district of the Lake of the Woods and at the other by my native Glengarry."

He is a native of Glengarry County, a graduate of Queen's University, an ex-moderator of the synod of Montreal and Ottawa, and the minister of St. Andrew's Church, Perth, in the Presbyterian Church in Canada. He has a charmingly situated country place, "Elmbank Crescent," in Charlottenburg township, near the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, where his fondness for the soil and for out-of-door architecture has vent for a little season each year. He is also one of the officers of the Perth Horticultural Society, which is one of the oldest, and bears

REV. A. H. SCOTT.

the reputation of being one of the best informed horticultural societies in Canada.

In line with his tastes as a traveler and a lover of nature, Mr. Scott has paid special attention to matters relating to civic improvement and rural advancement in Canada. In visiting the cities of Great Britain, Scandinavia, and the continent, he has made a special study of the architectural principles that have made Paris the admiration of Europe. Two years ago from the public platform he outlined the history and progress of Washington, after a third visit to the American capital; and he has said many a time since that if the people of Canada realized what they had in and around the capital of their own Dominion, and would make judicious and generous use of the natural facilities that are found there, before a quarter of a century would elapse this young country of North America would have one of the most inviting capital cities in the whole world.

When Ambassador Bryce at the Baltimore convention was encouraging the people of the United States to set aside more national parks, Mr. Scott said to a Britisher who sat beside him in the audience that if wise discernment would set apart in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, to say nothing of other provinces in the Dominion, forest areas that lie there for the carving out, we might have "National Parks," each one of them a thousand times larger than New Forest in England or Fontainebleau in France. By so doing Canadians would give evidence of sagacity and foresight, and at the same time they would be dedicating expansive areas to the health and happiness of generations to come.

Hadn't It.

Mr. Augustine Birrell tells a little story about the only time he ever wanted to consult a doctor. "Once only in my life," he says, "did I feel persuaded that I was smitten with a mortal disease. I started on my way to consult a distinguished doctor. It was a hot July day, and I thought the time was come for my last walk. I walked from my house in Harley street. I found the great physician's room crowded with patients, and while waiting, I saw on a table a book written by the great physician, on the subject of this particular disease. The first words which caught my eye were these: 'The patient who is suffering from this disease never perspires.' I picked up my hat and walked out."

Poser For Churchill.

Since he went to the Admiralty, Mr. Churchill has endeavored to obtain information at first hand. Not long ago he was inquiring into the grievances of the lower deck, and on one of the ships he visited he engaged in conversation with a stoker.

"Do you like your job?" asked Mr. Churchill.

"I can't say I do, sir," replied the stoker.

"Well, what's wrong with it?"

"What's wrong with it," repeated the stoker, looking straight at Mr. Churchill, "well, what's right with it?"

All the bishops of the Anglican church in Canada, with fifty of the most prominent rectors of the Dominion, all members of the board of management of the missionary society of the church, will meet in Ottawa on April 9 to discuss plans for the coming year.

Amundsen Was Honored While Scott Suffered

New York, Feb. 12.—Captain Raold Amundsen and Captain Robert F. Scott passed each other in the Antarctic some time during Christmas week of 1911.

Amundsen, jubilant in his victory, was speeding away from the Pole, with good fortune attending each day in January. Scott, still hopeful, was forging stubbornly toward his goal, passing from the 86th to the 87th parallel and fixing his records and supplies so that the last detachment of his party might leave under the guidance of Lieutenant Evans, while he made ready for the final dash.

Amundsen was returning confident that in in all probability he had been the first man to stand at the South Pole. It was conceivable that another had been before him and that storms had destroyed any unsubstantial memorial that might have been left to mark the conquest.

Passed Each Other.

But this seemed highly improbable, for when he was at the Pole the weather was calm and he believed that this was the prevalent condition above the vast level plains of snow. So while Scott was pushing hopefully on, Amundsen was sweeping back to winter quarters, not only happy in the attainment of his goal but quite sure that he had been the first to attain it.

That was the spirit in which the two rival explorers passed each other in the Christmas week, now a little more than a year ago.

The position of their passing can not be obtained, but from the story which Captain Amundsen cabled from Tasmania, and the story which Captain Scott sent back in the first week of 1912 by the hand of Lieut. Evans, it can be calculated that they were nearest together on Dec. 23, 1911, when they were a little more than 200 miles from the Pole and little, if any, more than 100 miles apart. At the rate of Amundsen's speed, he could have crossed the intervening ice and snow and met Scott in less than five days' travelling.

Christmas on Icefields.

Each had just experienced a Christmas spent in polar snows. To each the marking of the day was a ceremony. Each noted it in the story he sent to the world. They had eaten their Christmas dinners, these explorers, not much more than 150 miles apart, to one it was a feast of celebration, to the other, perhaps, a dedication.

From a similar comparison of the stories told by Scott and Amundsen, it is possible to fix where each was when the other was passing through some noteworthy period of his undertaking.

When Scott started from Hut Point, with his hopes for his ultimate success, November was already two days old and Amundsen had moved well on his way toward the pole. By that time Amundsen was advancing from 81 degrees to 82 degrees, a latitude that Scott did not reach till Thanksgiving Day.

On the day of Amundsen's triumph, Dec. 14, 1911, when he and his men reached the South Pole, Scott was still struggling south under the most discouraging conditions overhead and underfoot. Amundsen's narrative of these days from Dec. 9 to 17, when he turned from the pole and started on the long journey to winter quarters, is a story of serenity; Scott's is one of disheartening circumstances. While Amundsen was making his final dash to the pole, where all hands took hold of the silken flag of Norway to place it in position, Scott was meeting these conditions.

A Fatal Loss.

"Largely as a result of snowstorms, the lower reaches of the glaciers were filled with terrible drifts of snow. Men on foot sank to the knee at each step. It would have been quite impossible to advance had we not pulled on skis. As it was, the runner surface of the sledges proved inadequate. They frequently sank to the crossbars, requiring to be extricated with standing pulls. For four days we struggled in this morass, scarcely advancing four miles a day. We did not get abreast of Cloud Breaker Mountain until the seventeenth (the day that Amundensen started home) so that the snow cost us a week's advance."

In his final message to the public, which was found with Scott's body in his tent, he speaks at the outset of this period of high wind and soft snow as one of the big misfortunes of the endeavor.

Probably next to that hour of 3 p.m., Dec. 14, when Amundsen reached the South Pole, his greatest triumph was when the cable carried the news of his victory to his king and the world.

Evans Had Died.

That was on March 8 last, and at that time Captain Scott and his three companions were experiencing the bitterest disappointment and suffering. Evans had died and already Oates was enduring pain almost beyond human strength.

"I do not think human beings ever came through such a month as we have come through," the dying Scott wrote of that very period when the Fram put into port at Hobart and the news of Amundsen's success was flashed around the world. The story of Amundsen's triumph had been read on the day when Captain Oates determined that he should never be a drag on the chances of others. He said to them:

"I am just going outside," and walked out into the teeth of the raging blizzard to die. As Scott said, he died like a brave man and an English gentleman. Those were the things that Scott and his men knew at the very time when the first plaudits for Amundsen's achievement were coming from very land. By March 29, when Scott and the other two survivors of the party were probably overcome, the Fram had started on her way from Hobart to Buenos Aires.

There is one last comparison to make. On that day, Nov. 2, when Wright's searching party, scouring the Antarctic snows for the lost leader and companions, came upon Scott's tent and the three dead men within, Amundsen had tasted the triumph of an honored reception at Christiania and was headed for London, where he was to address the Royal Geographical Society.

STEFANSSON WANTS SIX STURDY MEN

Asks for Volunteers to Accompany Him on Proposed Sojourn in Unexplored North.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—Wanted: Volunteers to spend three years in the last unexplored and unknown part of the world, two thousand miles on foot away from the nearest corner of civilization, in the land of the midnight sun and of winter temperatures running as low as 70 or 75 degrees below zero.

Applicants must work for fame, not for money; they must be hard as nails undaunted by anything, young and indefatigably persevering; college bred men with natural science specialities preferred. Apply to V. Stefansson, ethnologist, naturalist and explorer, and Canadian.

Mr. Stefansson was in Ottawa today interviewing the government as to his second exploration trip in the farthest northwest, reporting some of his results of his last three-year visit to the northermost "barren lands" of the district of Mackenzie, and asking that steps be taken to conserve the two thousand Eskimos of the northern wilderness and the "millions" of caribou against the disastrous effects of civilization and unregulated commercial exploitation.

He is fitting out a new expedition, which is to sail from the Pacific coast next May, with a view to finding out what lies beyond the rim of explored territory in northern Alaska and the Yukon, where no white man has yet gone, and where there may be unknown tribes of Eskimos or gold mines or interesting wonders of nature.

He expects to take about six men with him, and is calling for volunteers and governmental or other public assistance. The party will spend three winters within the arctic circle. The final base of exploration will be somewhere about 76 degrees of north latitude, near Prince Patrick Island.

Measles and Tuberculosis.

In the Mackenzie delta, where some decades ago there were over 2000 Eskimos, there are now only 40. Measles and tuberculosis are the two chief factors in the process of extirpation.

"Measles is a comparatively new disease and they have not developed the practical immunity from fatality through it which generations of the civilized world have developed. It works like the black plague among them. Mr. Stefansson wants the government to take steps towards combatting the spread of the disease by inoculating antidotes.

"Special medical officers should be sent up, as are the mounted police should be asked to effect a sanitary patrol.

Sir Edmund Osler is exerting his influence with the government on Mr. Stefansson's behalf, and it is probable that governmental assistance will be given the new expeditions, especially in view of the fact that he was a Canadian and that the exploration work will be north of the present known confines of Canada.

Mr. Stefansson is a native of Manitoba. He will address the Empire club, of Toronto, on Thursday next.

An Awful Shock.

The deputy stage manager at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, at one time was a little man named Linders, who had a strange dislike of the ladies of the ballet and treated them rather harshly. He wore a wig, but the fact was not generally known. On one occasion, however, an enraged corypbee seized him by the hair, and off came the wig, exposing a shiny expanse of cranium. He at once dashed off to complain to Mrs. Harris, the manager's wife, but the good lady could only gasp in stupefied tones: "Good gracious, Mr. Linders! Why, you are bald!" To which Linders instantly replied: "No, madam, no.. My hair became loose with horror!"

Fighting Polar Bears shown in the Arctic Polar Pictures at the Opera House today.

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WOMEN CAN HELP IN PRESERVING FORESTS

Many of Their Clubs Seek Information from Canadian Forestry Association.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—Mr. J. F. Mackay, a member of the conservation commission in speaking here before the Toronto Household Economic Association emphasized the part which women are playing in the conservation movement at the present time.

Not only are the matters of sanitation, pure food and milk, clean streets and other attributes of progressive home-making receiving the earnest attention of the majority of women as never before, but such nation-wide interests as forest conservation are moving the women's clubs to ask for lectures from the Canadian Forestry Association and other educative bodies.

Mr. Mackay said that forest preservation is a matter in which every householder has at least indirect interest; and in the case of women in provinces like British Columbia where the lumbering industry ranks high in the community, it is a matter of direc import.

Mrs. Annie A. Wilder, a Canadian now resident in Washington, and an enthusiastic supporter of conservation, some time earlier was the guest of the Winnipeg Women's Canadian Club, and in the course of her address showing how closely related the home was to the preservation of the forests said:

"Forest preservation is a moral question. The waste of our national resources, whether in Canada or the United States, is not only criminal but immoral. I agree with Andrew Carnegie, when he says that the land has been given us in trust; that we have a duty to succeeding generations in preserving the land and all its resources, and it is to this end that I am an active conservationist."

DIPLOMATS PROTEST AGAINST FIGHTING

In Streets of Mexico City—Are Fired on While Journeying to Diaz.

Mexico City, Feb. 12.—From early morning the sharp crack of rifles or the crash of cannon could be heard in some quarter of the city almost every minute of the day, sometimes close, sometimes far distant. The diplomatic representatives of four powers protested, and an armistice was arranged so that an envoy from these diplomats could enter the rebel lines and confer with Diaz.

This envoy was fired upon by the troops, although riding under a white flag, but this doubtless was due to the inability of the federal commander to control all points on his lines.

The American ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson, the British minister, F. ...l. Stronge, the German minister, Herr Von Hintze and the Spanish minister, Senor Cologan Y. Cologan, called at the national palace in a lull in the fire shortly before noon. After a brief conference with President Madero they had no difficulty in gaining his promise to suspend operations until the diplomats or their representative could confer with the rebel commander if Diaz would do likewise.

Hired an Auto.

De Hamer was chosen to carry the message of protest to Diaz. He entered an automobile which, with a white flag flying, drove through the federal lines. It was supposed that the troops had been advised of this mission, but the automobile instantly was made the target for numerous rifles and bullets rattled about it. It continued on its way, however, the diplomatic envoy apparently being unhurt.

The bombardment, which was terrible yesterday, reached a climax this morning when Diaz shelled the very centre of the busines districts in an effort to silence the cannon of the government and drive from the roofs of the Taylor building the federal sharpshooters and the men serving the machine guns.

This terrific action directed from the arsenal continued for more than two hours. Shrapnel fell like hail and occasionally burst, pieces of the shells tearing holes in the sides of the buildings.

Peppered Building.

Meanwhile the fire of the opposite division rendered the far out residence district uninhabitable as well as the big apartment building known as Gore Court, on Third Roma street.

The federal guns replied occasionally, but without serious damage to the rebel positions. It was this action which decided the diplomats after communicating with their governments, to protest against the continuation of such operations which they characterized as unsanctioned by the laws of warfare of civilized nations.

President Madero and his ministers agreed that the bombardment of cities was barbarous and especially such a struggle as now was going on between forces of artillery and the minister of war, acting in accord with the president and the cabinet, sent to General Diaz a protest, declaring that if he persisted, the government would regard all those occupying the arsenal as beyond the pale of the law.

Immediately after the despatch of this message the finance minister Ernesto Madero, speaking for the president, said that it had been determined to crush the rebels by a concerted attack, the government using the heaviest guns available and bringing to a swift end the next big action, when the fighting was resumed. He declared that the government would bring into play heavier guns than they had yet employed and would force the attack from all sides.

BETTER TO LEAVE DEAD IN THE ICE

Where They Worked and Died—So Thought Commander Evans of Terra Nova.

Christ Church, N. Z., Feb. 12.—Commander Evans says today that, reckoning by the progress of the supporting parties, Captain Scott should have returned to Hut Point by March 15.

Regarding the shortage of fuel, he said that Captain Scott had enough fuel to last a month beyond the date of his expected return.

The Terra Nova brought every written record of the southern party, including the private diaries, which will be handed to the relatives of the dead explorers.

Captain Scott kept a daily record until March 24, and spent the last day in writing his message to the public.

The bodies could have been brought back, according to Commander Evans, but he alleged it was better to leave them in their white mantle, where they had worked and died.

Commander Evans is not inclined to speak of the tragic side of the expedition, and has forbidden his fellow officers to do so. He will complete Captain Scott's story for publication.

All on board the Terra Nova apparently are in good health and bear no outward signs of the hardships they have undergone.

DRINK PRIME CAUSE OF INDIANS' DEATH

Investigators Return to Kenora—Cause of Fire in Shack Remains Unknown.

Kenora, Ont., Feb. 12.—Indian Agent McKenzie returned today from Minaki, where he has been carefully investigating the circumstances surrounding the death of Moses Land and Dennis Spence, two Indians, who were burned to death in a shack at the lower bridge near Minaki on Friday last.

Constable Greer, of Graham, Ont., accompanied by Coroner Brandon arrived at the scene of the fatality on Sunday and an inquest was held, the result of which was to show that the two Indians while under the influence of liquor had been burned to death in the shack. The cause of the fire is unknown.

EXPRESS BUSINESS

Done in Canada During Fiscal Year Shows Big Increase.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 12.—Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, this afternoon tabled in parliament a bluebook giving details of the express business done in Canada for the year ending June 30, 1912.

The report states that the capital liability of distinctly Canadian companies at the date mentioned was $4,705,200, an increase of $700,000 as compared with 1911. The total was made up as follows:

Canadian Express Company, $1,705,000; Canadian Northern Express, $1,000,000; Dominion Express, $2,000,000.

The total of realty and equipment was $2,668,523, an increase of $558,966 over 1911.

COLLINGWOOD FATALITY.

"Accidental Death" is Verdict of Coroner's Jury.

South Vancouver, Feb. 12.—A verdict of accidental death, attaching no blame to any person, was brought in by the coroner's jury yesterday afternoon in connection with the death of Dr. Walter W. Sleeth, of Toronto, who was killed near Cedar Cottage on Sunday evening by a B. C. E. R. interurban car.

Mr. Wray, inspector of electric railways, and Mr. Beck, solicitor for the B. C. E. R. were present at the hearing.

The South Vancouver police will continue to work on the case in the hope of finding a clue to the mystery surrounding the man's death.

Evolution of a Play.

"They tell me that plays are built up. Is that so?"

"It is," answered the playwright. "Here is the method. I cop a joke. I tell it around, and it goes. Next I make a dialogue of it. Then I add a character, and it becomes a vaudeville sketch. If it still goes good we make three acts of it, and then it's a play."—Kansas City Journal.

While He Waited.

Little Girl — Mr. Lingerlong, is a quietus something you wear? The Young Man—No, Miss Kitty. Why do you ask that? Little Girl—'Cause I heard sister tell mamma the other day she was going to put a quietus on you the next time you came. — Chicago Tribune.

Would Help Some.

"What good does it do a woman for a man to be willing to die for her?" he grumbled.

"He might carry a big life insurance, you know," she hinted.—Baltimore American.

Sarcastic.

Wife—Any fashions in that paper, Jack? Jack (who has just settled a dressmaker's bill)—Yes, but they're no use to you, dear. It's yesterday's paper.—London Opinion.

The first ingredient in conversation is truth, the next good sense, the third good humor and the fourth wit.—Sir William Temple.

IS A LIBERAL CLERIC

CANON HENSON WOULD ABRIDGE THE DECALOGUE.

Canon of Westminster Believes That the Second, Third and Tenth Commandments Should Be Edited To Suit Modern Thought—He Is Rector of the British "House of Commons' Church."

Canon Hensley Henson of Westminster, who has been lecturing on this side of the water, is a "progressive" member of the English established church clergy. It was he who advocated a year ago the substitution in the Prayer Book communion service of the so-called "Evangelical Summary" of the Decalogue for the existing form of the Ten Commandments. The plan contemplated the abridgement of the second, third and tenth commandments. "Regarding the tenth commandment," he said, "it is

CANON HENSLEY HENSON.

entirely at variance with modern thought and modern morals that the wife should be classed as a chattel with the ox and the ass. The notion is too primitive and archaic." This brilliant preacher and theologian not only has a canon's stall in the abbey, but is rector of St. Margaret's Church, which is known as the church of the House of Commons and is the scene of many weddings of British statesmen and politicians who are also "society men."

Canon Henson has just turned forty-nine and is known through the English-speaking world as a brilliant scholar and writer. He took a high stand at Oxford, and became a fellow of All Souls in 1884, where he remained until 1891. It was not for seven years later that he took his bachelorship in divinity although he had held several church offices. His publications have been mostly of a religious nature and have been marked by broad tolerance and liberality of thought.

William Barnes, of Dorset.

Dorset is a county of chalk hills divided by broad valleys, and in particular by the valleys of the Stour and the Frome. William Barnes is the poet of the valleys—the elm, and not the beech, being his favorite tree. Of the grandeur and severity of Mr. Thomas Hardy, his fellow-countryman and best critic, he has no trace.

In the first year of last century he was born in Blackmoor Vale, which is watered by a tributary of the Stour; at his death, only fourteen years from the century's end, he was rector of Came, in the valley of the Frome. The son of a Dorset farmer, and for most of his life a schoolmaster or clergyman within the country, the Dorset dialect was his mother tongue—his "only true speech"—that enshrines ways of life as old as itself, and now as near death

He wrote of Dorset, and for Dorset; and strangers—perhaps natives, also—might say that the man was Dorset. His poems are full of the names and the aspects of its towns and villages, its rivers and brooks and the hills that lie around it great central height of Bulbarrow which is midway between the homes of his childhood and old age.

Queen Mary Yields.

Even queens with a reputation for a firm will must bow to the dictates of fashion. Queen Mary has at last succumbed to the narrow skirt, though she held out for a long time and refused to admit it to her wardrobe.

Her choice now is not of the "hobble" variety, but of the approved two-width style. Queen Alexandra still sticks to full widths and all her recent dresses have been made under instructions not to depart from the older model.

The royal princesses, too, are conservative as to changing their garb, and declared within a year ago that they would never accept the fashionable skirt. Yet, to-day, headed by Princess Alexander of Teck and Princess Victoria, they are arrayed like the rest of femininity and quite content with their conversion.

Something Happened.

Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema, the veteran painter, was telling stories the other day. He mentioned that Pompeii is one of his favorite resorts for study, and he holds a special permit from the Italian Government to wander about the ruins at will. He says that a tourist who returned recently from Italy was asked, "Did you go to Pompeii?"

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "and it was very strange and interesting. I think something must have happened there. The blessed place was mostly ruins."—London Answers.

A Safe Mine Lamp.

An electric lamp for miners' use has been devised in England, which is said to be absolutely safe and to be no heavier than the ordinary type of safety lamp which has been generally used for this purpose. The lamp is entirely self-contained, and all contacts are made inside of the case, and the latter is so tight that it may be operated under water.

A telegram was received by Rev. T. W. Savary, rector of St. James' church, Kingston, announcing the death of his brother, J. H. Savary, manager of the branch of the Bank of Ottawa at Regina, Sask., in an accident on Tuesday.

ABOUT SIR RICHARD.

Further Anecdotes About the Valiant Old Liberal Fighter.

People are very busy discussing the volume of Sir Richard Cartwright's reminiscences, especially the portions that lampoon the great men of his day. The famous statesman has probably left out one anecdote which is told about him in western Ontario. There was a time in his career when he did not have a constituency to send him to Parliament. His party had been looking out for one, and a vacancy occurred in a riding out near Guelph. It was considered a likely one, and Sir Richard went out to look over the ground.

The member for the local House, who happened to be a Liberal, brought him a piece of good news. One of the most influential Conservatives in the neighborhood had quarreled with the candidate, and as Sir Richard knew him personally, there seemed to be a chance to win him over. They decided to go and call. The man whom they sought greeted them in his garden, but his manner was not too cordial. There was a little natural restraint all round, but while they were talking a "gentleman-of-the road" came in to ask financial aid. He was ordered out, and the incident suggested a remark to Sir Richard.

"You don't appear to approve of tramps," he said.

"No," replied the Conservative, "political or otherwise."

That ended the interview.

The very uncomplimentary comments upon Hon. Edward Blake contained in the new book have astonished a great many persons. They fit in with a story that has been going the rounds, and the two things go to show that the Blakes and Sir Richard were not particularly fond of one another. People may have noticed that no local paper contained any tribute to the dead statesman from Hon. Samuel Blake. It is explained that one person approached the great champion of Protestantism, and that the following reply was given to him by the person who received his message: "Mr. Blake's opinion of Sir Richard Cartwright during his lifetime was such that he would rather not comment upon him now that he is dead."

World's Biggest Woman.

The biggest woman in the world died in Montreal the other day. She weighed 780 pounds. Her name was Justine Masson. Her mind became affected some time ago, and she was taken in charge by the Assistance Publique.

During her stay there her exploits became famous. She was so big and so strong that in her fits of insanity she used to break down the walls of the rooms in which she was enclosed, and it was finally found necessary to build a special house for her outside the main building.

She was so large that a special coffin had to be built for her. Then no undertaker could be found who would endanger his hearse with the weight, so the body had to be removed in an express wagon.

On one occasion she caused a sensation at Bonaventure Station by insisting on getting into a victoria to be driven to her home. She got in, but the carriage had not proceeded very far before it broke down. She then, it is said, took a street car, but could not get through the door and had to stand on the back platform, blocking the passage so that no one else could get in.

On another occasion she was arrested and an attempt made to take her to the police station. Four policemen from nearby beats were unable to handle her, so the reserves were called out. Ultimately eight officers bundled her into a piano wagon.

Cut Off Their Own Heads.

Perhaps the most striking proposal ever made by a Canadian grand jury was that made by the jury at the May Sessions in Toronto in 1909. It forms a curious comment on British institutions, and gives the last word upon the jury system, the foundation of British liberty, and the institution which made Athens the most thorough-going democracy the world has seen:

"We recommend the abolition of the grand jury as being superfluous, for the following reasons:

"All cases that come before the grand jury are previously investigated by the magistrates, whose trained mind is naturally better able to deal with them than the minds of the inexpert laymen comprising the grand jury.

"Malicious prosecutions are safe guarded against by the high ethical standard of the magistracy and by the petit jury.

"The grand jury has the power to defeat the ends of justice by shielding a criminal with whom they have sympathy.

"The annual expense of many thousands of dollars, for which no value is received, could be saved to the taxpayers of the country."

Didn't Know of Brock.

A Brock incident connected with the recent Centenary at Queenston Heights was collected by a woman who lectures in one of Canada's educational institutions. A lady from Great Britain, speaking of the celebration said to the woman lecturer, who is a native-born Canadian and deeply attached to the traditions both of Canada and Britain, "Do you know I am so glad to know who Brock is. I quite resented his monument when I first visited Niagara, and now I am so glad to know who Brock is." On further inquiry the Canadian woman learned that the British-born woman had considered the placing of such a conspicuous monument to a man of whom she had never heard in such a beautiful place — one of the most beautiful places in the world—rather an act of vandalism.

First Hebrew Paper.

The first Hebrew paper in Ontario published its initial issue recently. It is a Toronto enterprise and known as The Hebrew Journal.

Lorens Zolleske received one of the stiffest fines handed out in the Windsor police court in many months, when he was mulcted $106 by Magistrate Leggatt for attempting to bring two foreigners, a man and a woman, into Canada.

J. H. TODD'S

BIG

PIANO SALE

A discount of 20 % will be given off the price of all Pianos in our store.

This will mean a $300 Piano for $240, a $350 Piano for $280, a $400 Piano for $320, a $450 Piano for $360, and a $500 Piano for $400.

One new $550 Player Piano for $440.

One $750 Player Piano for $600.

Our price is always the lowest, quality considered. Call and inspect our stock and be convinced that this is the cheapest place to buy in British Columbia.

You do not have to guess at our prices. They are all marked in plain figures on every instrument on our floor.

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT WILL ALSO BE ALLOWED ON ALL VIOLINS AND VIOLIN CASES DURING THIS SALE.

This sale will last for the rest of the month of February only. Payments can be arranged.

J. H. Todd's Music House

419 COLUMBIA STREET

Goes Hot Foot After Reforms

(Continued from page one)

ing of shows. He thought it would be a step backward. Other delegates registered opposition, but the motion was carried by a vote of 9 to 6.

During the evening Delegate Walter Dodd announced that the B. C. E. R. employees anticipated a new agreement with the company shortly. The present agreement, which has been in force for three years, expires in June.

Will Hold Smoker.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters will hold a smoker on Monday in the Labor Temple for the benefit of Mrs. Johnson, whose husband, a union man, died a short time ago. During the discussion on the women workers question President Stoney, who is a member of the labor commission, announced that the commission, on March 6, when they meet here again, would hold an evening session for the convenience of the labor men if necessary.

A letter was received from the International Longshoremen's Union of Vancouver urging the advisability of organizing a longshoremen's union in New Westminster. The organization committee will deal with the letter.

The entertainment committee reported that arrangements had been made for a Trades and Labor dance in St. Patrick's hall on February 19, dancing to be held from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.

The Popular Shoe Store

Open Evenings Till 9 O'clock 641 Front Street

OUT OF THE HIGH RENTAL DISTRICT

CHEAPER THAN OTHER FIRM'S SALE PRICES.

RUBBER BARGAINS

Ladies' Storm Rubber Footholds. Reg. 75c. All Sizes ..... 35c.

Gents' Neverslip Rubbers, Reg. $1.25. All Sizes 45c.

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Sole agents for Westminster for the famous K Boots. Depot for Leckie's Boots and Ahren's School Shoes.

A $20,000 Stock to Select From

It Pays to Advertise in the Daily News

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under new management. Quick Service, Good Meals, Reasonable Prices.

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Write Ideas For Moving Picture Plays!

YOU CAN WRITE PHOTO PLAYS AND EARN $25 OR MORE WEEKLY

We Will Show You How!

If you have ideas—if you can think—we will show you the secrets of this fascinating new profession. Positively no experience or literary excellence necessary. No flowery language" is wanted.

The demand for photoplays is practically unlimited. The big film manufacturers are "moving heaven and earth" in their attempts to get enough good plots to supply the ever increasing demand. They are offering $100 and more, for single scenarios, or written ideas.

We have received many letters from the film manufacturers, such as VITAGRAPH, EDISON, ESSANAY, LUBIN, SOLAX, IMP REX, RELIANCE, CHAMPION, COMET, MELIES, ETC., urging us to send photoplays to them. We want moree writers and we'll gladly teach you the secrets of success.

We are selling photoplays writen by people who "never before wrote a line for publication.

Perhaps we can do the same for you. If you can think of only one good idea every week, and will write it out as directed by us, and it sells for only $25, a low figure,

YOU WILL EARN $100 MONTHLY FOR SPARE TIME WORK

FREE SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AT ONCE FOR FREE COPY OF OUR ILLUSTRATED BOOK "MOVING PICTURE PLAYWRITING."

Don't hesitate. Don't argue. Write now and learn just what this new profession may mean for you and your future.

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SAPPERTON SURPRISE THE CIRCLE F TEAM

Win Out in Overtime Period After Fraser Mills Refused to Continue —Record Crowd.

Standing of League.

	W.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.
Y. M. C. A.	1	0	5	1
Burnaby	1	0	4	1
Sapperton	1	1	3	6
Moose	0	1	1	4
Fraser Mills	0	1	1	2
Beavers	0	0	0	0

Before a crowd of several hundred wildly enthusiastic spectators the Sapperton hockey team defeated the Circle F septette at the arena last evening to the tune of two goals to one.

The event, however, was marred by an unfortunate incident, for, with the two teams tied with one goal each to their credit, the Fraser Mills outfit refused to continue the game as called for by all amateur league rules, where the teams are tied. After the crowd had been cleared from the ice Eddie McCarty faced off the puck to the blue shirts, who had only to slam the rubber into an empty net.

Forgetting the ending, which everyone deplored, the game itself was the most exciting that one could wish to see, the big enclosure being filled with a madly yelling crowd hailing from Sapperton and Millside and also a big delegation from the other districts of the city.

Stiff Checking.

Although the speed was none too fast the checking was stiff at all stages and the brilliant work of both goal guardians staved off shot after shot, no score being registered in the first of the two periods.

The second period started with a rush and after seven minutes of play Boileau, for the Frenchmen, opened the scoring with a close in shot. This allowed the Millside delegation to let loose and for a few minutes the referee's whistle could not be heard above the racket. Sapperton took advantage of playing against six men and tied the score when Fenson went through.

Neck and Neck.

Following this, the two teams ran a neck and neck race, although the Sappertonians had the better of play and but for the work of Dunbar, between the Circle F nets they would surely have moved ahead. Dunbar was the sensation of the evening, and on one occasion skated up the ice, impeded with pads, beat point and cover only to shave the net with his shot.

Full time found the two teams tied but no pursuasion would make the Millside aggregation again take the ice so that, after a few minutes delay, McCarty, the judge of play, faced off the puck with only the Sapperton team in sight and a run up the rink put the game on ice.

The Players.

The following is the line-up and summary:

Sapperton — Goal, W. Campbell; point, R. Welsh; cover, Arnold; rover, Dunsmuir; right wing, Baird; centre, Fenson; left wing, F. Smith.

Fraser Mills—Goal, Dunbar; point, Thomas; cover, Tennent; rover, Brown; right wing, Barclay; centre, Boileau; left wing, Decaire.

Referee—Ran McDonald.

Judge of play—Eddie McCarty.

Goals—Boileau, Fraser Mills; Fenson, Sapperton; Dunsmuir, Sapperton.

Penalties—Sapperton, Fenson 3, Baird 2, Arnold, Welsh, Smith 1; Fraser Mills, Boileau, Barclay, Tennent, Thomas, Brown 2.

RESULTS OF DRAW IN SCOTTISH CUP

Ten Clubs Still in Race—Play Third Round on February 22.

London, Feb. 12.—The following draw has been made in the third round for the Scottish Association cup to be played February 22:

St. Mirren or Third Lanark vs. Airdrieonians.

Clyde or East Stirlingshire vs. Queens Park.

Kilmarnock vs. Heart of Midlothian.

Glasgow Rangers or Hamilton Academicals vs. Greenock Morton or Falkirk.

Dunbarton vs. St. Johnstone.

Partick Thistle vs. Dundee.

Raith Rovers vs. Motherwell or Hibernians.

Peebles Rovers vs. Celtic.

OLYMPIC CHAMPION AGAIN CLIPS RECORD

New York, Feb. 12—Hannes Kolehmainnen, of Finland, the Olympic long distance champion runner, today clipped 1 1-5 seconds off the American amateur record for three miles indoors. Kolehmainnen won the three mile race in the 13th regiment armory at Brooklyn in 14:18 1-5.

The previous record was held by G. V. Bonhag.

VARSITY BOAT RACE MARCH 13

According to advices from England the annual boat race between Oxford and Cambridge will take place on Thursday, March 13.

HAMILTON WILL APPLY TO N. H. A. FOR FRANCHISE

Hamilton, Feb. 12.—Dr. Carr, of Hamilton, and his associates in the Alert Club, are going to make a determined effort next winter to secure a franchise in the N. H. A. professional hockey league.

They have even gone so far as to angle for players, and have Marchand, the goalkeeper of the Torontos, who is slated for the job as manager, looking over the promising material on the O. H. A. teams, with a view of securing the best players to join the Hamilton team, providing they can secure a franchise.

SURPRISES AGAIN RESULT IN N.H.A.

Ottawas Shut Out Tecumsehs—Quebec Defeats Toronto—Canadiens Down Wanderers.

N. H. A. Standing.

	W.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.
Quebec	10	4	73	54
Canadiens	8	6	64	55
Tecumsehs	7	7	47	61
Wanderers	7	7	59	56
Ottawa	7	7	61	52
Toronto	5	9	51	74

Apparently the day of upsets in the N. H. A. has not yet passed for the usual surprises were handed out to the fans last evening in at least two of the three games.

Perhaps the biggest upset of the evening was the defeat of Tecumsehs at Ottawa, the Bytown aggregation running up a score of 11 goals while handing a nice thick coat of kalsomine to the Indians. The latter were never in the running and their forwards were pulled up before they had a chance to score.

Quebec held on to its two goals lead by defeating Toronto on their own ice by 11 goals to 2.

The feature game of the day, however, was that between the Canadiens and the Wanderers, the former winning out, 6 goals to 4. The two teams were tied for second place and this gives the Frenchmen a slight lead, although they are still two games behind the Stanley cupholders.

FINE WEATHER FOR MARATHON RACES

Dark Horse Wins at New York—Wintry Conditions Overcome Many Who Started.

New York, Feb. 12.—Fifty athletes stripped down to light running togs, despite a near zero temperature and a bitter cold wind, competing in a Marathon race from Long Island today, provided an unusual mid-winter sporting spectacle.

The course, from the Thirteenth regiment armory in Brooklyn to the ocean shore at Sea Gate and return was lined with a shivering crowd of spectators who cheered the athletes on, but less than half the fifty runners withstood the biting weather and long grind. Among the last of those to drop out was Andrew Zockalexis, the Indian runner from Old Town, Maine, who finished fourth in the marathon at Stockholm last summer. Zockalexis collapsed on Bedford avenue within a mile of the armory in which the last two miles of the marathon were run on the drill shed floor.

William Rosette, an unattached runner, won the race in a close finish in the armory with H. F. Jenson, also unattached, who won second place.

The time was two hours and 46 minutes, the distance being 25 miles slightly short of the marathon distance.

JIM THORPE

In the land of Hiawatha
There is weeping, there is wailing
There is gnashing of the molars,
As they read the sporting extra
All the scalps that he has gathered
By the fjords of far-off Sweden,
All the scalplocks and the trophies
They have taken from his wigwam
He was but a simple redskin,
And he gathered in the wampum
Just as all the rest are doing;
But he gathered in the open
And they got the goods upon him,
And they captured his sagoya
And they handed him the tinware.
I have mingled with the pale-face,
I have seen and read him deeply,
But his amateur athletics
Is a stunt I am not used to.
But as far as I can fathom
All the athletes sing this chorus:
"We are purer than the snowdrift
Till they get the goods upon us!"

SIX MAN GAME IS COMING ON COAST

Decide on Move at Victoria—First Exhibition in Vancouver Saturday Evening.

Hockey fans of the coast will have the opportunity of sizing up the difference between the seven man and six man hockey at Vancouver on Saturday evening when Westminster and Vancouver clash once more in the race for the coast championship.

The decision to change from the seven man game to that which is more spectacular (from a spectators viewpoint) was made at Victoria yesterday when delegates from each of the three clubs were present.

Last winter the Vancouver and Westminster fans were enabled to get a peep at the eastern style of play when the Terminals crossed sticks with the All-Star aggregation from the East under Art Ross, of the Wanderers, the only contest the Easterners won in their series on the coast.

Six man hockey is productive of a great many individual rushes. The greater ice space affords such skaters as Moose Johnson, Goldie Prodgers and Cyclone Taylor a great chance to show their speed, although it handicaps stickhandlers like Tommy Dunderdale, Jimmy Gardner or Tobin who have been accustomed to the old style of play and are always working in the combination stuff.

This will mean a change in the penalty rule and the fans will have the pleasure of seeing twelve men on the ice all the time, for no sooner does one man get sent off for a foul than another takes his place.

Naturally it is hard on the players and every man upon both rosters will be out in uniform Saturday evening ready to break into the fray when the time arises.

Should the venture prove successful it is probable that the Eastern style will be used for all time to come on the coast and moreover it will give the team which wins the Paterson cup a chance to break into the six man game before they go east in search of the Stanley trophy.

Ernie Johnson, although not fully recovered from the smash he sustained on Friday night at the local arena was on the ice yesterday afternoon for the first time.

He will take things easy for the rest of the week and promises to be in shape for Saturdays game. Ran McDonald will also be used at the outset of the game, his cracked ribs sustained several weeks ago in Victoria having practically healed.

PRISONED PLAYER RECEIVES CONTRACT

Cleveland Diamond Artist Behind Bars for Manslaughter is Tendered Document.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 12.—Probably the most novel delivery of a major league contract in the history of the game was made when the mail was handed around at the Davidson County Farm and Roy Walker, now serving a 90-day sentence for attempted voluntary manslaughter, received a document from the Cleveland American League club calling for his services next season.

The contract was received Saturday at the office of President Hirsig of the Nashville club, with the request that it be forwarded to Roy. It was returned to the postman, with instructions to deliver it at the farm where Walker is now a prisoner.

He has been at the farm one month, and his sentence will expire about March 10, which will give him plenty of time in which to report to the Naps at their spring training camp.

It is well known that the former star of the Appalachian League, who was bought from Nashville by Cleveland to prevent his being drafted, is regarded as a grand hurler in Napland, and at the request of President Somers, former Manager Harry Davis made a trip to the Birmingham meeting of the Southern Association and secured the promise of President Hirsig to use his influence in obtaining Walker's release from jail. The jury, however, returned a verdict of guilty and fixed the punishment at ten years in the penitentiary at Nashville.

When the appeal from this decision came up for a hearing before Criminal Judge Neill, he reversed the sentence, claiming it was excessive and not supported by the evidence in the case, and he fixed the penalty at 90 days on the County Farm.

On account of his magnificent physique, Walker was assigned to the blacksmith shop, which, he states, was the best thing that could have been done for him, for the hard work will put him in shape for the long grind next season. He is apparently little concerned over his confinement, and is sure he will occupy a regular berth with the Naps.

SPORTOGRAPHY.
(By "Gravy.")

Ritchie and Chase, Both "Native Sons," Will Celebrate Today

Two "native sons of the Golden West" who have attained eminence in sport will be the recipients of birthday congratulations today. Willie Ritchie, the new lightweight champion, was born in San Francisco 22 years ago today, February 13, 1891, while Hal Chase, the peerless first sacker of the New York Americans, first saw the light of day at Los Gatos, Cal., 30 years ago today.

It was in the "south of the slot" section of the Golden Gate City—a district that produced Jimmie Britt, Abe Attell and Eddie Hanlon—that Ritchie was reared. At school the lightweight champion, then Geary Steefen, was a model boy, and in the few fights in which he engaged he was most often whipped. He left school to take a job as office boy with a hardware jobbing concern, and later worked in an automobile repair shop. He quickly learned a lot about motor cars, and was promoted to demonstrator and salesman. In the meantime he had joined an athletic club, and took up boxing as a pastime.

His first public boxing bout was with Monk Enoch, in an amateur tournament, and young Steefen was so stricken with stage fright that he had to be pushed into the ring. Once there, he gave a good account of himself, and easily bested his opponent. After a number of bouts at Dreamland Rink he decided on a pugilistic career and adopted the monaker of Willie Ritchie. His first defeat was at the hands of Matty Baldwin.

He kept on, constantly improving, until that Thanksgiving Day in 1911, when he substituted for Ad Wolgast on short notice, and more than held his own against Freddie Welsh, the British lightweight, who now denies Willie's right to the world's title. Ritchie's defeat of Wolgast seems to give him a clear title, but whether he can defend it against Welsh, Rivers and the other crack lightweights "remains to be seen."

Personally Ritchie is a quiet, gentlemanly chap, exceptionally clean in morals. He is of German descent.

Harold Chase, who is 30 years of age today, began playing ball with the Santa Clara College nine, and commenced his professional career in the uniform of Victoria, B. C. That was 10 years ago, and in 1904 he played through the season with Los Angeles, in the Pacific Coast League.

He joined the New York Americans in 1905, and has played first base for that team ever since, with the exception of the latter part of the 1908 season, when he jumped to Stockton, in the California outlaw league. He was reinstated the following spring.

TODAY IN PUGILISTIC ANNALS.

1891—Willie Ritchie (Geary Steefen), lightweight champion, born in San Francisco.
1900—Sailor Tom Sharkey, heavyweight, knocked out Joe Goddard in fourth round at Philadelphia.
1903—George Gardner stopped Al Einig in seventh round at Boston.
1905—Kid Herman defeated Billy Finucane in 20 rounds at Hot Springs, Ark.
1906—Bert Keyes and Chester Goodwin fought 15-round draw at Providence.
1909—Grover Hayes outpointed Tommy O'Keefe in six rounds at Philadelphia.
1911—Harry Lewis, American, knocked out Corporal Harris, English, in fifth round at London.
1912—Mike Gibbons outpointed Freddie Hicks in 10 rounds at New York.
1912—George Kitson knocked out Kid Williams in fourth round at Columbus, Ohio.
1912—George Chip knocked out Walter Coffey in third round at Rochester, N. Y.
1912—Louis de Ponthieu, French, outpointed Young Dyson in 10 rounds at New York.
1912—Al Palzer knocked out Sailor White in fifth round at Brooklyn.

DAVE GIBBONS IS CAUGHT BY JONES

And According to Report Will Take Cory Hess' Place in Vancouver's Goal.

Although the lacrosse season is several months away several movements are in progress which will change the complexion of the situation in the national game during the summer of 1913.

The latest report is that Con Jones, the Vancouver magnate, has captured Dave Gibbons, who played sensational lacrosse for the Toronto club last summer.

Gibbons made quite a hit in the East and his work between the nets had a material bearing upon the Blue Shirts winning the championship of the Big Four.

Before Jones left for the south it is understood that he completed a deal by which Gibbons will defend the Vancouver goal this coming season in place of Cory Hess. It is also understood that Dave's better half had something to do with the transaction as she has stated that the coast climate would suit her better and would much prefer to remain on the Pacific slope.

SAMIVEL HAS WORK IN PLENTY AHEAD

To Collect Money from Men Against Whom He Has Secured Judgments.

"I guess Samuel Lichtenhein will have plenty of work this coming summer," stated Ernie Johnson to the News yesterday, commenting on the judgment which the owner of the Montreal Wanderers has obtained against the brilliant point player of the Royals.

"What with collecting this bill of $2000 against me and suing the French paper in Montreal for libel methinks he will have to turn over the baseball club to someone else if he wishes to do anything in the International League."

The Arena Company and the Quebec club, which has obtained judgments against Oatman and Prodgers for jumping contracts, will wait until the end of the season before they try to secure the money which the Quebec courts awarded them.

There is a great difference, however, between the Quebec provincial laws and those of British Columbia.

The Toronto Lacrosse club through R. J. Fleming, were powerless to prevent Len Turnbull and Doughy Spring from playing with the Salmon Bellies last summer even though they did bring a special deputy from the Queen City to handle the case in Vancouver.

The commission idea, which the N. H. A. turned down last fall, although the Patricks requested it, is the only method which will stop players from jumping to clubs who pay the most money and by the time next fall blows along perhaps the Eastern magnates will see the light of day.

At any rate Oatman and Johnson did not appear to be losing any sleep or appetite when noticed yesterday.

Wednesday and Thursday
GREAT PATHE PRODUCTION
Two Reels of Marvelous Pictures
THE GREAT STEEPLECHASE
Unfolding a captivating narrative told in a happy and breezy way. Pictures that set the spectators wild. See this spectacular film.
Selig.
THE NEW WOMAN AND THE LION
A Ludicous Selig Animal Comedy.
Vitagraph.
Mr. Costello and Miss Clara Kimball Young in
WHAT A CHANGE OF CLOTHES DID
Comedy Drama.
Selig.
THE LIPTON CUP
Introducing Sir Thomas Lipton.

Big Vitagraph Special Coming Friday and Saturday
"Vanity Fair"
(In Three Parts)
Featuring Miss Helen Gardner.

Pictures of Far North.

The opera house was comfortably filled last night when the motion pictures of the Carnegie Museum Alaska-Siberia and Arctic expedition were shown for the first time in this city. This set of films comprise six reels of 1,000 feet each and take about an hour and three-quarters to show.

They are wonderful pictures and as some of them have been taken from the deck of the SS. Prince Rupert they are familiar to some of the people who have travelled north. The pictures show you thousands of seals, sea lions, walruses and penguins, but perhaps the most pathetic picture that was ever shown is when the mother polar bear attempts to retake her cub, which has been captured by the explorers.

One of the pleasing parts of the performance is the fact that there is a lecturer with them, Dr. Slocum, who was with the original party who took the pictures, and he explains each picture carefully as it is shown on the screen.

Taken all in all these pictures are perhaps the best, not even barring the African hunt pictures, that have ever been shown in the opera house, not only from an educational viewpoint but also from the fact that they are the plainest pictures that have been shown there for many a day.

"MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE"

For his special tour of Canada and his initial bow to the theatre-goers of this city, Mr. Lewis Waller, the distinguished English actor, will make his first appearance at the Opera House next Monday, in a comedy made famous by him at his own theatre in London, entitled "A Marriage of Convenience," which was written by the great French author, Alexander Dumas, and in 1903 adopted to the English stage by Mr. Sydney Grundy, and as an introductory production it is possible that Mr. Waller could not have made a better selection, since the role of the Count de Candale in this piece shows the players at his best as an interpreter of French romantic comedy.

The piece was done in the States by Mr. John Drew to an extraordinarily large business, but it has never before been seen in Canada. Because of its extremely amusing plot, its brilliant lines, and happy atmosphere, it should prove an attraction to be strongly recommended to those who go to the theatre to be amused.

The play relates the vicissitudes of a young French couple who because their parents wish the two families linked together on account of the social power on either side, and perhaps more necessarily for mercenary reasons, marry them off to each other without the least consideration for the wishes of either. The couple fixed on the first day that their hearts are placed elsewhere, but during the short space that follows discover that they have both been mistaken and that after all their parents were entirely right in bringing them together.

The situation which Mons. Dumas and Mr. Grundy have brought to bear during the trifling in love period of the young people are said to be amusing in the extreme.

For the interpretation of the different roles Mr. Waller has brought to this country a number of the members of his own English company, which includes Miss Madge Titheradge, London's most prominent leading woman, Mr. Maxwell Ryder, Miss Annie Hughes, Mr. Charles Dodsworth, Mr. Reginald Dean, Mr. George Allison and other prominent players.

A RUMOR

has been circulated that this Company is giving up its Safety Deposit Box business. This is false, as we are increasing the number of boxes for rent and have spared no expense in equipping the

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JACK GOLDEN
With His Comedians and Girls in
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Four Nights
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WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—FROM 1 TO 7 P.M. COMPetent nurse to take care of two children. Apply 48 Royal avenue. (656)

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LOST—ABOUT TEN DAYS AGO A puppy, brown with white markings. Apply Dr. Jones, 48 Royal avenue. (657)

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Three and four roomed suites with bath, steam heat, $25 and $30 per month unfurnished. One house to rent.

Bradley Apartments,
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Curtis Block, New Westminster, B.C.
Telephone 295. P. O. Box 777.

$3800 cash buys two full sized lots, each 66x132, two house; one four rooms, one eight rooms; semi-modern. $4000 on terms. This is one of the biggest snaps in the city.

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$4000 buys good eight roomed house near Sixth street car line and Fourth avenue; excellent condition. Terms to suit. No. 72.

$10,000 and **$9000** respectively will buy two of the choicest modern houses on Third avenue. Fine lots and generous terms. No. 66 and No. 73.

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Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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EXCELSIOR BARBER SHOP
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a trial. Four skilled workmen. Our system of treating the scalp for dandruff and falling hair cannot be improved upon. Try it.
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POOL AND CIGARS.
King's Hotel Pool Room
Best Pool Tables in the city. Fine line of Cigars and Tobacco. Sporting events bulletined.
A. G. BEATON, Proprietor.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT—2-ROOMED HOUSE, furnished (Sapperton); rent $14. Apply 332 Strand avenue, Sapperton. (650)

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms. Apply 504 Agnes street. (644)

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 8 rooms; centrally located; possession 1st March. Apply 129 Agnes street. (640)

TO RENT—NICE WARM FURnished room. Apply 410 Ash street. (642)

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS Apply Y. M. C. A., Royal avenue. (631)

TO RENT—A LARGE, COMFORTable bedroom with use of bath. Apply Box 635 News office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSEkeeping rooms, hot and cold water. Apply room 9, Knights of Pythias hall, corner Eighth street and Agnes street. (603)

FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING suit, ground floor; bath, phone, etc., at 224 Seventh street. (601)

TO RENT—TWO LARGE AND TWO small rooms over the News office. Suitable for club or light manufacturing purposes. Will lease for two or three year term, singly or en bloc. Apply to Manager the News.

CORPORATION OF BURNABY.

Engineering Department.

Inspectors for Kingsway Paving.

Applications for the position of Inspectors (two required) on the Kingsway Paving will be received by the undersigned up till noon Saturday, 22nd inst.

Further particulars regarding duties and special forms (on which application must be made out) can be obtained at the Engineer's Office,

Only competent men with practical experience of concrete work and asphaltic pavements need apply. Wages $5.00 per day.

FRED. L. MACPHERSON,
Municipal Engineer.
Municipal Hall, Edmonds, B.C.,
February 11th, 1913. (659)

CORPORATION OF BURNABY

Engineering Department
Cost Accountant and Board of Works Clerk

Applications for the above position will be received by the undersigned up till noon Monday, 17th inst.

Further particulars regarding duties and special forms (on which application must be made out) can be obtained at the Engineer's Office, Municipal Hall.

Only man with experience of public works or contractors' costs account and thoroughly experienced in office organization need apply.

WM. GRIFFITHS,
Comptroller.
Municipal Hall, Edmonds, February 5th, 1913 (626)

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL INSPECTOR WANTED.

Applications for the position of Municipal School Inspector will be received at the Secretary's Office not later than Thursday, February 13th. The applicant must state age and educational qualifications and must enclose testimonials showing experience.

L. AVORY WHITE,
Secretary Board of School Trustees,
New Westminster, B.C. (591)

CANADIAN NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Pursuant to Section 7, of the British Columbia Railway Act, 1911, notice is hereby given that there has been deposited with the Registrar in New Westminster, plan, profile and book of Reference of the location of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway, mileage 5 to 15, Lulu Island, approved by the Minister of Railways of British Columbia. (469)

T. H. WHITE,
Chief Engineer.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elk Creek Waterworks Co., Ltd., will be held in the Board Room of the Westminster Trust, Ltd., Columbia street, New Westminster, on February 19, 1913, at 8 p.m.

Business—
To receive Directors's Report.
To elect Directors and Auditor.
To sanction the raising of the sum of $50,000.00 by way of debentures or mortgage, and any other business that may regularly come before the meeting.

By order of the Board.
J. A. RENNIE,
(618) Secretary.

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MUCH "WILD LAND" IS REALLY GOOD

Ottawa Government May Take Up Proposal to Survey and Lease Tracts.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—It is understood that it is the intention of the government to undertake the surveying of large areas of land in the Prairie provinces hitherto designated as "wild land," and throwing the areas open for leasing. No official announcement of this intention has yet been made, but the Globe has it on good authority that such a decision has been reached.

The decision has come because of the action of Hon. Thomas Davis, a Liberal senator from Saskatchewan, who placed on the senate order paper a resolution declaring that steps such as have been indicated should be taken. Exemption was taken by the government leader in the senate to the form of the resolution, and in this way Senator Davis has been prevented from bringing before the upper chamber the importance and desirability of throwing open these lands.

Had his resolution come up, there is no doubt that it would have commended itself to the judgment of the senate, and a Liberal would have obtained the credit the important matter upon the attention of parliament, and additional credit when action along the lines he indicated was taken by the government.

That this credit should go to the Liberals, it is alleged, was not what the government wanted, so technical objection was taken to the Davis resolution, and now comes the report that the government will adopt the course the resolution advocated.

It is said that many of the vast number of acres of this so-called wild land are in reality land that could be put to good use. In all probability, the government, after having surveys made, will have descriptions of the various portions of it prepared and conditions drawn up under which settlers may obtain leases of such lots as they desire.

INVALUABLE REPORT READY FOR FARMERS

Department of Agriculture Will Send Experimental Farms Literature Free to All Applicants.

The report of the experimental farms for the year ending March 31, 1912, is out. Of all the many publications issued from time to time by the department of agriculture at Ottawa this annual report is by far the most comprehensive as it deals with practically every phase of Canadian agricultural activity ranging from the cultivation of fruits and oramental plants to the growing and preserving of corn for stock food; from the hatching and rearing of fowls to the rearing and feeding of cattle, sheep and swine; from the management of bees to the protection of crops from insects and disease, and so on throughout the whole range of farming.

The first 230 pages are devoted to the reports of officials whose head quarters are at the central farm at Ottawa, the remaining 216 pages dealing with experiments and investigations being carried on at the ten branch farms and stations distributed over the different provinces.

This is the first annual report issued by the new director, Mr. Grisdale, who in the selection designated "The Report of the Director" gives out much interesting information concerning the peculiarities of weather and vegetation at such outlying districts as Fort Vermilion in the Peace river district, Athabasca Landing, Salmon Arm and Kamloops, B.C., and other places.

In this section of the report many cultural problems of the prairies are dealt with in summaries of investigational work carried on at Brandon, Indian Head, Rosthern, Scott, Lacombe and Lethbridge. These experiments deal with, prairie breaking depth of plowing, summer fallow treatment, stubble treatment, seeding to grass and clover, breaking sod from cultivated grasses and clovers, applying barn yard manure, green manuring seed bed preparation, soil packers depth of seeding, commercial fertilizers and underdraining.

As acting Dominion agriculturist, Mr. Grisdale deals with the work carried on at the central farm with live stock and with crop rotations for various kinds of farming. He shows that the dairy herd consisting of Ayrshires Guernseys, Canadians, and grades of these produced butter at costs ranging from 11.4 cts. to 24.4 cts. per pound and that the cows gave profits of from $13.80 to $98.60 during the milking period.

The report of the Dominion horticulturist, Mr. W. T. Macoun, deals with fruits, vegetables and ornamental plants. Descriptions are given of new varieties of fruits originated at the central experimental farm. There is also an account of growing tomatoes under glass and an article on the culture of roses, with results of testing different varieties.

The Dominion cerealist, Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, besides reporting the results of many experiments in field and laboratory work, announces a new wheat which promises to become of great value in the more northerly agricultural sections of Canada. It ripens fully a week earlier than "Marquis" and ranks very high in baking strength. This new sort, which has been named "Prelude" is also a good yielder.

The Dominion chemist, Mr. Frank D. Shutt, gives out a great deal of useful matter on the enrichment of soils, soil analysis, fodders and feeding stuffs, conservation of soil moisture, the water supply of farm homesteads and other matters which call for chemical investigation.

The Dominion entomologist, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, reports the work done in his division under the following heads: The administration of the destructive insect and pest act, insects affecting field crops, fruit crops, forests, domestic animals and man, garden and greenhouse, agriculture and miscellaneous. Much useful information is given under these several heads.

According to the report of the Dominion botanist, Mr. H. T. Gussow, which covers an extensive field of work, it has been found necessary to prohibit by order-in-council the sale for use for seed purposes, of potatoes imported from Europe. This determination was reached because of the danger of introducing into Canadian soil two new potato diseases. These diseases, known as Potato Canker and Corky Scab, have worked great havoc to the potato-growing industry in European countries.

The poultry manager, Mr. A. G. Gilbert, deals fully, among other things, with the production and marketing of new-laid eggs which are year by year becoming dearer during the winter season. On the question of raising fowls the report points out that the experience of many years in hatching chickens, at different periods of the spring, leads to the conclusion that chickens hatched out during the first week in May make the most satisfactory growth, catching up to and frequently surpassing the earlier hatched birds.

The reports of the superintendents of the branch farms and stations are of special value to farmers operating in the respective provinces and districts served, because the work undertaken is designated to solve many of the specific problems encountered in the fields, the stock barns, the vegetable and fruit gardens, etc., of those districts.

This report, which provides much useful matter for study during the winter months is available to all who apply for copies to the publication branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa, and is now being sent to all those on the mailing list of the experimental farms.

KAISER CALLS ON PRUSSIANS MEMORY

Sees God's Hand in Their Oppression By Germans in 1806—Characteristic Speech.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—Declaring that the Prussians were "oppressed and dismembered folk" in 1806 as a consequence of God's judgment, because they had lost faith in him, the German emperor at a memorial service at Berlin university delivered a characteristic speech, warning the present generation of Germans not to forget the faith of their fathers.

The emperor emphasized his words by pounding his right fist repeatedly. He was often interrupted by applause. He asserted that the Germans of today were inclined to believe intangible things and to place difficulties in religion's way. They should study history, he said, and see how the Prussians regained their own faith and fought the war of liberation whose glorious result was not man's work, but God's work.

"So," continued the emperor, "we have in history of the past, certain proof of God's guidance and that He was, and still is, with us. And what his teaching of the past the whole German youth can forge in the fire the tried shield of faith which must never be lacking in the armory of of Germans and Prussians.

"With such weapons, looking neither to the right nor to the left, we will go our direct way, eyes uplifted and hearts uplifted with trust in God. Then we can all repeat the great chancellor's words: 'We Germans fear God and nothing else in the world.'"

A storm of applause followed the emperor's speech, which was impromptu and entirely unexpected and surprised the rector of the university who had started for the rostrum to close the exercises.

STOMACH FULL OF PINS.

Girls Dies at Hamilton Who Swallowed Hundreds of Points.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 12.—One of the most remarkable patients that ever entered a local hospital died here in the person of Nellie Morden aged 20 years. She was admitted three or four months ago, and was suffering from having swallowed pins.

An X-ray photo was taken of the stomach and it was estimated that there were 1900 pins in it. They were to be seen in the photo in great masses, and included not only ordinary pins, but small brooches and similar articles, and the doctors could do little for her because of the length of time her 'pin-swallowing' operations covered, as they had greatly torn the stomach.

FIRE DESTROYING DAKOTA'S WEALTH

State to Take Preventive Action—Vast Coal Areas Under Ground Are Blazing.

Grand Forks, N.D., Feb. 12.—Hundreds of thousands of tons of coal are being consumed in Western North Dakota by fires which are burning in undeveloped mines and action will be taken by the state legislature to halt this destruction of the state's natural resources. Evidence regarding the destruction of lignite coal by slow fire was received at a hearing yesterday to investigate the possibilities of the North Dakota coal.

The state geologist reported that there are approximately 32,000 square miles of coal beds in the state, with an estimated tonnage of 500,000,000,000 tons.

"The burning bluffs" along the Missouri river and over the western part of the state are mentioned as far back as the reports of the Lewis and Clark expedition, while oldest inhabitants declare that many of these burning bluffs, or lignite beds, have been smouldering ever since they came to the territory. Miners claim that the fires can be extinguished and there is a movement on foot to turn the task over to an experienced engineer.

CROSBY'S RECORD.

Ex-Lord Mayor of London Has Made the Best of His Office.

Sir Thomas Boor Crosby, who has just concluded his year of office as Lord Mayor of London, has not been affected in the least by the arduous duties that are attached to the post. He is still youthful and energetic, despite the fact that he has celebrated his eighty-third birthday. To him has fallen the double honor of being the oldest Lord Mayor, and also the only medical man who has occupied that high position.

During his mayoralty he never spared himself, and he can look back with pride on the work that was accomplished. The huge sum of $2,000,000 was raised for the survivors of the Titanic, and the dependents of those who were lost in that catastrophe. He also presided over a meeting of mayors with the object of endeavoring to find some method of settling the coal strike, and co-operated with enthusiasm in numerous schemes of social amelioration.

When he was elected Lord Mayor he received some curious letters. One individual requested the Lord Mayor to make up the writer's rent, whilst another impecunious individual wanted the sum of ten pounds to square the bailiffs. But the letter that pleased Sir Boor Crosby most read as follows: "I saw you walk to church. I saw you walk up to the hustings. I heard you speak. I read in the papers that you are 82. If you'll tell me how it's done I'll make it worth your while."

Sir Boor Crosby has no objection at all to telling how it is done, and here is the explanation of the phenomenon: "I have never adopted any particular regimen. I take a glass of wine. I smoke a cigar. I eat what is put before me—but always in moderation. Therefore, I should say that temperance is the thing to enable a man to make the best of his life.

"One thing I do insist upon, and that is 'early to bed.' Whenever possible I always get a long night's rest. I eat as little meat as possible. And I am a great believer in plenty of exercise, although my work has prevented me taking as much of this as I should have liked. Work does not hurt anybody; on the contrary, it keeps them well. I believe it is because I have had to work so hard that has enable me to get through my year at the Mansion House."

A Departed Landmark.

An interesting little London landmark has recently disappeared from the precincts of the Law Courts, and its going leaves a blank in the daily round of many a busy lawyer, as well as of many a delayed litigant with an armful of time who hangs about the courts. This was the old bookshop in Clement's lane, at the gateway above the Inn. It had some right of shelves along the end wall of the Inn, and these were lined with many a faded volume, among them, in the experience of a Manchester Guardian contributor, Anthony Trollope, old "Good Words" with Millais illustrations (mostly torn out), and travel-books about India. Prints and caricatures of judges hung at the door, and in the window the central part was always given to Alpine books and to Early Victorian child's books, with pictures sparsely tinted with apple greens and vermilions like the paint on toy boats. In its dark, leather-smelling interior the older race of judges and K.C.'s (or rather (Q.C.'s), and sometimes even a Cabinet Minister, might at times have been seen. The business had been in existence there and in a house near by for the last 50 years. The father of the brothers Hutt had sold curiosities and bric-a-brac there for fifty years earlier, so "Alpine Hutt," as the shop came to be called, had a deep foundation in Clement Danes.

Teeth Out For Twopence.

Opposite the London Hospital, in the Mile End Road, is a little mission known as the Whitechapel Primitive Methodist Medical Mission, which in the last ten years has treated a quarter of a million patients at a fee of twopence per patient. The physician who attends the mission to give advice and medical assistance at this extraordinary cheap rate is Dr Gittens, who also has a practice at Clapton. He attends the mission every day from 11.30 to 12.30 and from 4.30 to 5.30 p.m., and always finds a long queue of patients waiting to consult him. The cases are mostly those who suffer from complaints such as coughs, colds, and indigestion, or who wish to have a tooth extracted or be vaccinated. When a serious case comes along the patient is directed to the London Hospital across the road.

London's Tea Shops.

Nothing strikes Canadian ladies visiting England more than the enormous number of places where they can be supplied with dainty, light refreshments, including tea and coffee, at the cost of absurdly few pence. Besides the A. B. C. shops, properly so-called, there are hosts of others of a similar kind. They have created their own demand, and, in doing so, have radically changed the habits of a large section of the British people. In London alone, hundreds of thousands of men and women who come into the city every day are able to obtain a meal which, considering the tasteful and attractive surroundings amid which it is served, is almost incredibly cheap.

London Quartern Loaf.

A White Paper issued in London recently gives instructive figures as to the prices of British wheat and of the quartern loaf in London at various periods between 1800 and 1910, from which the following are extracted:

Year.	Wheat. Per Quarter. s. d.	Quartern Loaf. d.
1800	113 10	15.3
1850	40 3	6.8
1910	31 8	5.9

In 1812 the price of the quartern loaf was actually 1s. 5d. The fall after 1850 was, of course, due to the abolition of the corn laws.

How South Africa Is Tackling Land Question

All the world still calls up one sort of mental picture of the veldt—a poor daub cottage, a few starved cattle, a mealie patch and five acres of green; and you are told that the area of this property is five thousand acres.

Or, as Mr. J. A. Hobson puts the position: "It is a country of vast grazing farms, where the farmer leads a dull, solitary, monotonous life, and hires or coerces Kaffirs to do the hard manual work for him" These words were written only a dozen years ago.

The Africander is undergoing a metamophosis. "There is no getting away from the fact," said a prominent public man some weeks ago, "that the farms are getting reduced and split up. Every farmer is devoting more time to his land, and that tended to the closer settlement, to which end they were surely progressing.

The beginnings of co-operation have been made, and co-operation is not a scheme for farms covering each some square miles of territory. Creameries are springing up all over the country, and creameries entail feeding stock all the year round—not "farming from the stoep." It means growing fodder—agriculture, in fact.

South Africa cannot do world staggering things in irrigation. A well-known English writer has declared that 'the expenses of any effective system of irrigation would be so great that we may place it out of consideration in the near future." Yet since these words were written boring for water has been done successfully by the South African Government at a cost of eight shillings per foot. In Australia it costs twenty shillings.

Dry Farming.

Ten years ago a government irrigation expert approached the farmers of the High Veldt. Could he help them? Oh, no, said they; we're all all right; the land is all right; so why dam? Besides, you can't dam our river, and that settles it. But the expert's faith was not to be denied.

Very soon he had so many disciples that he had more work than he could undertake in advising farmers where to put their dams and seeing that they were made effective. Thus has South Africa found salvation, in the small scheme. Along one river, for example, are four different schemes at work, the largest of which only irrigates, 3284 acres.

But without irrigation two or three hundred acre farms have already been proved paying propositions. Dry farming is the magician. What the West of the United States of America has done, the desert places of the United States of Africa can do. Kalahari, for instance, is one of the regions labelled desert.

Yet lately Dr. Macdonald, government agricultural expert, showed to a farming congress a series of pictures giving glimpses of the alleged desert, snapshots of the Kalahari and Gordonia. They amply demonstrated the efficacy of dry farming.

And small holdings in Johannesburg; that is something in the nature of a surprise. Is it really to be credited that before the end of the Rand's chequered career as a gold mine organization measures will be taken to fix permanently on its soil some portion of the floating population? The matter is already the subject of platform pledges and a Royal Commission. Whether the movement has the strength to survive both these ordeals is yet to be seen.

A Living From the Land.

But to return to the accomplished. One large closer settlement scheme was born in after-the-war stress. It grew up painfully, but did survive South African ills, drought and disease. It has succeeded in putting 650 families on land which was "just plain veldt," without house, or building or fence.

The holdings comprised in it have shown that a man can live easily and comfortably on a thousand acres, and even less. Yet it has been asserted that 5,000 morgen (10,000 acres) was the minimum on which a man could make a living in the Orange Free State, where this land settlement has been carried out.

The South African agriculturist is taking means to remove from himself the reproach that he is a mere earth scratcher. Mr. J. A. Neser, M. P. P., presiding at the biggest farming congress ever held in South Africa, where the bearded back-veldter rubbed shoulders with the smart young chap from government experiemntal farms, concluded his opening address with these words:

"We have assembled to discuss dry farming, but dry farming is merely part of a larger whole—the new agriculture. But what then is this new agriculture? It deals with all those things which affect the daily life of the farmer.

"It brings the railway to his door; it demands refrigerator cars for its perishable products; forms co-opertive societies for the purchase of seed machinery and manures. It analyses his soil, tests his milk, builds butter and bacon factories, grades his crops, establishes land banks and parcels posts, and erects rural telephones. It teaches him to control diseases and to grow and harvest every crop.

"It send shis son to the agricultural college and his daughters to the school of domestic science."

Need White Settlers.

White settlers are wanted, and more will be wanted as the new leaven works. Royal Commissioners, teachers in technical schools, clerks and laymen are rubbing in the hard truth daily that the prejudice against manual labor must die before agriculture can take its proper place as an organized industry.

"The people of South Africa," said General Botha last Monday, "should be taught that there is no indignity in manual labor. Teach the young good trades. Kaffir farming must go. Squatting," the Prime Minister says, "must be put down for good and all."

In the phrase of the moment, "beneficial occupation" must be enforced, and that itself will open up the land for a thousandfold more settlers. Even taxation is talked of openly. In this week's paper appears a letter from a farmer complaining bitterly that, although he and his neighbors had offered—offered, mark you—to be taxed for it, the government would not hurry the railway to open up their district. These people in a hurry threatened to get a motor service instead!

Prophecy is a risky game and South Africa a land of surprises. After the war an influx of settlers was expected, but it did not come, for old methods were still rooted here. Instead, depression apparently deep-seated set in.

But in its depths was born the conquest of its arid and rainless regions. There sprang in its train those methods of farming which demand the splitting up of holdings. Now that the advantages of the new agriculture have been ocularly demonstrated even in remote parts, the need for white settlers to apply its principles is widely acknowledged.—(E. L. C. Watson, in the London Leader.)

"NO SURRENDER" IS OATES' NICKNAME

Gallant Officer of Inniskillings Who Went to Death to Help His Friends.

London, Feb. 12.—"In all the pages of heroism which brighten the history of England, none is finer than the tale of the death of Lawrence Edward Oates," are words in which one paper refers to that gallant officer's efforts to save his companions by not remaining to hamper their progress.

March 17, on which date Oates lay dying in a tent while the blizzard raged outside, was his thirty-second birthday. He belonged to a Yorkshire family, which a few years ago, moved to Gestingthorpe Hall, an historic mansion on the borders of Essex and Suffolk.

His father was the late N. E. Oates, and uncle of Francis Oates, who were both fellows of the Royal Geographical Society. They were fond of exploring and travelled Central Africa and other parts of the world. Gestingthorpe Hall, now under a shroud of mourning, is full of trophies of the chase.

Captain Oates thus inherited the spirit of adventure. Joining the Inniskilling Dragoons in 1900, he was sent to South Africa. He was in charge of a patrol in an attack on the Boers in a river bed. His patrol made a gallant fight and as each man finished his ammunition, Lieutenant Oates, as he was then, ordered him to crawl away until at the end of four hours' fighting he was left alone.

Twice during the engagement the Boer commander sent a white flag demanding the surrender of the little force, but Oates each time sent back a reply that he was there to fight, not to surrender.

Eventually the Boers retired, but with one of the last shots fired Oates was wounded in the thigh, the bone being broken. His bravery caused him to mentioned in the despatches. He was known in the army as "No Surrender Oates."

Lieutenant Oates was invalided home but rejoined when he had recovered and served until the end of the war and received the Queen's Medal with five clasps. He afterward accompanied his regiment to Egypt and India.

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JANITOR WANTED.

Applications for the position of janitor at the Lord Lister School will be received at the Secretary's Office not later than noon on Thursday, February 13th. Applicant must state age and salary required and must send testimonials.

L. AVORY WHITE,
Secretary Board of School Trustees,
New Westminster, B.C. (592)

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FRECKLES

By

Gene Stratton-Porter

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(CONTINUED.)

CHAPTER XII.

WITH HIS SWAMP ANGEL.

SARAH DUNCAN had not followed the trail many rods when her trouble began. She was not Freckles, and not a bird of the line was going to be fooled into thinking she was. They kept whizzing from their nests and darting from all sorts of unexpected places about her head and feet with quick whirrs that kept her starting and jumping. Before Freckles was halfway to the town poor Mrs. Duncan was hysterical and the Limberlost had neither sung nor performed for her.

"I wouldna stay in this place for a million a mouth," she had said, and the sound of her voice brought no comfort, for it was so little like she had thought it that she glanced hastily about to see if it had really been she that spoke.

Her chin was quivering like a terrified child's. Almost into her face went a nighthawk stretched along a limb for its daytime nap. Mrs. Duncan sprang down the trail, fighting on a frog. The croak it gave as she crushed it sickened her. She screamed wildly and jumped to one side. That carried her into the swale, where the grasses reached almost to her waist, and her horror of snakes returning she made a flying leap for an old log lying along the line. She lit on it squarely, but it was so damp and rotten that she sank straight through it to her knees. She caught at the wire as she went down and, missing, raked her wrist over a barb until she laid it open in a bleeding gash. Her fingers closed convulsively around the second strand.

She was too frightened to scream now. Her tongue stiffened. She clung frantically to the sagging wire and finally managed to grasp it with the other hand. Then she could reach the top wire, and so she drew herself up and found solid footing. She picked up the club that she had dropped in order to extricate herself. Leaning heavily on it, she got back to the trail.

The wind rose higher, the changes from light to darkness were more abrupt, and the thunder came nearer and louder. In swarms the blackbirds rose from the swale and came flocking to the interior with a clamoring cry, "T'check, t'check." Grackles marshaled to their tribal call, "Trail-a-hee, trail-a-hee." Red winged blackbirds swept low, calling to belated mates, "Fol-low-me, fol-low-me." Huge jetty crows gathered about her, crying, as if warning her to flee before it was everlastingly too late. A heron, fishing the nearby pool for Freckles' "find-out" frog, fell into trouble with a muskrat and let out a rasping note. Mrs. Duncan was too shaken to run far.

Several bees struck her and were angrily buzzing about before she noticed them. Then the humming swelled to a roar on all sides. A great, convulsive sob shook her, and she ran into the bushes, now into the swale, anywhere to avoid the swarming bees, ducking, dodging, fighting for her very life. Presently the humming seemed to grow a little fainter. She found the trail again and ran with all her might from a few of her angry pursuers.

And as she ran, straining every muscle, she suddenly became aware that crossing the trail before her was a great, round, black body with brown markings on its back, like painted geometrical patterns. She tried to stop, but the louder buzzing behind warned her she dared not. Gathering her skirts still higher, with hair flying about her face and her eyes almost bursting from their sockets, she ran straight toward it. The sound of her feet and the humming of the bees alarmed the rattler, and it stopped squarely across the trail, lifting its head above the grasses of the swale and rattling inquiringly—rattled until the bees were outdone.

Straight at it went the panic stricken woman, running wildly and uncontrollably. She took one great leap, clearing its body on the path, and then flew on with winged feet. The snake, coiling to strike, missed Mrs. Duncan and landed among the bees instead. They settled over and about it, and, realizing that it had found trouble, it sank among the grasses and went thrashing toward the deep willow fringed low ground where its den was until the swale looked as if a mighty reaper were cutting a wide swath. The mass of enraged bees darted angrily about, searching for it, and, colliding with the scrub thorn, began a temporary settling there to discover whether it was a suitable place. Mrs. Duncan staggered on a few steps farther, fell face down on the path, where Freckles found her, and lay still.

Freckles worked with her until she drew a long, quivering breath and opened her eyes.

When she saw him bending over her she closed them tightly and, gripping him, struggled to her feet. He helped her up, and, with his arm about and half carrying her, they made their way to the clearing. Then, brawny Scotswoman though she was, she keeled over again. The children added their wailing to Freckles' panic.

This time he was so sure the cabin

STRAIGHT AT IT WENT THE PANIC STRICKEN WOMAN.

that he could carry her into the house and lay her on the bed. He sent the oldest boy scudding down the corduroy for the nearest neighbor, and between them they undressed her and discovered that she was not bitten. They bathed and bound up the bleeding wrist and coaxed her back to consciousness. She lay sobbing and shuddering. The first intelligent word she said was, "Freckles, look at that jar on the kitchen table and see if my yeast is no running ower."

Several days went by before she could give Duncan and Freckles any detailed account of what had happened to her. She could not rest until she sent for McLean and begged him to save Freckles from further risk about that place of horrors. The boss went down to the swamp with his mind fully made up to do so.

Freckles laughed. "Why, Mr. McLean, don't you let a woman's nervous system set you worrying over me," he said. "I'm not denying how she felt, because I've been through it meself, but that's all over and gone. It's the height of me glory to fight it out with the old swamp and all that's in it or will be coming to it and then to turn it over to you, as I promised you and meself I'd do, sir. You couldn't break the heart of me entire quicker than to be taking it from me now when I'm just on the home stretch. You mustn't let a woman get mixed up with business, for I've always heard about how it's bringing trouble."

The Bird Woman and the angel arrived on time for the third of the series and found McLean on the line talking to Freckles. The boss was filled with enthusiasm over a marsh article of the Bird Woman's that he had just read. He begged to be allowed to accompany her into the swamp and watch the method by which she secured an illustration in such a location.

The Bird Woman explained to him that it was an easy matter with the subject she then had in hand, and as Little Chicken was too small to be frightened by him and large enough to be getting troublesome, she was glad of his company. They went to the chicken log together, leaving to the happy Freckles the care of the angel, who had brought her banjo and a roll of songs. The Bird Woman told them that they might go to Freckles' room and practice until she finished with Little Chicken, and then she and McLean would come to the concert.

It was almost three hours before they finished and came down the west trail. As they reached the bushes at the entrance the voice of the angel stopped them, for it was commanding and filled with much impatience.

"Freckles James Ross McLean," she was saying, "you fill me with dark blue despair! You're singing as if your voice was glass and liable to break at any minute. Why don't you sing as you did a week ago? You are a fraud! You led me to think that there was the making of a great singer in you, and now you are singing—do you know how badly you are singing?"

"Yis," said Freckles meekly. "I'm thinking I'm too happy to be singing well today. The music don't come right only when I'm lonesome and sad. The world's for being all sunshine at prisint, for among you and Mr. McLean and the Bird Woman I'm after being that happy that I can't keep me thoughts on me notes. It's more than sorry I am to be disappointing you. Play it over, and I'll be beginning again, and this time I'll hold hard."

"Well," said the angel, "it seems to me that if I had all the things to be proud of that you have I'd lift up my head and sing!"

"And what is it I've to be proud of, ma'am?" politely inquired Freckles.

"Why, a whole worldful of things," cried the angel explosively. "For one thing, you can be good and proud over the way you've kept the timber thieves out of this lease and the trust your father has in you. You can be proud over the way every one speaks of you. I heard a man say a few days ago that the Limberlost was full of disagreeable things—positive dangers, unhealthy as it could be, and that since the memory of the first settlers it has been a rendezvous for runaways, thieves and murderers. This swamp is named for a man that got here and wandered around 'till he starved. That man I was talking with said he wouldn't take your job for $1,000 a month—in fact, he said he wouldn't have it for any money, and you've never missed a day or lost a tree. Proud! Why, I should think you would just parade around about proper over that!

"And you can always be proud that you are born an Irishman. My father is Irish, and if you want to see him just get up and strut give him a teeny opening to enlarge on his race. He says that if the Irish had decent territory they'd lead the world. He says they've always been handicapped by lack of space and of fertile soil. He says if Ireland had been as big and fertile as Indiana, why, England wouldn't ever have had the upper hand. She'd just be a little appendage. Fancy England an appendage! He says Ireland has the finest orators and the keenest statesmen in Europe today, and when England wants to fight with whom does she fill her trenches? Irishmen, of course! Ireland has the greenest grass and trees, the finest stones and lakes, and they've jaunting cars. I don't know just exactly what they are, but Ireland has all there are anyway. They've a lot of great actors and a few singers, and there never was a sweeter poet than one of theirs. You should hear my father recite 'Dear Harp of My Country.' He does it this way."

The angel rose, made an elaborate old time bow and, holding up the banjo, recited in clipping feet and meter, with rhythmic swing and a touch of brogue:

"Dear harp of my country" (the angel ardently clasped the banjo), "in darkness I found thee" (she held it up to the light); "The cold chain of silence had hung o'er thee long" (she muted the strings with her rosy palm); "Then proudly, my own Irish harp, I unbound thee" (she threw up her head and swept a ringing harmony), "And gave all thy chords to light, freedom and song" (she crashed into the notes of the accompaniment she had been playing for Freckles).

"That's what you want to be thinking of!" she cried. "Not darkness and lonesomeness and sadness, but 'light, freedom and song.' I can't begin to think off hand of all the big, splendid things an Irishman has to be proud of, but whatever they are they are all

"IN DARKNESS I FOUND THEE!"

yours and you are a part of them. I just despise that 'saddest when I sing' business. You can sing! Now you go over there and do it! I'm going to come down the aisle playing that accompaniment, and when I stop in front of you you sing!"

The angel's face wore an unusual flush. Her eyes were flashing, and she was palpitating with earnestness.

She parted the bushes and disappeared. Freckles, straight as a young pine and with the tenseness of a war horse scenting battle, stood waiting. Presently, before he saw she was there, she was coming down the aisle toward him, playing compellingly, and rifts of light were touching her with golden glory. Freckles stood as if transfixed.

The blood rioted in his veins.

The cathedral was majestically beautiful, from arched dome of frescoed gold, green and blue in never ending shades and harmonies to the mosaic aisle she trod, richly inlaid in choicest colors and gigantic pillars that were God's handiwork fashioned and perfected down through ages of sunshine and rain. But the fair young face and divinely molded form of the angel were his most perfect work of all. Never had she looked so surpassingly beautiful.

She was smiling encouragingly now, and as she came toward him she struck the chords full and strong.

The heart of poor Freckles almost burst with dull pain and his great love for her. In his desire to fulfill her expectations he forgot everything else, and when she reached his initial chord he was ready. He literally burst forth:

"Three little leaves of Irish green
United on one stem.
Love, truth and valor do they mean.
They form a magic gem."

The angel's eyes widened curiously, and her lips fell apart. A heavier color swept into her cheeks. She had intended to arouse him. She had succeeded with a vengeance. She was too young to know that in the effort to rouse a man women frequently kindle fires that they can neither quench nor control. Freckles was looking out over her head now and singing that song as it had never been sung before for her alone, and instead of her helping him, as she had intended, he was carrying her with him on the waves of his voice away, away into a world she knew not of. When he struck into the chorus, wide eyed and panting, she was swaying toward him and playing for dear life to keep up.

"Oh, do you love? Oh, say you love,
You love the shamrock green!"

At the last note Freckles' voice died away and his eyes fastened on the angel's. He had given his best and his all. He fell on his knees and folded his arms across his breast. The angel, as if magnetized, walked straight down the aisle to him and, running her fingers into the crisp curlers of his red hair, tilted his head back and laid her lips on his forehead.

Then she stepped back and faced him. "Good boy!" she said in a voice that wavered from the throbbing of her shaken heart. "Dear boy! I knew you could do it! I knew it was in you! Freckles, when you go out into the world, if you can face a great audience and sing like that, just once, you will be immortal, and anything you want will be yours."

"Anything?" gasped Freckles.

"Anything," said the angel.

Freckles found his feet, muttered something and, catching up his old bucket, plunged into the swamp blindly on a pretense of getting water. The angel walked slowly across the study and sat down on the rustic bench and through narrowed lids intently studied the tip of her shoe.

(To Be Continued.)

RODIN ON ART.

The Master of Sculpture Declares That Portraits Are the Hardest Work.

Auguste Rodin, the master of modern-day sculptors, the genius whose plastic fingers appear to carry with them the breath of life, the worker whose every effort adds one more page to the recorded history of man, is not a personality that needs introduction to any part of the civilized world. There are some who revel in the truth of his work, there are others who idly mock at it, and there are again those who admire respectfully though occasionally incapable of completely comprehending this man who carves music, poetry, and it would seem life itself from mere stone. It is perhaps to this latter class, though all lovers of Rodin will want to possess the book, that an exquisitively illustrated volume—"Art"—just published, incorporating conversations with Rodin collected by Paul Gsell, will particularly appeal. The talks are so charming and so simple that one feels at the end quite familiar with the great sculptor, who, to those loving the true in art, will always be a friend.

He who has gazed at artificial pictures, presentation portraits and busts, wondering all the while about artists who care to claim the creations, will be particularly interested to hear the comments of such an authority as Rodin. "The greatest difficulties," he says, "for the artist who models a bust or who paints a portrait do not come from the work which he executes. They come from the client for whom he works.

"By a strange and fatal law," continues Rodin, "the one who orders his own likeness is the one who always desperately combats the talent of the artist he has chosen. It is very seldom that man sees himself, as he is, and even if he knows himself, he does not wish the artist to represent him as he is. He asks to be represented under the most banal and neutral aspects. He wishes to be an official of worldly marionette. It pleases him to have the function he exercises, the rank he holds in society, completely effact the man that is in him. The magistrate wishes his robe, the general his gold-laced tunic. They care very little whether one can read their characters. This explains the success of so many mediocre painters and sculptors who are satisfied to give the impersonal appearance of their clients; their gold lace and their official attitude. These are the artists who are generally highest in favor because they lend their models a mask of riches and importance. The more bombastic a portrait is, the more it resembles a stiff, pretentious doll the better the client is satisfied."

"Valasquez," he goes on to say, who portrayed King Philip IV. as a nonentity, though an elegant man, and who unflatteringly reproduced his hanging jaw, nevertheless kept his favor. And the Spanish monarch has acquired from posterity the great glory of having been the protector of genius. But the men of to-day are so made that they fear truth and love a lie. They seem to be displeased to appear in their busts as they are. They all want to have the air of hairdressers. And even the most beautiful women, that is to say, those whose lines have most style, are horrified at their own beauty when a sculptor of talent is its interpreter. They beseech him to make them ugly by giving them an insignificant and doll-like physiognomy."

And ending up on this particular subject, Rodin says, "You speak of a face without expression. There is no such face to an artists. To him every head is interesting. Let a sculptor note the insipidity of a face, let him show us a fool absorbed by his care of worldly parade, and there we have a fine bust. . . . Finally—how shall I put it?—even the most insignificant head is the dwelling-place of life, that magnificent force, and so offers inexhaustable matter for the masterpiece."

London's Pure Water.

So pure was the London water, declared a member at the meeting of the Metropolitan Water Board the other day, that a proposed experiment in purification by lime would be equivalent to "painting the lily or gilding refined gold." Sir Richard Melville Beachcroft, Dr. Beaton, and other members urged that the board should never be satisfied that London water was so good that it could not be made better, and they should continue their researches. By twenty votes to eighteen the suggestion of the experiment (which was to have cost $1,200), was referred back to the committee which proposed it.

The Dardanelles.

The Dardanelles is celebrated in ancient history on account of Xerxes and Alexander having crossed it, the former in 480 B.C. to enter Europe and the latter in 334 B.C. to enter Asia. At the point where Alexander crossed young Leander nightly swam the Hellespont to visit Hero—a feat performed in modern times by Lord Byron.

Heat From Cold Water.

Heat from cold water seems fabulous, but it is an established fact. The water is decomposed by electricity into its constituent gases, hydrogen and oxygen. When these gases are reunited the act of combination causes the evolution of intense heat. The well known limelight is an example of this.

LONDON POLICEMEN MAY CARRY GUNS

Outrages by Armed Criminals Growing More Frequent—Several Officers Lose Lives.

London, Feb. 12.—In view of the frequency of attacks on London policemen, the question of arming all constables in the British metropolis is now under serious discussion. It is desired that the bill dealing with stricter regulations in regard to the carrying of firearms (which now lies in the pigeon holes of the home office) should be brought forward and passed.

The secretary of the Police and Citizen's Friendly Association said that already they had approached about a hundred members of parliament, and two questions were asked recently in the House, but at present there seemed to be some difficulties in the way of bringing the bill forward. "In the meantime," said the secretary, "we are pursuing investigations into the matter, and are collecting opinions from the police themselves.

It was largely through our efforts that the half-day rest for policemen was brought forward and passed, and we are constantly finding that the heads of the police come to us in order to find out the trend of opinion in the ranks on various matters. If this bill is not brought forward it is probable that we shall draft one ourselves after we have gained a census of opinion which will enable us to get to work.

The members of parliament who have interested themselves in the question have asked us to let them have any suggestions which we can put forward, so that when the question comes up for discussion the conditions may be thoroughly dealt with The only way seems to be to let the police issue the licenses for firearms."

The association has compiled a list of policemen who have been shot in the execution of their duty, and this shows that within the last four years there have been more victims than during the previous twenty years immediately preceding that period. The following are included in the list:

1882—Police Constable George Cole, Metropolitan, shot by burglar.

1885 — Police Constable Byrnes, Cumberland, shot by robbers.

1889—Police Constable Answick, Yorkshire, W. R., wantonly shot.

1892—Police Sergeant Joseph Joyce, Metropolitan, shot by burglar; Police Sergeant Molden, Wiltshire, shot by prisoner.

1898—Police Constable King, Invernesshire, shot by poacher.

1900—Police Constable Kew, Yorkshire, W. R., wantonly shot.

1903—Police Constable Wilkinson, Leicester, wantonly shot.

1909—Police Constable Tyler, Metropolitan, shot by foreign desperadoes; Police Constable Algar, Great Yarmouth, shot when intervening between man and wife.

110—Police Sergeants Bentley and Tucker and Police Constable Choate shot at Houndsditch.

1912—Inspector Walls shot at Eastbourne; Superintendent Birkhill, Yorkshire shot while arresting a prisoner; Police Constable Atkins, Metropolitan, shot by burglar.

Besides these cases, however, there are many others in which the shooting has not proved fatal. Among the more recent instances of this reckless use of firearms are those of Police Constable Jameson, who was shot in the leg while dispersing a disorderly crowd at Bethnal Green in November last.

The same month the attempt was made on the life of Sir Edward Henry. Just a few days before that Constable Rostron of Bolton, was shot in the neck while arresting a burglar, and in July Police Constables Garbutt and Evans were shot at by a man at Skipton. There is also the case of Detective Berg, of the London City force, who was shot by the man who fired at Mr. Leopold de Rothschild.

Not long ago Detective Sergeant Stevens, of the Metropolitan police, with officers, arrested two young boardinghouse thieves who carried loaded revolvers, and one of the men told the detective that it had been his intention to shoot the officers and then commit suicide if they had had time. It is remarkable that of the thirteen king's police medals awarded last year six were given to officers who had risked their lives in arresting armed men.

At the same time it is stated by Sir Edward Henry that, though the question of arming the police has been gone into by the authorities, it has been decided that this would not be expedient.

INTERURBAN TRAMS

CARS LEAVE B. C. ELECTRIC TERMINAL, COLUMBIA ST.

For Vancouver, via Central Park—At 5:00 and 5:45 a.m., and every 15 minutes until 9 p.m. From 9 p.m. until midnight half hourly service.

Sundays—At 6:00, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00 and 8:30 a.m., week day service prevailing thereafter.

For Vancouver via Burnaby,—At 5:45, 6:45 and 8:00 a.m. with hourly service thereafter until 10:00 p.m., and late car at 11:30 p.m.

Sundays—First car at 8:00 a.m., with week day service thereafter.

For Vancouver via Eburne—At 7:00 a.m. and hourly until 11:00 p.m.

Sunday—First car at 8:00 a.m., regular week day service thereafter.

(Connection with cars to Steveston and other points on Lulu Island is made at Eburne.

For Chilliwack and Points in South Fraser Valley—At 9:30 a.m., 1:20 p.m. and 6:10 p.m.

For Huntingdon and Way Points—At 4:05 p.m.

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All this week Mrs. Parker will demonstrate Chateau Brand Soups. They are delicious and you should take advantage of this opportunity to try them. 2 cans for 25c

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Extra special price on Apples—all wrapped and No. 1 quality, per box $1.50

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(Successor to F. J. MacKenzie.)

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The store with the green lights.

LOCAL NOTES

UNION LABEL 4

The bookkeepers of the city will meet in the Y. M. C. A. this evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of organizing themselves into an association.

Wood for sale; stove lengths. Askew. Phone 366. (639)

Miss Pearl Atkins, daughter of Councillor Atkins, Coquitlam, left last night for Regina on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Dr. Johnstone.

Ladies' Edwin C. Burt's $6.00 shoes for $2.95, all sizes, while they last. Sale today at Sinclair's. (6.60)

Mrs. D. D. Wilson, 320 Third avenue, will receive tomorrow, and the second Friday of each month for the remailMnder of the season.

The Christian Endeavor rally which was to have been held early last month but was postponed on account of the scarlet fever epidemic will take place in St. Stephen's Presbyterian church on Monday, April 7, at 8 p.m.

Friday night will be chorus girls' contest at the Royal. Lots of fun is guaranteed. (654)

Mr. David Corbett, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. T. Corbett, will leave for Ulster, Ireland, next week. An "at home" in Mr. Corbett's honor was given by Mr. and Mrs. T. Corbett and family on Tuesday evening.

Dick J. Lawrence, teacher of banjo, mandolin and guitar. Telephone 694. (559)

Thirty-three prisoners from Kamloops jail were brought down to New Westminster yesterday, in charge of Warden Vickers. They were conveyed to the provincial prison at Burnaby.

Young man wanted as clerk. Apply C. P. R., city. (651)

W. Day, electrician, agent for Hot Point irons; fixtures and wiring of all kinds. Phone 1269. 28 Sixth street, opposite Postoffice. (652)

The Coquitlam Board of Trade endorsed the proposal to establish a parcel post system in Canada and a copy of a resolution to that effect has been forwarded to Mr. J. D. Taylor, M.P., and the postoffice department at Ottawa.

A. Hardman, the cake man. Get good bread. Eighth Street Bakery. Telephone 281. (604)

Intent upon celebrating the advent of Port Coquitlam as a city in some fitting form, the Coquitlam Board of Trade have appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. J. H. Small, J. Z. Long and R. O. Hanley to take the initial steps.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday the Golden Musical Comedy Company will be seen in "Calla" at the Royal theatre. (654)

The Women's Educational Club are holding their regular meeting in the Household Science room, Columbian College, this evening at 8 o'clock. Miss Pennington of the college faculty will deliver an address and give a demonstration.

Expert skate sharpening and riveting. Oscar Swanson, 13 Begbie street. (610)

The Daughters of England in this city will hold a whist drive in Oddfellows Hall this evening. Quite a large delegation are said to be coming down from Edmonds and East Burnaby to take part in the festivities.

Clearance Sale.—20 per cent. off on all suits made to order for the next 15 days. Hee Chung, 701 Front street. Best and latest of materials. (646)

Mr. John E. James, advance agent for "The Girl From Tokio," which plays at the opera house next Thursday evening, was in town yesterday making arrangements with Manager Tidy concerning the producing by his company of the New York success.

Owing to alterations in the telephone system of our city, our numbers have been altered to the following: 1200, 1201, 1202, Head Office on Columbia street; 1203, Edmonds Market; 1204, Sapperton Market. P. Burns & Co., Ltd. (641)

Mr. C. A. Sutherland, who lately resided in New Westminster, has been elected president of the Nanaimo Industrial League by its members. The league is conducting a fund campaign at present and has already received subscriptions to the amount of $20,000.

A branch of the Union Bank of Canada was opened for business on Saturday, January 4, in the premises recently vacated by W. E. Sinclair, 611 Columbia street. (605)

The Y. W. C. A. committee request all ladies desirous of making a Y. W. C. A. their home to send their name and address to Mrs. W. T. Reid, 61 Royal avenue, not later than Feb. 15. (633)

The Ladies' Aid of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church held a Valentine social on Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Lilley, Eighth street. There was a large attendance of the congregation and friends of St. Paul's and a most enjoyable evening was spent, resulting in a good sum being raised for church funds.

A Scott Memorial Service will be held in St. Paul's church, Royal avenue, on Sunday evening, February 23rd. The Rev. C. E. Wincott will preach. Friendly orders and patriotic associations specially invited. Special hymns, etc. (655)

Building permits have been issued by the inspector to Miller & Jewhurst, contractors, for the erection of a six-roomed house with cement foundations on Sherbrooke street, Sapperton, at a cost of $2,400; to the McLean-Burr Garage Company for an extension of their premises on Royal avenue, to cost $550.50, and for a two-horse stable to R. McComb, to be constructed on Sixth avenue.

Ladies' $6.00 shoes for $2.95. That is what you can buy at Sinclair's big sale of footwear. (660)

The new signs which the B. C. E. R. have placed on the cars operating in the city and district are attracting no little attention. The patrons are just beginning to get accustomed to the different colors, which are of a pleasing hue and are easily discernable.

OBITUARY.

GOWAN—Last evening there passed away from heart failure Eleanor, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Gowan, 412 Sixth street. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 from the residence.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

Service Men of Westminster Will Parade Sunday Evening.

Throughout the British empire memorial services are to be held for Captain Scott and the intrepid explorers who perished with him in the Antarctic. The members of the United Service Club, who are in the main members of the National Reserve also, will hold a church parade on Sunday evening next.

Canon d'Easum, who was appointed chaplain of the National Reserve some little time back, is making appropriate arrangements at the cathedral. All residents or visitors who have served in the navy, army, militia or volunteers are invited to attend. The men will meet at room 6, B. C. E. R. building, at 6:30 o'clock.

It is understood that the Boy Scouts will also take part in this desire to do honor to the memory of brave men.

NOTE INSTALLATION OF NEW FIRE ALARMS

A number of new fire alarm boxes have been affixed at various points in the city.

No. 31 has been placed at the corner of Carnarvon and Begbie streets, opposite the Hotel Russell. No. 33 at the junction of Tenth and Carnarvon streets.

No. 7 has been set up at the intersection of Sixth street with Sixth avenue, and No. 4 put up at the corner of Sixth street and Fourth avenue.

BURQUITLAM PEOPLE PLAN MERRY MEETING

The Sunday school teachers and scholars of Burquitlam have arranged to hold a Valentine social on Friday evening, the 14th inst., in the agricultural hall, Austin road.

A nice musical program has been selected and part of the entertainment will consist of children's games. There will be no charge for admission but voluntary contributions to a charitable object will be received.

WOULD LIKE BETTER CAR WHEELS FITTED

A correspondent who claims to be a "Passenger with Nerves" wishes to suggest to the management of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, the substituting of square wheels (?) in place of those now in use, upon some of the local street cars.

He states that he is satisfied that some of the these cars, at least, particularly Nos. 101 and 108 and more particularly No. 106, would run more smoothly (or not at all) if this idea were carried out, the public in general and the passengers especially would be thankful.

HISTORICAL LECTURE

By Rev. Owen Bulkeley—Large Audience at St. George's Hall.

Last night in St. George's hall the Rev. Owen Bulkeley delivered the second of his series of lectures on church history to an audience which occupied every chair provided.

Mr. Bulkeley's subject matter covered the period from the conversion of Saxon, England, to the Norman Congest, "an age of Saints," as he characterized it. He introduced the careers of such laborers as S. Aidan, S. Suthbert, the Venerable Bede, Cedd of London and Wilfrid of Nork, and closely traced the strong Celtic influence brought to bear on all the Saxon and Danish tribes.

Probably the limits of subject and of time prevented any reference to the educational work done at Whitby Abbey by S. Hilda, though one of the lantern slides was of that ancient foundation.

Mr. Bulkeley's next lecture two weeks hence, will deal with the Reformation; for next Wednesday the young people of Holy Trinity cathedral, under whose auspices these addresses are being given, have a promise from his honor Judge Howay to give a lecture on B. C., illustrated by some slides which are quite new to this part of the province at least.

RIFLEMEN RALLY.

Civilian Shooting Club Preparing for Another Good Season.

The annual meeting of the New Westminster Civilian Rifle Association will be held on Thursday evening, February 20, in the reading room of the Club pool parlors.

Last summer the association enjoyed one of the most successful meets ever held in this city and if the enthusiasm of the present members counts for anything the coming season will be even more auspicious.

The firing stations on the long distance ranges were constructed and used on several occasions and it now is up to the militia authorities to do their share of the work.

According to Mr. A. F. Menzies, the secretary of the organization, the number of members will be increased considerably before the spring shoots take place, while more prizes will be offered than those captured last season. The invitation is drawn up in blue print form of a unique design.

Alberta Nominations.

Calgary, Alta., Feb. 12.—John A. Turner was nominated for the provincial legislature for the Okotoks riding at a convention held at Okotoks today.

In The Courts

A man named George Countryman was charged before Magistrate Edmonds yesterday in the police court with failing to support his wife and child. Owing to the non-appearance of a material witness the case was dismissed.

A real estate commission dispute was decided by Judge Howay on Tuesday in favor of the commission agents. James and Thomas Adair, Vancouver, sued William Lyle of New Westminster, for $225 commission on the sale of a livery business at Abbotsford by Lyle to James Geary. Defendant recently left for Ireland and was not present at the trial.

Evidence was adduced by the plaintiffs to the effect that they had introduced the purchaser to Lyle by letter, and that the letter was shown to him before the deal was consummated. Judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

Mr. David Whiteside, of Whiteside & Edmonds, represented the plaintiff, and Mr. J. S. Potter, for Adam S. Johnston, appeared for the defendant.

JANUARY DOCKET.

Eighty Cases Were Brought Before the Bench—Comparatively Light.

The report of the chief of police for the month of January shows a comparatively light month in the number of arrests and convictions. This is usually the case at the beginning of each year.

It is at that time that the usual pledges and swear-offs take place, some of which are kept, although many appear to be broken later on.

The number of drunks as usual heads the list with a total of 42, vagrants coming next with 13, while drunk and disorderly take third place to the number of six.

The rest of the convictions obtained are as follows: Assault, 4; breach of motor act, 1; liquor act, 2; streets by-law, 2; liquor by-law, 1; Indian act 3; trades by-law, 1; frequenters of disorderly houses, 1; inmates of disorderly houses, 2; theft, 2; making a total of 80 cases.

HINDUS RESTLESS

Will Institute Campaign in India to Demand Better Treatment.

The Hindus residing in the province are still very much agitated at the action of the Dominion government in ordering the total exclusion of their wives from Canada. They plan to start a controversy among their brothers in India on the subject before the end of this year.

At a meeting held in Vancouver early this week the Hindus residing in Vancouver subscribed $500 toward the expense of sending four of their countrymen to attend the Sikh congress to be held about Easter in Umballa, a city in the Panjaub, India.

The delegates will urge their compatriots to bring the question before the attention of the Indian authorities.

The deputation will also endeavor to interest Hon. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., the representative of the non-official members of the Bombay Presidency on the council of the Viceroy of India.

VATICAN DENIAL

That Pope Left Precincts to Visit Dead Sister's Home.

Rome, Feb. 12.—The vatican denies absolutely the report published in America that the Pope yesterday left the vatican to visit the home of his dead sister. The authorities at the vatican add that such action on the part of the pope would be an utter contradiction of the pontiff's character, as he considers it his sacred duty to remain within the vatican walls.

A number of persons, including the pope's private secretary, M. Bresnan, were constantly with his holiness during the illness of his sister and after her death, until her body was removed to the cemetery chapel and all of these reject the idea that the pontiff at any time left the vatican.

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OFFICE FIRE.

Building Burned to the Ground—Loss Covered by Insurance.

New Westminster, Feb. 7.—The storey and a half frame office building of the B. C. Wire & Nail Company at Queensborough burned to the ground at 11 o'clock this morning, the fire getting a start in upper portion of the building and gaining such headway that it was beyond control before the department arrived. All of the valuable books and papers had been rescued from the office. The insurance of $500 is thought to fully cover the loss.

RESIDENCE BURNS.

North Vancouver Family Homeless as Result of Fire.

North Vancouver, Feb. 7.—A most disastrous fire broke out last night in the home of W. Germyn, and completely destroyed the house. The residence, which was a newly constructed two-storey frame building, was situated at the corner of Peters road and Henderson avenue, Lynn Valley, and so rapidly did the flames do their dread work that hardly anything was saved. The local brigade and a large number of residents were soon on the scene, but were powerless to render any great assistance.

It is not known whether there was any insurance on the building or contents.

ANOTHER FIRE.

Third in Two Days—Tenent Suffers Heavy Loss.

New Westminster, Feb. 8.—Fire which broke out at 1:30 o'clock today gutted the house occupied by Mr. Bell at 835 Royal avenue. The house, which is a two-storey frame structure, is the property of Mr. A. Jones, of Vancouver, and was rented by Mr. Bell. The upper storey and the attic was gutted but the furniture was practically all saved. The loss on the building will amount to some hundreds of dollars, but the contents, which were not insured, suffered severely by fire and water. This is the third fire to occur in the city within two days.

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