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ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER, all flavors; 4 packets for	25c	BLUE RIBBON TEA, Red or White Label, 2 lbs. for	75c
ROGERS' B. C. TABLE SYRUP, 5-lb. tin 35¢ 2-lb. tin	15c	CANADIAN WHEAT FLAKES, (without the crockery), large pkt.	25c
ANTI-COMBINE TEA, in lead packets. Nothing nicer 3 lbs. for	\$1.00	OKANAGAN SLICED PEACHES, 2 cans	25c
ANTI-COMBINE COFFEE—Nothing nicer. 1-lb. tin	35c	SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAM, cooked and sliced, per lb.	35c
		SELECTED PIONIC HAM, per lb.	15c

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ITALIANS MADE GAINS IN SAN MARTINO ZONE

Took Strong Redoubt With the Bayonet and Another Very Important Point

Rome, March 15.—The following official statement was issued last evening: "In the Lagarina valley enemy artillery showed activity in the Rovereto zone, doing some damage to inhabited places. Our artillery dispersed enemy working parties between Selva and Leivo, in the Sugana valley, destroyed enemy defence works on the Cordevele heights and in the Cortevina valley, shelled transport columns in the vicinity of Lauro-Rienis and bombarded the Toblach station.

"Along the Isoneo front, forestal rains and fog again have impeded our artillery and increased the impracticability of the ground. However, our infantry resumed their attacks with success against enemy positions, notably on the Sabotino slopes, between San Michele and San Martino del Carso and east of Montafalcone.

"The best results were obtained in the San Martino zone, where, after severe artillery preparation, a Queen's Infantry brigade stormed with the bayonet and captured a strong redoubt, taking the occupants as prisoners. On their left other detachments entered and destroyed enemy lines in the neighborhood of the San Martino Church. "Southeast of San Martino we took

GERMANS ATTACKED AND LOST HEAVILY

Paid Dearly for Footing at Two Points West of Meuse

Paris, March 15.—The following official statement was issued last night: "North of the Alsne the Germans thrice essayed to penetrate our trenches on the northwest outskirts of the Bois-de-Buttes. None of these attempts were successful.

"In the Argonne our artillery directed effective fires against the sector of Four-de-Paris, where a munitions depot was exploded, as well as on the railroads, the highways and enemy organizations in the region of Montfaucon and Avricourt.

Verdun Region.

"West of the Meuse the bombardment with shells of heavy calibre against our positions between Bethincourt and Cumières was redoubled in violence. In the afternoon the Germans launched a very heavy attack against this sector, but were repulsed along the whole front with serious losses. They took a footing at two points in our trenches between Bethincourt and Le Mort Homme.

"East of the Meuse and in the Weverre the fighting on both sides was very active during the day.

"North of St. Mihiel our batteries shelled important enemy camps in the Heudicourt wood and caused a great fire in the station and stores depots at La March-en-Woevre.

"In Lorraine we shelled an enemy column north of Delme.

French Took Prisoners.

"In the Vosges there was great activity of the two artilleries in the sector of Chapelle and in the valley of the Thur. Surprise attacks on the enemy trenches at Stossewir and Caspach enabled us to take 50 prisoners and quite important material without any loss.

"Six aeroplanes of the first bombing group and five double motor aeroplanes dropped 42 shells of heavy calibre on the station at Briullevy (north of Verdun). A large number of aerial engagements was fought to-day in the region of Verdun. Three German aeroplanes were seen to have been brought down by our machines inside the German lines.

"One of our machines, attacked by four enemy machines east of Lure, engaged in combat and succeeded in bringing down one of the adversaries, who fell in the region of Cernay. The French aeroplane returned safely to our lines."

WOULD NOT STATE SIZE OF THE ARMY

Tennant Declined; Pemberton-Billings Urged British Airmen Raid Germany

London, March 15.—In introducing the army estimates in the House of Commons yesterday, Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary for war, explaining that it was not in the public interest to divulge figures, devoted his speech largely to a review of the enormous work involved in creating the army, and what the government was doing with respect to the conflicting claims in the industrial and military fields.

"He mentioned that the purchase of horses in Canada and the United States now would cease, as Great Britain was able to provide for the war in horses, but mules still would be required from abroad. The average annual mortality in horses had been well under 10 per cent, and the loss in transit less than 1 per cent.

"Urged by Rt. Hon. C. E. H. Hobhouse, former postmaster-general, to give round figures of the army, Mr. Tennant replied:

"One thing the Germans desire to know more than anything else is the round figure of the British army. It is, therefore, important that they should have no such information.

Air Defences.

Noel Pemberton-Billings, the new member of parliament, who obtained his seat over the united forces of the coalition government on a platform demanding sweeping changes in the air defences, made an impression on the House yesterday in his maiden speech, in which he demanded that all the existing aircraft should be used for raids over hostile country.

Mr. Pemberton-Billings said the British could and must exterminate the Zeppelins. He asserted that the British possessed a hundred times more aeroplanes and pilots than at the beginning of the war, and that the machines were capable of carrying from two to four times greater quantities of explosives.

If Harold J. Tennant, under-secretary of state for war, believed the British had an insufficient number of pilots, Mr. Pemberton-Billings said he could introduce him to a hundred such men within 24 hours. If Mr. Tennant said the British did not possess sufficient machines, he would lead him to them by the hand. If the under-secretary said the British government had not sufficient bombs, the new member offered, with the permission of the Speaker, to place them on the table of the House.

Mr. Pemberton-Billings concluded with the assertion that the country was demanding that the existing material be used, and that airmen were pleading to be sent out to fight instead of sitting at home.

CASUALTIES AMONG CANADIAN SOLDIERS

Ottawa, March 15.—The following casualty list was issued last night:

Second Battalion—Killed in action: Pte. H. Cleveland, Cranbrook, Ont.; Pte. J. Steinburg, Cordova Mines, Ont. Slightly wounded: Pte. John Harmer, Galt, Ont.

Third Battalion—Slightly wounded: Pte. Henry Sawyer, Montreal.

Fifth Battalion—Killed in action: Pte. D. Ruthven, England; Pte. A. F. Whitelaw, Scotland.

Tenth Battalion—Wounded: Pte. E. B. Dene, England.

Fifteenth Battalion—Accidentally wounded: Pte. Edward Milton, Toronto.

Eighteenth Battalion—Wounded: Pte. C. Bartolo, Malta; Pte. L. W. Moore, England; Cpl. A. G. Daws, England.

Nineteenth Battalion—Wounded: Cpl. Sam Elliott, Brantford, Ont.

Twentieth Battalion—Wounded: Pte. James Rahmer, Orillia, Ont.

Twenty-first Battalion—Wounded: Pte. H. A. Vanhatten, Walkerton, Ont.

Twenty-second Battalion—Died of wounds: Pte. A. Leblanc, Montreal.

Twenty-fourth Battalion—Wounded: Cpl. F. W. Walton, England; Sgt. E. G. Williams, England.

Thirty-eighth Battalion—Died: Pte. P. Vallyear, Trenton, Ont.

Forty-second Battalion—Killed in action: Pte. John Smith, Scotland.

Forty-third Battalion—Wounded: Pte. Theo. Dawson.

Fifty-fifth Battalion—Seriously ill: Pte. R. H. Metcalfe, Moncton, N. B.

Sixtieth Battalion—Died of wounds: Cpl. J. H. Morgan, England.

Royal Canadian Regiment—Died of wounds: Cpl. E. L. LeMay, Montreal.

Wounded: Pte. D. McMurdo, Scotland.

First Canadian Machine Gun Company—Accidentally killed: Pte. O. A. Yotte, Quebec.

Second Army Corps Troop Engineers—Wounded: Pte. H. Wilson, Bassano, Alta.

Sixth Field Company Second Division Engineers—Wounded: Pte. A. H. Monro, Peterboro, Ont.

H. B. "Imperial" Lager Beer, pints \$1.00 per dozen.

PORTUGAL WELCOMED BY ENTENTE POWERS

Has Remained Faithful to Ancient Alliance, Says Sir Edward Grey

London, March 15.—Speaking on behalf of Mr. Asquith, who was absent on account of illness, Sir Edward Grey explained in the House of Commons yesterday the entry of Portugal into the war. He confirmed the statement that the British government had urged Portugal to requisition the German ships, and said that Portugal had promised eventually to indemnify the owners.

The right in an emergency to requisition property of all individuals and convert it to the public use was a right inherent in every foreign state and could not be challenged by any foreign power.

Portugal, however, was not a neutral state in the narrow sense of the term. At the outbreak of the war Portugal had promised that under no circumstances would she disregard her ancient alliance with Great Britain, and she had remained faithful to the obligations of that alliance. The action of Portugal would injure no third party, because she had promised compensation, but Germany had seen fit to precipitate events and declare war, thus changing the whole position as

REVOLUTIONARY LEADER WITH DR. SUN YAT SEN

Tokio, March 15.—Tsun Chunhsuan, a central figure in the present uprising in Yunnan Province, China, is in Tokio in conference with Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese revolutionary leader of former days, who is a political refugee here. What part Dr. Sun may be taking in the Chinese revolution is hard to say, but the fact that he has received Tsun is indicative of his interest. Tsun, who has been spoken of as the man who might become president of China in case the Republican army of the south should succeed in establishing a southern government, is not supposed to have been in harmony with Dr. Sun, but recently their relations have become friendly.

The correspondent of the Associated Press recently asked Dr. Sun if he desired to make any statement concerning the revolution in Southern China, but he replied: "The time is not yet ripe."

In Tokio to-day, Dr. Sun is known as a man of mystery. He lives in a comfortable Japanese house in a quiet part of the metropolis and is known as Mr. Nakayama. He is guarded by a number of men, supposedly Japanese detectives, against possible assassination.

BULGARIA SAPPING STRENGTH OF GERMANY

Copenhagen, March 15.—The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says that a new six per cent Bulgarian loan for a large sum will be issued in the beginning of April.

BACK TO SLATES.

London, March 15.—The shortage of paper caused by the war may lead to the reintroduction of the banished school slate, or a specially-prepared board substitute. The hygienic objection is met by the assertion that with proper safeguards, such as the insistence upon the use of the sponge and the retention by each child of its own slate, the likelihood of infection is reduced to a minimum. The trouble has always been that sponges are regarded by the average child in the light of a superfluity.

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AIRMEN FOR CANADA AFTER THE GREAT WAR

Toronto, March 15.—That Canada is to have an air service as a recognized part of her military forces was announced yesterday afternoon by Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Merritt at a luncheon tendered by him to a number of officers. He read a letter from the war office, which authorized the enlistment of five to ten men per month for the Royal Flying Corps.

Lieut.-Col. E. A. Stanton, military secretary to the Duke of Connaught, has received notice to enlist men. As soon as they have received their training they will go to England on active service, and on their return will form the nucleus of a Canadian military flying corps.

A Most Extraordinary Cure of Epileptic Fits

Mother Had Appealed to Three Doctors in Vain—Cured Four Months Ago by Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

This letter from Mrs. Noxell is endorsed by Mr. H. J. Mahaffy, druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., as being true and correct. While it reports a most remarkable cure of epileptic fits by use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, it only goes to corroborate similar cures reported by others.

Mrs. Henrietta M. Noxell, R. R. No. 1, Humberstone, Ont., writes: "I cannot help writing to you, as I want you to know what a blessing Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills have been to my boy. He was taken with very violent fits, would twitch all over, his eyes would turn towards his nose, his jaws set and his lips turn almost purple. He would clench his fists tightly, become unconscious and then go into a long sleep. After several hours he would wake up sighing and so weak he could not stand. I was afraid he would die and took him to the doctor, who pronounced his case epileptic. As his medicine was not effective and the fits continued, I took him to another doctor at Fonthill, but his medicine seemed to make him worse.

"As the boy's nerves were in such a state that he could not sit down or lie down, and the fits continued, I took

him to a third doctor, who said that he would not undertake to cure epilepsy, as no doctor could cure it. That night I went home very much discouraged, and when I took my dose of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I gave my boy a dose, and that was the first night in weeks that he slept well. I kept on giving him the Nerve Food three times a day and occasionally a Kidney-Liver Pill to keep the kidneys and bowels active. I soon had a clear conscience, say that he has not had even one fit since beginning this treatment. I give him no other medicine. He looks and feels well, and as there have been no returns of the old trouble for four months I believe he has been cured. I can never cease to be grateful to the manufacturers of these medicines, for I am sure I would have lost my boy if it had not been for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Mr. H. J. Mahaffy, druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "This is to certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. Henrietta M. Noxell, and believe that the statement she has made in regard to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is true and correct."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

JAPANESE WRITERS DEAL WITH THE WAR

Viscount Kaneko on Post-War Period; Dr. Sanae Ta- kata's Views

Tokio, March 15.—Two commentaries on the war, one by Viscount Kaneko, of the privy council, and the other by Dr. Sanae Takata, minister of education, have been given considerable publicity in Japan, and have been printed in "The Japan Peace Society and the American Peace Society of Japan."

Viscount Kaneko, who went to the United States in a semi-official capacity during the Russo-Japanese war, discusses the subject of international organization after the war. He admits his conclusions and the experiences of the present war have been so bitter that when peace is restored the nations of Europe will be morally and economically compelled to devise some means of international co-operation to prevent the recurrence of such a conflict. It seems to him, he writes, that in bringing the different races and nations into fellowship and mutual understanding, the element of religion must play an important part. He conceives that religious organizations need to bring their spiritual forces to bear in breaking down the barriers which keep the nations apart. He writes:

Helping the Weak

"When I was a student in the United States, many years ago, I used to spend my summer vacations in the country, and there I saw at the village churches the humble people and the millionaires from the great cities kneeling together side by side, without any feeling of separation. It is in the region of these higher moral spiritual ideas that people of different races and civilizations must find a common meeting ground. Here the main thought is not what each can get; it is rather that of sharing with each other and helping the weaker and more backward peoples in their struggles for development and enlargement of life."

"My work is in the field of politics and statesmanship, but I believe that there is a power above the sphere of statesmanship which will make for a higher sense of international brotherhood than the world has yet seen. I am glad to see men giving themselves unselfishly to educational and religious work with the great idea of lifting people to higher planes of living, where the barriers of language, race and social position disappear in the true oneness of the human race. This is the true hope for humanity."

"Even while the great war rages, men of good will and world-wide vision should be giving time and thought to the far distant future. The nations ought not to be allowed to drift on in the ways of life which again will deluge the world in blood. The hour has now come to think definitely on plans for a world in which international good will and co-operation will play a larger part."

Takata's Observations

Minister Takata, in his contribution seeks to apply to his own country lessons derived from the present war. To his mind there has been too much racial prejudice. If one wishes to secure the future peace of the world and receive the blessing of humanity, the first important problem to be solved is how to weaken and destroy the power of racial prejudices, he writes. Japan tasted the bitter experience of falling into a difficult position on account of the racial prejudice of the white race. But to offer violence for violence, and prejudice against prejudice would be no way to bring about the cessation of struggle and contention. He continues:

"As a fundamental principle for the future we, as a nation, need to live entirely above racial prejudice, playing our part on the world stage in the humanitarian spirit of love, righteousness and friendship. The ascendancy of militarism, aggressive policies and racial prejudice leads to world confusion. At the same time, it will tend

to place Japan in a difficult position in the world."

Japanese Prejudices

To Dr. Takata, the attempt to remove the prejudice of others while harboring prejudice oneself is the limit of inconsistency. And he frankly continues:

"Looking at ourselves, we Japanese cannot say positively that we have no racial prejudice. From one point of view we have a tendency to look at ourselves blindly as the 'select people of God,' as the Germans do. There seems to be too much self-confidence in us. Then, the self-confidence of the Germans is general, while that of the Japanese is restricted to warfare. Confidence in our ability to make great achievements in science, art, commerce and industry seems lacking. And then we have not personally experienced the full measure of war's cruelty. By the favor of Heaven we have been victorious in the past and have had no experience of defeat. From a certain point of view, therefore, this conception seems to be very dangerous for us. This is the point to which we must give the deepest consideration. Whether it be during the war or after the war, the Japanese nation should strive earnestly for peaceful achievements in commerce and industry."

CALLING OF MARRIED MEN IN MOTHERLAND

London, March 15.—The unexpectedly early calls on married men to join the army have created such grave dissatisfaction throughout the country that the government is considering a change of policy. Earl Kitchener and the Earl of Derby were to speak in the House of Lords to-day and were expected to make important statements.

It seems quite certain that the strong feeling of the country as to the unfairness of the existing system of recruiting has compelled the government to reconsider its position, but whether the revised policy looks in the direction of the application of conscription to married and single men alike is still unknown.

ROBBERS BOLD NEAR BORDER OF MONGOLIA

Peking, March 15.—Encouraged to greater boldness because of the revolutionary movements to the south, robbers and bandits are making life almost unbearable in the Chinese cities near the border of Mongolia. In the provinces of Shensi and Shansi the outlaws have even preyed upon the American missionaries, who ordinarily are unmolested.

A missionary resident at Sarat, in Shansi province, writes that the robbers entered the city and held it away for several days. They robbed and then burned houses and shops. The mission was left undisturbed at first, but later the robbers appeared there, demanding guns and rags, and carried off loot to the value of several hundred dollars. Some of the missionaries and officials who had taken shelter in the mission were treated brutally, one of them having his tongue cut out, but the missionaries themselves were not attacked. When the government troops arrived, a battle ensued during which several shells fell in the missionary compounds.

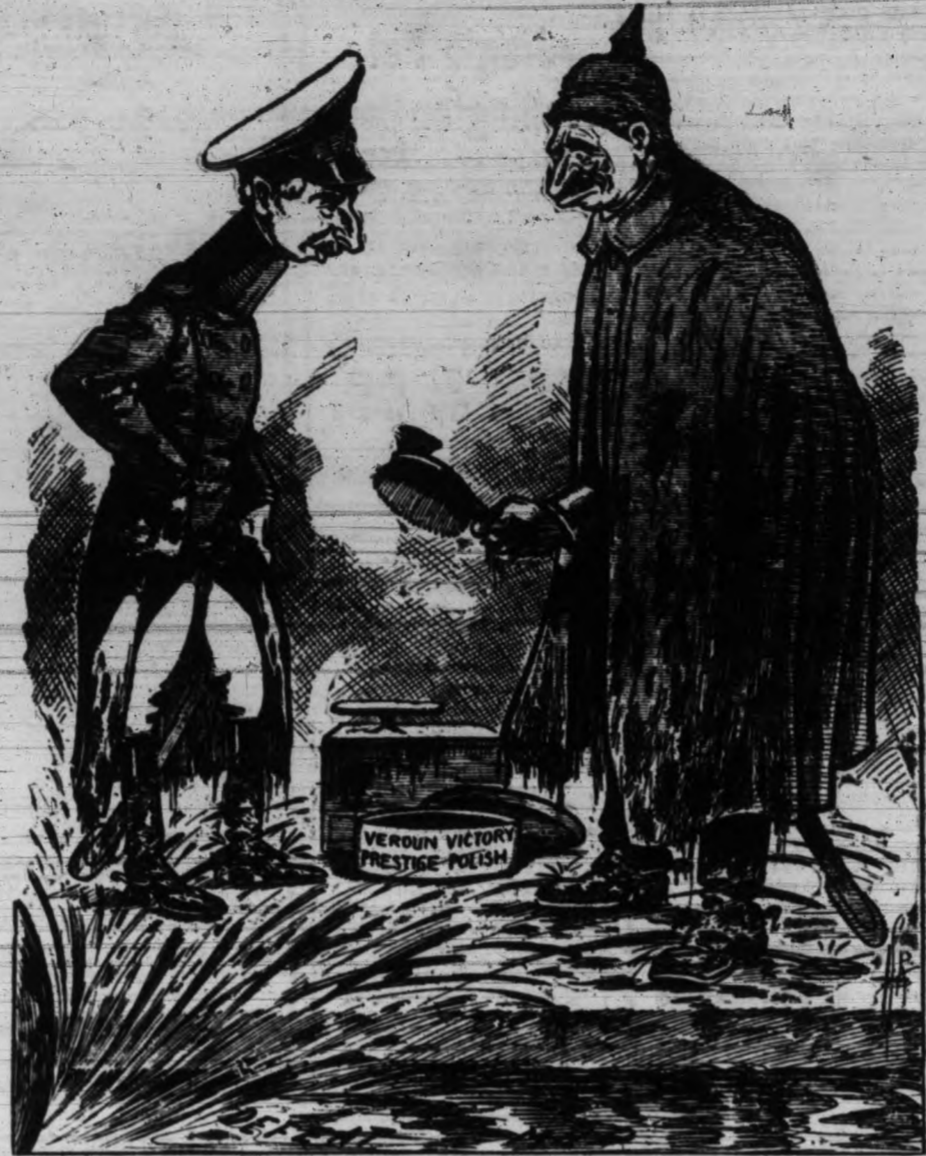
When the government troops entered, even they continued the looting, until the commanding officers shot some of the offending soldiers. Meanwhile the robbers advanced to other villages.

BEDOUINS ON EGYPTIAN BORDER ARE STARVING

London, March 15.—The following official statement was issued last night: "Cairo, March 14.—Our forces under Major-General Peyton will occupy Colzum (on the Egyptian-Tripolitan border) to-day. The camp of the Senusit tribesmen at Mased is reported unoccupied, and no opposition is expected. The Bedouins who elected to join forces with Say-Ed Ahmed are demoralized and suffering greatly from hunger and disappointment."

"The Sheikh Harun, of Zawiet Harun, east of Mersa Matruh, has surrendered and is in our camp. The head man of the Aulad All tribe is asking for pardon. "Starving Bedouins with their families are flocking into our lines for food and shelter, having been robbed and ill-treated by the Tripolitan Bedouins, brought into Egyptian territory by Say Ed Ahmed."

NO USE TRYING



WILL'S PAPA—Aeh! Just as we try to put a prestige shine on them along comes Joffre in his machine and spoils it all.

TAX PROPOSALS OF GERMAN GOVERNMENT

Carefully Censored Dispatch From Berlin Speaks of Ses- sion of Reichstag

Berlin, March 15.—The chief business of the Reichstag when it reassembles to-morrow will be discussion of the government's revenue bills. It is understood that the non-Socialist parties are likely to act as a unit and that the government will get substantially all the new taxes it has asked for and possibly more, as a section of the Reichstag favors a tax upon extra war profits heavier than that proposed by the government.

MAIMED SOLDIERS AT WORK IN FRANCE

Paris, March 15.—Thus far maimed soldiers have been able to resume their old occupations with far greater success than had been anticipated. One instance of the adaptability of these mutilated men is the case of Private Schuler, who suffered 22 wounds and who had his right arm amputated. He has resumed clerical work and in three months' time has learned to write a fine copper-plate page with his left hand.

R. W. H. KING TO TORONTO FOR BANK OF COMMERCE

Winnipeg, March 15.—R. W. H. King, assistant manager of the Calgary branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been appointed manager of the Young street branch of the same institution in Toronto. Mr. King who has been in Calgary two years, came from Victoria, where he was with the Bank of Commerce.

A member of the police force, fatter than the average specimen, and with considerable shoe leather, had just passed a little terrace in Sloshton-on-the-Slush with a bit of garden in front when a little boy ran after him. "Julien, kiddie," said the copper genially. "What can I do for you?" "Mother sent me out," answered the youngster, "to ask if you would mind walking up and down our patch for a minute or two. It's just been gravelled and we ain't got a roller."

PUGSLEY PREPARED TO PROVE CHARGES

Supports Laurier in Request Committee of House Inves- tigate Shell Committee

Ottawa, March 15.—A charge that at least \$50,000,000 will be taken improperly from the people of the United Kingdom and Canada through orders for shells and fuses placed at excessive prices in the United States and Canada by the Canadian shell committee was made by Hon. William Pugsley in the House of Commons yesterday. The shell committee, of which Gen. Bertram was chairman, was the body which gave orders for munitions for the imperial government up to the time the Imperial Munitions Board, now in charge, was appointed.

WAY STILL BLOCKED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Pugsley asserted that the shell committee appointed by the Canadian minister of militia had fixed excessive and unreasonable prices for shells and other munitions and goods to be furnished the British government, and that the prices had been fixed without competition and were far in excess of what would have been paid if ordinary business methods had been pursued. He charged that orders had been given to companies in which members of the shell committee were largely interested, and in some cases largely interested heads.

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GOLD POURS INTO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

Table Shows Growth of Hold- ings in Six States Since 1914

London, March 15.—The Swedish government is in the enviable position of having more gold coming in than it knows what to do with, and as a measure of protection from the evil which so many people covet, has passed a law to suspend for a year the obligation of the state bank to buy gold. In 1872, when the Scandinavian countries entered on their present currency basis, it was arranged that the Bank of Sweden should buy gold on the basis of 2,400 kronen for one kilogram of gold. Since the war commenced the Scandinavian countries have been deluged with gold, and in fear of an inflated currency therefrom the Bank of Sweden has obtained powers to refuse to buy gold. It is anticipated that Norway and Denmark will follow suit, and this remarkable incident arising from the war, if carried into effect, will cause balances owing to these nations to be left in foreign countries until the course of exchange is more favorable.

SPIRITED FIGHTING ON THE RIGA FRONT

Petrograd, March 15.—The following official communication was issued last night: "Western front—There has been heavy fighting south of Lake Babite, on the Riga front. On a sector of this front a Lettish detachment, having forced the artificial barriers, bayoneted the occupants and returned without loss. "Southeast of the village of Hodkamen, and on the middle Strypa sector in Galicia, our patrols continue their operations with success against the enemy posts and have made further progress. "On the Caucasus front our troops continue to force back the enemy."

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Stylish Spring Suits, \$35

The types and weaves displayed tell the story of what will be correct in Suits for spring wear. No need for women to complain of lack of style and smart distinction about these attractive new Suits. View these to-morrow. Price \$35.00

White Corduroy Skirts, Good Value at \$6.90

Smart Skirts developed of good quality white corduroy, made with belt of self and patch pockets. Very smart and stylish \$6.90

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Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said:
This is my own, my native land.

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Every Church, Lodge, Educational Institution, Workshop, Business House, or Public Office throughout the Province is proud to number among its members many who are doing service "Somewhere in France, or elsewhere."

What more appropriate or lasting tribute to their valor could be conceived than a suitably designed and illuminated ROLL OF SERVICE? Being a Professional Designer and Illuminator of wide experience, our Artist can produce this class of work with efficiency and to your particular requirements.

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Business men who advertise are at least enterprising. They spend money to let you know they want your trade. And when business men say they want your trade they will try to satisfy those who trade with them.

What About The Teeth?

Statistics show that only about 14 out of every 500 New York City school children have sound teeth. Probably similar conditions prevail elsewhere.

There's a reason! And it lies to a great extent in the demineralized foods that make up the usual diet of children. The body must have its quota of mineral elements—lime for the teeth, iron for the blood, phosphate of potash for the nerves, etc.—or disaster is pretty sure to follow. Many foods—especially white bread—are woefully lacking in these vital mineral elements.

The famous food,

Grape-Nuts

(Made in Canada)

is rich in these elements. It is made of whole wheat and malted barley, retaining the mineral salts so abundantly stored in the grain by Nature.

Grape-Nuts is easily digested, appetizing, and highly nourishing. Along with other food, a daily ration of Grape-Nuts does much toward correcting dietetic faults in both children and adults.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co. Ltd., Windsor, Ont.



THE DAILY TIMES

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AN UNPARALLELED AFFRONT.

The government's long record of staid contempt for the will of the people was crowned last night by an affront without parallel in the history of the country. Notwithstanding the conclusive declaration of half the electorate that they had had enough of the corrupt, arrogant and incompetent administration which has cursed this province so long, Premier Bowers and his servile majority forced through the House a measure extending the legislative term until June. This piece of tyranny, thoroughly Prussian in its conception, was enforced by methods wholly in accord with the spirit of it and characteristically Bowerian. It was marked by grotesque interpretations of the rules by the Speaker, who never exhibited his pitiable subservience to his master, or his domineering hostility to his political opponents, more glaringly. The whole episode was a disgraceful climax to the reign of loot and jobbery which has wrecked the credit and reputation of this great province and brought it to the verge of ruin.

Yesterday at a conference before the House met the Premier sought the support of the opposition leader to a bill extending the life of the legislature. He said that in that case all the government would offer for adoption would be to supply for the routine public services and "non-contentious" measures. Asked by Mr. Brewster what he meant by "non-contentious" legislation, the Premier mentioned the Prohibition question. The opposition leader agreed that this should not be contentious. And then Mr. Bowers let the cat out of the bag. He said he would also propose legislation to provide for Sir Richard McBride and Mr. Turner. That provision was to be a salary of \$15,000 per year for Sir Richard McBride, a bonus of \$5,000 for Mr. Turner, a pension of \$6,000 per year for Mr. Turner and a pension of \$3,000 per year for Mrs. Turner if her husband should predecease her. Mr. Brewster promptly declared that this would be contentious legislation. It was not in the public interest and he would oppose it. Thereupon the conference terminated. Mr. Bowers would not withdraw his proposal. It is the price of his translation to power. Its passage will be the successful culmination of that basest deal in which the offices of Prime Minister and Agent-General were trafficked with by all the discredited politicians with all the flippant abandon of a horse trade. Ethics? Public interest? Principle? What have they to do with it? Is not Mr. Bowers Premier and is not Sir Richard about to become Agent-General? So Mr. Bowers forced his extension bill through the House in the face of all opposition.

Had Mr. Bowers confined his proposals to supply for the routine services and the prohibition legislation there would have been no opposition to an extension of the parliamentary term for probably a month. He knows this very well, and his statement that Mr. Brewster was animated by hostility to the prohibition proposal was a deliberate falsehood, affording fresh proof of the Premier's constitutional lack of moral scruples where a political object is to be gained. Mr. Brewster and his colleagues would have been as treasonable to the interests of the people of this province as Mr. Bowers and his supporters have shown themselves to be had they not fought with all their power this precious scheme to settle the nauseating Agent-General jugglery at such a wildly extortionate cost to the public. And it is practically certain that this is not all. Railway subsidy hunters and the usual roster of high class parasites must be fed with our taxes or resources. The clients of the firm of Bowers, Reid & Wallbridge must have another picnic on the happy hunting ground.

The emergency which produced the bill that was steam rolled through the

House last night did not steal upon the Premier unawares, according to his own admission. He knew as far back as January that the life of the legislature might expire about the middle of March under the amendment passed by the House in 1912. Two courses were open to him. One was to call the House together at the usual time in January. The other was to dissolve it and hold a general election. He pleaded the state of his health as an excuse for his failure to take any action, but even that consideration, regrettable though it is, cannot extenuate this latest impudent subordination of the rights of the people to his inordinate political ambition and the exigencies of those privileged interests whom it is the intention of the government to accommodate at all hazards. It may be assumed, therefore, that Mr. Bowers intended from the first to introduce legislation extending the legislative term; that by fair means or foul he and his crew would cling to office as long as the Lieutenant-Governor would permit them to do so. It may be assumed with reasonable certainty, too, that had the recent by-elections gone in favor of the government the term would have been extended for at least another year instead of for three months.

What action does the Lieut.-Governor propose to take in this unprecedented situation? Is he going to sanction such an arrogant usurpation of the rights of the people? His course will be followed with intense concern by the public whose interests he has in his power to safeguard. The significance of the recent elections cannot have been lost upon him, and he therefore has every justification for demanding the resignation of the ministry or insisting upon an immediate dissolution. This is British Columbia, not Prussia.

BARE-FACED ROBBERY.

Mr. Bowers's proposal for the completion of the Agent-General deal alone was enough to damn the bill for the extension of the legislative term and the opposition will be commended for its splendid fight against that underhand raid upon the public pocket. The provisions the government proposes to make in connection with the London office are preposterous and if rammed through the legislature will arouse intense resentment throughout the province.

This is what Mr. Bowers intends to force the province to provide: Salary for Sir Richard McBride, \$15,000 per year; gratuity for Mr. Turner, \$5,000; annual pension for Mr. Turner, \$6,000; pension for Mrs. Turner, \$3,000 per year. In addition to this will be the general cost of running the office, which now being housed luxuriously in a new building will be much heavier than it was before.

Aside from the other provisions, all of which are out of the question, the salary it is proposed to pay Sir Richard McBride is outrageous. It is higher than the remuneration paid to Sir George Perley, the Canadian High Commissioner, who receives \$10,000 a year; higher than the salary of the Prime Minister of Canada, who receives \$12,000; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, or any other public officer in the Dominion. Ontario, with a population of nearly three million people, pays its Agent-General \$3,000 a year; the Agent-General for South Australia receives \$6,000; the Agent-General for New South Wales, which has a population of 1,646,734, receives \$9,250, which is a little less than Mr. Turner receives now; the Agent-General for Queensland, population 695,813, receives a salary of \$6,250, while West Australia's representative is paid \$7,500. Yet this province of 404,000, whose deficits for the last five years have totalled \$17,000,000, and which up to December in the current year had run behind more than \$2,000,000, is expected to pay Sir Richard McBride \$15,000!

Unless the Lieut.-Governor interferes the Bowers proposals will become law, no matter how strenuously the opposition may combat them. And it was to make them law that the government, backed by its spineless majority, forced its bill to extend the life of the legislature last night. The people are powerless to prevent this shameful assault upon their interest, and no doubt others which will be frustrated through the House in precisely the same way. It is up to the Lieutenant-Governor.

OF COURSE.

During the last few weeks we have observed in the columns of our morning contemporary a number of lengthy articles by one "E. Jacobs" criticizing Mr. Brewster and other opposition speakers. A natural curiosity sent us to the Public Accounts, where we found, as we expected to find, the well-spring of Mr. Jacobs's deeply partisan zeal. In the year ending March 31 last he received \$999.96 for "publicity work re progress of mining in British Columbia," whatever that may be, and a glance at the Public Accounts for previous years

will show that he has been on the provincial pay-list for quite a time. No doubt he is there yet. We understand that Mr. Jacobs prides himself upon his mathematical exactitude, a very worthy quality, which no doubt accounts for his receipt of \$999.96 instead of \$1,000. The taxpayers, we are sure, will be grateful to Mr. Jacobs for leaving the four cents. Most people, unhappily lacking that gentleman's fine sense of accuracy, would have drawn it. But what the public no doubt will be interested in knowing is whether Mr. Jacobs includes his political contributions to the Colonist among the services for which he is paid \$999.96 per annum. Can it be that this gentleman, who must be a very conscientious person, feels that his "publicity work re progress of mining in British Columbia" (according to the Public Accounts) is not full value for what he is paid and therefore contributes the political articles in the government newspaper in order to provide the precise measure prescribed by his conscience and determined by the lineal yard? It ought to be observed, however, that people on the country's pay-roll are not supposed to take part in political controversy or election campaigns. It is to emphasize this point that we make the present reference, not to attach any undue importance to either the quantity or quality of Mr. Jacobs's political contributions.

Well, there is this to be said for Premier Bowers: He has risen to a higher eminence in political ill-fame than either Hon. "Bob" Rogers or Sir Rodmond Roblin. At that he probably is astonished at his own moderation. If the legislature is competent under his guidance as chief law officer of the Crown to prolong its life for a period, it is quite as competent to obliterate the electorate entirely and declare itself a permanent and hereditary institution. Mr. Bowers has set a new mark in the constitutional history of Canada.

The Turkish government officially is unable to say whether Enver Pasha is or is not. But another Pasha occupies the position formerly held by Enver, hence the world may draw its own conclusions—probably until the Bosphorus gives up its dead. The situation regarding Enver, therefore, is about analogous in every respect to the condition of the British Columbia legislature, with this difference: that some of the members of the legislature may think they are alive politically.

At a great public meeting held in New York in support of the allied cause, certain German interrupters wanted to know what Britain had done to the Boers. But the real question is, what have the Boers done to the Germans? Very soon they will be in complete possession of the last German colony in Africa.

As Hon. D. M. Eberts, undisguised partisan Speaker, might say to Hon. W. J. Bowers, who is indescribable, what are little things like the constitution, rules of debate, rules of order, rules of the house, Bourinot, May, or any known authority—what is any old thing between friends in extremity?

Are we or are we not? That is the question that to-day is receiving the serious consideration of members of the late legislature notwithstanding the alleged status the Premier has given them by his measure adopted after the midnight hour this morning.

The member for Esquimalt said in the House that it would be a long time before British Columbia produced a man to equal Sir Richard McBride. True, true, and thank heaven for it. Another like Sir Richard would mean \$20,000 per annum plus frills instead of \$16,000.

The clock in the legislature was so entranced by Mr. Pooley's speech on Monday that it stopped for fifty minutes. Wonder if it will be able to stand a second sleep by the same party.

WHAT WILL GERMANY DO?

The text of the German submarine note to the United States has not been made public, but the press summaries agree that the Imperial government has renewed the pledge given in the Lusitania case, which in turn renewed the pledge given in the Arabic case.

HER PRAYER.

A visitor to a Glasgow working woman whose son was at the front was treated to a fluent harangue on the misdeeds of that "aud blackguard," the Kaiser, she ventured to suggest that we should love our enemies and pray for them.

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TRADE MARK CASE FOR HIGHER COURT Trafficking in Brewery Bottles Alleged; Chinaman False to Employer

A trade mark case occupied most of the time in city police court this morning. Aaron Leon Singer, of the Canadian Junk Company, Johnson street, was committed for trial on a charge of trafficking in bottles containing on them the trade mark of the Victoria-Phoenix Brewery, without the written consent of the said company. H. A. Maclean, K. C., appeared for the accused, who reserved his defence. Evidence for the committal of the accused was given by John F. Dickson, secretary-treasurer of the brewery company; Detective Carlow, two employees of the brewery, Colleen, a cellarman and Simpson, a driver, who took sacks containing bottles to the accused's premises, and Assistant City Treasurer Short, who proved that Singer held a license as a junk dealer. Mr. Dickson put in the certified trade mark issued to the company, and copy of a letter sent to Singer warning him that trading in the company's bottles was prohibited.

Later, the story unfolded in the box showed, two brewery employees went to Singer with sacks of beer and whisky bottles, which he took over. "Then you set a trap for Singer," observed Mr. Maclean, when he learnt the sacks of bottles had been delivered on instructions of the foreman of the brewery.

An unhealthy looking Chinaman, Chung, who had been a domestic servant at Mr. Robertson's residence, 93 Linden avenue, was sent down for three months for stealing a watch from that house. He pawned the watch with a Chinese broker down town. He also stole a ring which was found on his clothing when searched subsequent to arrest. Chung put up a tale that he had been advised by a Chinese doctor to buy some medicine, and had tried to borrow money from Mr. Robertson. He stated that he had damaged the watch, and was having it repaired. Prosecutor told the magistrate he did not wish the case pressed.

An episode of the delay in providing uniforms for recruits was mentioned in the trial of Charles Thomas Walker, a native of San Francisco, and born of American parents, who enlisted early in January in the 102nd Battalion. Walker, according to Lt.-Col. Henniker and Capt. Halsall, the adjutant, disappeared on February 9. Three weeks later he became a deserter, and had since been arrested.

Walker, on his own behalf, said he became discontented because he could not get his uniform, and eventually absented himself on that account. Other men who joined after him could secure uniforms, he said. Lt.-Col. Henniker came forward and told the magistrate that Walker, as would be seen, was a man of somewhat peculiar physique, hence the delay in uniforming him. Magistrate Jay pointed out the responsibilities entailed in the attestation form Walker had signed, and sent him down for two months' imprisonment.

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attitude has been such a weapon in the rebuilding of the Conservative party. It is not the Tory party that has smashed the Liberal party. It is the Socialist party that has done so. Mr. J. H. Haworth was practically set the pace and the rest of us followed. I am not trying to blame anybody else for our work. I am not saying that, for the time being, it did not seem the right thing to do. The position in which the Conservative party finds itself in this province is a position more largely of the Socialist party's making than of the Conservative party's. Among the many discreditable acts of the McBride regime, the election trick of encouraging Socialist candidates to oust the Liberal party, has helped largely to build up the present corrupt oligarchy. Liberal and Socialist candidates have destroyed one another, leaving the field of representation almost entirely to a Conservative monopoly. Parker Williams and John Pice were the only representatives left in opposition in 1912. The problem of whether they should continue to play into the so-called Conservative party's hands is a problem before organized labor in British Columbia. Parker Williams has undertaken to settle it for himself by getting out.

PARLIAMENT LIVES THROUGH OWN ACT AND BRUTE FORCE

(Continued from page 1.)

of the expiry of parliament were June 1, when the writs were made returnable, March 30, when some of the writs for contested elections were returned, and March 14 or 15, when some of the writs for elections by acclamation came back. If the latter view was correct to-morrow would be too late; this bill must be passed to-day or not at all. A precedent for the passage of an act through all its stages at one sitting was found in the one passed on March 6 respecting miners who are at the front.

No Case For Urgency. M. A. Macdonald contended that the premier had not made out any case of urgency. He had stated his own opinion that the parliament did not expire until June 1 and this was the view that should govern the chair, as the view of the chief law officer of the crown, fortified, as the premier had said it was, by other advice. That being so there could be no urgency to pass this legislation, and no case was made out on that ground. It might be true that the date was June 1, but March 30, in which case, also, there was no reason for urgency.

"I think it is a very, very extreme case of urgency," said Mr. Speaker. "With all due deference to you, Mr. Premier, it might be that you are fallible and those who advised you are fallible, and that the House would die to-morrow."

The opposition challenged the ruling that the rules did not require the usual delay between the reading of the bill, and the further proceedings only took place upon the following division:

Ayes—Bowler, Ross, William Manson, Young, Ellison, Thomson, Schofield, Hunter, W. J. Manson, Macgowan, Gifford, Mackay, Davey, Behnen, Callanan, Miller, Jackson, Cawley, Caven, Pooley, Shaw, Fraser, A. McDonald, Mackenzie, Michael, Manson, Lucas, Maclean, Forster, McGuire—30.

Noes—Brewster, Williams, Macdonald, Place—4. Mr. Brewster pointed out that in the Rules of the House—which the opposition had been held to in the past and in the future—there was a distinct requirement that not only must a bill be printed and distributed but it must appear on the orders of the day. It was not on the orders of the day and therefore it was not in order.

The Speaker ruled that if the bill was not passed to-night there might not be any parliament to-morrow to deal with it. He had decided that it was a matter of extreme urgency.

The premier, moving the second reading of the bill, explained that the matter of the tenure of parliament had received serious consideration before the state of his health compelled him to leave the city at the new year, and on the advice of his officials that it did not expire till June 1 he felt it would be safe to delay the opening of the session. Since his return a question arose as to whether the date was that named in the order-in-council or the date when the first writs were returned, March 30. Yesterday it had been found in the provincial secretary's department that the return to the writ for Chilliwack had been made on March 15, 1916, and he then felt he would be well to have the matter settled by legislation.

Said He Offered Terms. Under the circumstances he was only too glad to offer terms to his opponents to avoid the appearance of forcing the legislation through in a House of thirty to four. He had made an offer to Messrs. Brewster and Macdonald this morning that he would agree to present no contentious legislation, and he had gone further as to the legislation that should go through. One or two measures he suggested which must be agreed to a reasonable supply, using the words of the leader of the opposition. He made the offer that he would take their terms, and they went away in what he thought was a reasonable mood. Apparently they placed political advantage before the interests of the country and wanted the House to go to pieces to-night, without supply and with public works suspended for the next few months. After conferring with a gentleman who did not yet occupy a seat—"and who I hope will not occupy a seat in the next legislature," added Mr. Bowser with a vindictive earnestness which spoke volumes of dislike for the former member of the Decca—they came to him with an offer of a lump sum for supply, to be voted to-day and to be followed by dissolution. How was he to do this, handicapped by not having a minister of finance or a minister of public works and with the minister of mines away?

Their suggestion was that in two or three hours I should bring down a bill to cover the salaries of the civil service and some public works; that in a House of thirty against four, under responsible government, I was to give up control of this House," said the premier.

"Through With Terms." "I am through with terms so far as the opposition is concerned," continued Mr. Bowser with a sudden access of bitterness and some spark of the old fire. "They want me to bring down supply for three months; they want to suggest to the majority how we shall run this House; they want to have dissolution to-night."

"I am through with them and I am going to show the people of this country that we still have the confidence of the people. I made that suggestion to them and then they come back with a suggestion as to legislation which would mean that the solemn promise I have given the prohibitionists will not be carried out. If we dissolve the House to-night the opposition will go to the temperance people and say I knew the House would expire and that when that large delegation came to me and I as premier gave my solemn promise—and since I have been in public life I have not forgotten a

promise—I knew the prohibitionists would not have an opportunity at the next election to vote on the bill now being drawn in my department. "I want the prohibition people, the temperance people, the hotel people, to know the position the hon. gentleman who leads the opposition has placed myself in in that connection. Can you wonder that people have stated there is a combination between the hon. gentleman and the hotelmen?"

Mr. Brewster—"You cannot prove any such thing." Mr. Bowser—"If there is any need of proof it is found in the suggestion that the House should dissolve to-night and my promise to the prohibitionists not be carried out. I propose to see that it is made law at this session, and every single promise I have made will absolutely be carried out."

The premier reiterated his declaration that the House would proceed in the ordinary way after this bill had removed all doubts and he would use his own judgment what bills would be proceeded with, what would be contentious and what non-contentious, and what would be passed. As for his friends of the opposition, the offer made them was entirely withdrawn.

Mr. Brewster. "While I knew the premier was capable of doing many things politically that would not stand the light of close scrutiny I did not think he had quite descended to the depths where a man in his position would take advantage of an opportunity to place before the public for political advantage a private conversation between gentlemen of this House," began Mr. Brewster.

"And badly distorted," suggested Mr. Macdonald. "And badly distorted. Further, he tries, by this little bit of political trickery, to place the onus on the Liberal party of trying to affect a great movement when he knows in his heart no such thing has been thought of and it is not the fact. In the first place, he is responsible for the condition that we have to-day. Why, it is in keeping with the general policy of this administration that the members do not know where they are going to, and have to come to us with special legislation to even keep the legislature in existence. Who is responsible? The prime minister, having since Sir Richard McBride left office, had the control of the government in his hands when he told the country he had a new government and a new policy that it was his duty to go to the country. Did he do so? No, but he took himself off and hid himself in the country, and after some time he brought about, for reasons of political expediency, three by-elections. In these by-elections constituencies representing one-half the population of the province of British Columbia told him by a vote of two to one that they would have none of his policies."

"So I say that the four members on this side of the House have a right to say, backed by fifty per cent. of the electorate, that he is not a fit and proper person to direct legislation on the floor of the House."

A False Statement. "Specifically, the prime minister says we were trying to defer the bill which was to give the people of the province an opportunity to vote on prohibition. I say, Mr. Speaker, that that statement is absolutely false."

The Speaker declared this remark to be out of order.

"What shall I say, then?" asked Mr. Brewster. "I don't know what you can say, but you cannot say that," replied Mr. Speaker.

"Then I will say that it is not based on fact," said the leader of the opposition, "and we are having trouble on this side of the House in making ourselves heard I do not know how else I can term it."

Mr. Speaker told the hon. gentleman that he was not speaking to the bill at all.

"Then if I am not in order the premier's statements about a private conversation between gentlemen of this House are not in order," returned Mr. Brewster.

The Speaker said he could not object to an answer being made to the statements referred to.

we do not want them, because standing behind us are the great majority of the people, who will bring him to time when they get a chance.

Contentious Legislation. "He made some statements about contentious legislation. I can only leave that in the hands of those who heard him make them elsewhere, as to whether he is quibbling or going into something worse. When we asked him he said frankly there were certain forms of contentious legislation. He said he would know about giving Sir Richard McBride an annual salary of some \$15,000, of giving Hon. J. H. Turner a bonus of \$5,000 and a pension of \$5,000 a year, and as to a pension to the widow in case of his decease before her. And yet he says he promised us non-contentious legislation."

"I have had many years of experience in this House and for the object at stake I think this the most feeble attempt at obtaining political advantage when the whole of British Columbia is looking for the honorable gentleman to lead off in something like constructive legislation. We have had some wonderful changes made recently. The premier now frowns with contempt on the mandate of the people and tells them they will wait for their election until the government says it is ready to have it. We showed him he could dissolve the House at midnight, get enough supply, have an election by early in June, bring in direct legislation and have the temperance people vote on a prohibition measure at a time other than a general election and have it through as early as any other way, and then he turns around and tells this House that we are in league with the liquor interests."

"The reputation of members on this side of this House is sufficiently high not to be injured by any attempts of that kind. If this bill goes through, under your ruling, Mr. Speaker, it goes through to show the general public that, despite the fact of one-half of the electorate having said they have no confidence in the prime minister and his party, the prime minister says: 'You may have no confidence in me but I have the power and intend to exercise it,' and 'I will ask him to stand to that in the general election.'"

The Speaker stated that he had allowed a good deal of latitude to the premier and the leader of the opposition, but he asked all other speakers to adhere to the bill and only the bill. Rights of Minorities.

Parker-Williams humorously took this hint to refer to himself and got into some discussion with the Speaker. Mr. Speaker resented the manner in which Mr. Williams referred to his courtesy and the member for New-Castle, on his part, pointed out to the Speaker his duty in the protection of the rights of minorities.

In the evening Mr. Williams resumed his speech, and interpreted the premier's "terms" as simply an attempt to get blanket leave to do as he liked. He had practically told the members of the opposition this morning, as he had told them since across the floor, that he intended to work his own sweet will. As a sample of what the premier called non-contentious legislation, Mr. Williams cited that which would deal with Mr. Turner's pension.

He was at once called to order by the Speaker, who ruled that this had nothing to do with the bill. Twice Mr. Williams continued along that line and twice was called to order. He finally insisted upon having as wide latitude as the attorney-general or leader of the opposition. He was glad to see Mr. Brewster there, but was not tied up to him in any way. There were two distinct parties in the opposition, consisting of two members each.

"Who is leader of the opposition?" asked Mr. Speaker. Mr. Williams replied that he did not propose to exercise any leadership over the Liberal members and the member for Nanaimo did not like it always. He proposed standing independently.

The Speaker suggested that perhaps there was a dual leadership, a pair of Siamese twins.

Mr. Bowser wanted to know if the salary attaching to the leadership of the opposition should be divided between the two.

"We will pass it over the attorney-general at the end of the session," said Mr. Williams.

The hon. gentleman continued his speech for some time in opposition to the bill.

Offered Amendment. Mr. Macdonald offered an amendment to the motion for second reading that all that was in the bill should be there as substituted. "That this House has no confidence in the government."

The Speaker was studying his authorities on parliamentary practice when Ernest Miller (Grand-Forks) raised a point of order that the proposed amendment did not arise out of the bill.

Mr. Macdonald cited May and also a decision of Mr. Speaker Higgins holding that any amendment which substituted other words of different import and thus evaded an expression of opinion on the main motion was legitimate.

Mr. Speaker Eberts did not see that the amendment had anything to do with the bill and ruled it out of order after some discussion with the senior member for Vancouver.

Mr. Macdonald proceeded to speak on the bill itself. He pointed out that the bill said not one word about its being enacted to remove doubts, although that was the reason advanced by the premier for introducing it. The House ought to have, also, some information about the actual dates of the despatch and return of the various writs.

In an extremely lucid and closely-reasoned legal argument Mr. Macdonald examined the various dates suggested for the expiry of parliament, and the possibilities as to the return of these being what was meant by the act. The hon. gentleman pointed out that the bill would validate the holding of their seats by members like J. P. Shaw, of Kamloops, and Price Ellison, of the Okanagan, of Colony Farm cow farm.

Moved Question Be Put. Ernest Miller moved that the ques-

tion be put, and said he did so because the object of the debate was to hinder the passage of the bill.

J. T. W. Place (Nanaimo) objected to being shut out of the discussion, and was given a chance. He opposed the bill.

R. H. Pooley (Esquimalt) moved that the question be put, thus closing the debate. The second reading was carried on the following division:—

Ayes—Bowler, Ross, Taylor, Wm. Manson, Ellison, Thomson, Schofield, Hunter, Wm. J. Manson, Macgowan, Gifford, McGuire, Mackay, Davey, Behnen, Callanan, Miller, Jackson, Cawley, Caven, Pooley, Shaw, Fraser, A. McDonald, Mackenzie, Michael, Manson, Lucas, Maclean, Forster—23.

Noes—Brewster, Williams, Macdonald, Place—4. In committee stage Mr. Brewster offered an amendment substituting April 1 for June 1 as the date of expiry of the parliament. In support of this he spoke of the refusal of the premier to accept the definite mandate of the people, expressed in an overwhelming manner, that it was time for his government to move out, and of the usual bungling which had followed the attorney-general in all his legislation.

The action of to-day would put him in a worse position with the people than he would be had he undertaken to follow the line the opposition had pointed out to him.

"The member for Grand-Forks (Mr. Miller) shows himself very anxious to have the closure applied to this debate," said Mr. Brewster in conclusion. "I hope before the general election to have an opportunity to visit his constituency and of explaining to his people the exact attitude of the honorable gentleman has taken on the floor of this House to-night in opposition to free speech, of which the people of Grand-Forks are such staunch defenders."

The bill, Mr. Brewster said, should not go the length of legislating into their seats any member not entitled to sit. The introduction of the bill was not in keeping with the high honor of the legislature.

Messrs. Macdonald and Williams supported this amendment, but it drew not a word from the premier, who remained as silent as an sphinx all through the debate. It was lost on vote.

Rushing the Bill. Chairman A. H. B. Macgowan (Vancouver) was rushing the bill through the House and had to be checked several times by members of the opposition.

Mr. Williams moved to add as a new section of the Constitution Act this: "No person shall be capable of being elected or sitting in the legislature who is in arrears to the crown in any payment, either personally or through any firm or corporation."

Mr. Miller opposed this, but after doing so for some time admitted that he did not know just what the amendment was.

Mr. Williams referred to the recent denial of the member for Kaslo (Mr. Mackay) of being interested in land in the north. From the assessors' rolls that Mr. Mackay's name appears against some 74,723 acres. It was true it did not appear as owner and that the owners were a hairdresser in Nanaimo, a housewife in Minneapolis, a salesman in Spokane, a maid of all work from Vancouver and several lady sten-

Advertisement for Wrigley's Doublemint gum. It features two men in suits, one holding a pack of gum. Text includes: "I like WRIGLEY'S Doublemint", "Both are Right!", "As your daily companion WRIGLEY'S will quench your thirst, keep your mouth and throat moist and refreshed, quicken your appetite and aid digestion. It lasts long, costs little and means much to your comfort and happiness. Choose your flavor." It also shows two packs of gum, one Doublemint and one Spearmint, with the text "Sealed tight" and "Kept right." The manufacturer is Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd., Wrigley Bldg., Toronto, and it is "MADE IN CANADA".

Advertisement for the Victoria Patriotic Aid Society. It features a large headline "DO YOUR DUTY" and "YOU WHO CANNOT GO". Text includes: "Our boys in khaki are fighting or dying—as fate wills—in the Greatest War the British Empire has ever been called upon to share. They are cheerful in the face of danger, because they sincerely believe that YOU WHO CANNOT GO are seeing to it that their dear ones do not want. Are you going to betray their trust? If you feel that you can't spare anything; if you feel that it is not up to you to give anything; if you feel that the Victoria boys at the front are asking for charity— Don't Give a Cent They don't want charity! All they ask is for us at home to do our duty, as they are doing theirs. Don't contribute to the Patriotic Fund Unless You Want to Help To 'Do Your Bit' Victoria Patriotic Aid Society 640 Fort Street Winch Building, Next to Times Building"

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COMMISSIONER TO HOLD INQUIRY Captain J. D. Macpherson Will Investigate Stranding of Steamer Camosun

WIRELESS REPORT March 15, 8 a. m. Point Grey-Raining; S. E. fresh; bar, 29.92; temp, 38.

WILL WORK IN GULF The Dominion lighthouse tender Estevan, which has recently been overhauled, is now taking on supplies at the marine department wharf...

DUE FROM ORIENT SATURDAY OASKA SHOSEN KAISHA LINER CHICAGO MARU

AWAIT OPENING OF PANAMA CANAL Harrison Line Spring Schedule Does Not Provide for Sailing to North Pacific Ports

CAPTAIN TELLS OF WAR ZONE EXPERIENCE Master of British Ship Saw Patrol Boats Assisting Sinking Steamer in English Channel

TWO SCHOONERS MUST PAY FINES Penalties for Vessels Sailing Without Quota of Certificated Men

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE Astoria, Ore., March 14.—Sailed: Strm schr Willamette, for Gray's Harbor.

DUMMY GUNS SAVE HARRISON STEAMER German Submarine Scared Off by Captain's Bluff After a Chase Lasting Two Hours

New York, March 15.—Four dummy guns made of spare spars and mounted on the after and quarter decks of the Harrison Line Steamship Director, saved that vessel from becoming a submarine victim...

To Alaska COMMENCING MARCH 28 Leave Victoria 10 a.m. Every Tuesday for Prince Rupert, Anyox, Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau, Skagway and Yukon Points

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY B. C. COAST SAILINGS For Skagway, Alaska, calling at Prince Rupert, Ketchikan, Wrangell and Juneau...

THOS. COOK & SON BOUGHT BY JAPANESE. The Robert Dollar Company has sold the Mexican steamer Gen. Y. Pesquera to a Japanese firm.

Day Steamer to Seattle THE S. S. "SOL DUC" Leaves C. P. R. wharf daily except Sunday at 11.30 a. m.

TIMES SHIPPING CHART DEEP SEA ARRIVALS

TIMES SHIPPING CHART DEEP SEA DEPARTURES

Master of British Ship Saw Patrol Boats Assisting Sinking Steamer in English Channel Adverse weather that the British ship Alice A. Leigh ran into 50-miles off the Oregon coast last week...

TIDE TABLE March Date Time High Time Low

TO MAKE ONE TRIP ON ISLANDS ROUTE Nininat Will Sail at 7 o'Clock To-morrow Morning in Place of Queen City

BIG FREIGHTER TO GO TO ORIENT The American-Hawaiian Co.'s Steamer Floridian to Inaugurate Service From Frisco

TRAVELERS MUST SECURE PASSPORTS W. R. Dale, agent of the Great Northern railway, representatives of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company...

HEARING POSTPONED. Montreal, March 14.—Owing to the fact that several of the lawyers were unable to be present, adjudication of the claims arising out of the wreck of the Empress of Ireland was postponed this morning till Saturday morning.

RETURN FROM NORTH. Most of the crew of the stranded steamer Camosun have returned to Vancouver, arriving there from Prince Rupert yesterday.

STEAMER NAVAJO SOLD. The steamer Navajo, which was formerly operated between Seattle and Behring Sea ports, has been sold by Swaney & Hoyt, Portland, for \$510,000.

The Union Steamship Co. of B. C. Ltd. Sailings to Northern B. C. Ports S. S. "VENTURE"

Through Steamers to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego Leave Victoria, Fridays 5 p. m.

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AUCTIONEER, favored with instructions from Mr. Joseph Rogers, will sell by Public Auction, at the McHUGH RANCH, on the EAST SAANICH ROAD, NEAR KEATING'S STATION,
TO-MORROW
At 12:15 O'clock Sharp

The following Livestock, etc., comprising: 20 GRAND, YOUNG HEIFERS, FRESH AND IN CALF; 2 EXCELLENT COWS, CALVED OR DUE TO CALVE AT AN EARLY DATE; 1 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, 3 YEARS OLD; 1 DO. 15 MONTHS OLD; 10 GOOD, RELIABLE HORSES, 1 Team, weighing about 1,500 lbs. each; LOT OF POULTRY, IMPLEMENTS, 1 Heavy Wagon, Milk Cart, Express Wagon, Dump Cart, 2 Buggies, Seed Drill, Mowing Machine, Hay Rake, Disc Cultivator, Steel Tooth Cultivator, Land Roller, Disc, Harrows, Ploughs, Corn Cutter, 4 H. P. Gasoline Engine and Blower, with Pipes; Chopper, Forge Anvil (200 lbs.), Weighing Machine, Logging Chains, Block and Tackle, Jack Saws, Incubator, Hay Forks, Water Barrels and Troughs, Manure Carrier, Steel Branches and Manure Forks for Cows, Steel Tracing, new Stave 810, 14x30; Feed Wagon, Milk Cooler and Shipping Cans, Sets of Single and Double Harness, Saddle and Bridle, surplus Furniture and numerous other goods.

Outside stock comprises pair of good Ponies and Carriage, 3 heavy Horses, 1 pedigree Jersey Bull.
NOTE—Take V. & S. train to Keating's. Leaves Victoria at 10:45 a. m. Conveyances will meet the train to take purchasers to the sale. Luncheon at 12 o'clock. Sale commences at 12:15 with the implements.

N. B.—Look out for the Red Flag.
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INTERESTING PAPER ON STOCKBREEDING

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Prominent Veterinarian, Addresses Convention

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, of Calgary, one of the most prominent veterinarians of the whole Dominion, yesterday afternoon addressed the Stockbreeders' Association at their last session in annual meeting. In a remarkably clever paper the speaker condensed a very interesting and valuable history on the subject of cattle breeding, his treatment of the subject being comprehensive in that it referred to practically all the known breeds of the bovine species to be found in the United Kingdom and Canada.

Cattle History.
The earliest history of cattle was very briefly dealt with, and Dr. Rutherford noted in historical rotation the various breeds which had found their way at one time and another to the shores of England. The original cattle of Great Britain were black, but there had been breeds introduced by the Romans, the Danes (who brought the first hornless cattle), the Scandinavians, the Spanish. Until the middle of the seventeenth century there was no attempt made to improve on any of these breeds, however. It was Robert Bakewell who was responsible for the first consistent effort to apply the principle of "breeding in." Bakewell visited not only all parts of England in his quest for good individual cattle, but also went over to Holland and Belgium. Finally he succeeded in breeding the longhorns, a breed now only seen properly at the Royal Shows in England and a few other places. These cattle Dr. Rutherford defined as "heavy, with long-drooping horns and unwieldy shapes."

Blackwell had among other pupils two brothers, the Collings, who went back to Durham and commenced the breeding of the Durham cattle, they also following line breeding. Blackwell and Collings brothers were pioneers. With the lines made out by them it was comparatively easy for those who followed, Booth, Bates, etc., being among the later representatives of breeders of this type of cattle. It was on record that the sum of \$40,000 had been paid in comparatively modern times in New York city for one cow of this breed, and Dr. Rutherford recalled having seen a Bates bull sell for an almost equally extravagant figure many years ago. There were to-day in Cumberland and Westmoreland many good Bates cattle to be found.

New Line of Breeding.
Amos Cruickshank, a Quaker, started along an entirely new line of breeding in 1837, and by following out his idea succeeded in 1870 in evolving a very fine shorthorn breed. In 1870 he sold his heifers to Willis, of Wiltshire, who had listened with faith to Cruickshank's suggestions for the further perfecting of the breed and the points to be observed to get desirable shorthorn characteristics. Willis applied these suggestions, and at the end of thirty years had the best shorthorns in England.

"Although there are some excellent breeders on this continent, unfortunately some of our leading shorthorn breeders are really shorthorn dealers," said Dr. Rutherford, referring to the greater enthusiasm shown among the Old Country cattle breeders. Among the men of Canada, however, who had contributed to the prosperity of the shorthorn in this country were mentioned the Hon. George Brown, the Hon. David Christie and John I. Davidson.

Dr. Rutherford next took up the history of the Herefords. These were produced by crossing Devon and Flemish cattle, the original breeder being only as far back as 1776. Between 1830 and 1840 the Herefords had been improved to a point where they were running a close race with the shorthorns. A cross between the Herefords and the shorthorns was considered by range men in Southern Saskatchewan to be a very good mixture, the Herefords maturing early and being also a good beef breed.

Hornless Cattle.
Referring to the influence of the hornless cattle introduced to England by the Scandinavians, Dr. Rutherford said it was curious that this breed nearly always bred the horns off other breeds with which they crossed. The Angus cattle came in for a word of praise as being hardy, thrifty, early maturing. The Galloway cattle were also good, and, in fact, rather difficult for any but an expert, to detect as not being Angus cattle. They were harder than the Angus but not so profitable, nor so heavy. They grew a very heavy coat of hair, however, and this made the skins of great value now that the buffalo was a back number.

The Ayrshire cattle also came in for brief notice, the speaker remarking that he thought these cattle were much stronger and finer, if less fashionable, than the Ayrshire of today. Channel Island cattle were also mentioned. All originally came from Normandy. Most of the Guernsey herds in Canada at present were to be found down around New Brunswick, and another Normandy cow, the French-Canadian Jersey, was to be found chiefly among the habitant farmers of Quebec, having been brought over by the French 200 years ago.

Holsteins Won Respect.
Dr. Rutherford said that when he was a young man he had not much use for the Holstein, but the records of these cattle in recent years had won his respect at last. They had given the highest milking record in the history of the world. On the Strathmore farm they had a three-year-old heifer with a record of 18,200 lbs. of milk,

and a prior record of 15,700 lbs. for a mature cow. Canada had done more than any other country to improve the breed for milking purposes.

Other cattle which were mentioned were the red cattle of Norfolk and the hornless breed of Suffolk, which, when crossed, produced the "red polled" cattle. North and South Devon and Sussex cattle Dr. Rutherford claimed as favorites of old standing, but it was only in Canada that the Devon flourished at the present time. The Kerry and the Dexter were other breeds which had their uses.

W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, addressed the convention during the afternoon, and referred to the optimistic spirit which seemed to characterize the meetings of Stockbreeders, Fruitgrowers and Farmers Institutes which had convened during the last few days in the city. He was pleased to note the characteristic, as it indicated a realization on the part of the men in the farming communities of the responsibility which rested with them at the present time. There was no place for pessimism at the present time. Everyone had his "bit" to do in keeping affairs going at home in preparation for the home-coming of the boys who were now so bravely fighting at the front. The farmers could do a great deal to help the empire at the present time. They could increase their production, improve their soil and their crops. Stockbreeders could call science and farming to their aid and prevent much of the economic waste that was going on in the province at the present time through failure of co-ordination, thoroughness, the study of seed selection and soil productiveness, breeding from selection, the adoption of certain measures which would all help in the long run to increased output and improved quality of product.

The speaker advocated the weighing of milk and the use of the Babcock tester. Without some such measures the dairymen could not know what success he was getting from his cows. There was attached to the department of agriculture a statistical branch, and they had made out figures showing that in 1914 the province had imported \$5,000,000 in farm products, and last year this had been reduced to \$1,000,000. This great change had been due to several things, partly to decrease in population, it was true, but also very largely due to increased production. The tide had turned. People had realized the need for cutting off the leakage, for getting the men back on the land, and pressing for rural development before urban development.

That farming must be made more attractive in order that the young men will be induced to remain on the land was urged by Mr. Scott, who also advocated the teaching of agriculture more generally in the schools throughout the province. Some of the causes underlying the failure of land settlement in British Columbia were taken up. One important reason was that many of the people who came out came with no knowledge whatever of farming, and with the idea that "any fool could farm." Another mistake was the attempt to farm on five-acre and ten-acre lots. The average man could not do it, particularly in this province where mixed farming was the thing to be taken up.

The deputy minister referred to the importance of silos to the man who went in for cattle. Reference was also made to the need of some system of long term loans to the farmer at a low rate of interest. Mr. Lucas had spoken to the institutes last week on the Agricultural Credits Act which it was the announced intention of the government to bring into effect at an early date. Loans would be made to farmers under the bill, and would no doubt do much to stimulate farming. There were also needed improved marketing conditions. To get these the farmers themselves would have to co-operate.

Unless they did they would not get the results from their labors to which they were entitled. Belgium, France, Russia were among the big stock raising countries which had been greatly affected by the war, and industry on the part of the Canadian stockgrowers could do much to help in supplying the shortage made by the dropping out of these countries from the world's markets. The part taken by the department of

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Women's and Girls' Fine Footwear
Reg. Values to \$5.00
Sale Price **\$1.95**
Including Women's Lace Boots, Tan Pumps, and Girls' Classic Patent Boots.

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Black Velvet and Suede Pumps, Gun-Metal Button Boots, with kidney heels; also fine Boots in patent leather and saten. Be sure to get here early in order to secure your size.

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