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NO. 19

LONDON WATCHING EVENTS IN EAST

Interest Divided Between Warsaw and Turco-Italian Situation

PROTECTING FORTS ARE EXCEPTIONALLY STRONG

Ivangorod and Nowo Georgievsk Can Withstand Reduction for Time

London, July 23.—British attention to-day was riveted on the great Teuton-Slav struggle at Warsaw and to a scarcely less extent upon the probability of immediate war between Italy and Turkey.

Despite Berlin claims that Warsaw was certain to fall soon and even reports that it had fallen, British observers do not expect an immediate outcome of the conflict there. It was pointed out that the fortress of Nowo Georgievsk and Ivangorod are immensely strong and that they may be expected to resist even the hammering of the giant German howitzers for some time unless the Teuton armies, headed by von Gallwitz and von Woyrich, can cut the Slav lines of communication.

It is not deemed unlikely here that Warsaw may be evacuated by the Russians should military necessity require, but confidence is felt that Grand Duke Nicholas will be able, even if Warsaw falls, to draw off his armies to the east. That such is the Russian plan is considered probable, for it is not understood that the allies, if Russia were in serious danger of an important defeat, could refrain from a heavy offensive in the west to relieve the pressure on the east's forces.

Apparently the Germanic allies are being held firmly along the Narew river, while all reports concur that the Russian smash at the Austro-German forces in the Lublin sector is proceeding and that the conflict there is intense. On the ability of the Slavs to check Archduke Joseph's army probably depends whether or not Warsaw will be evacuated, for it is improbable that von Mackensen or von Hindenburg can quickly reduce either of the two great fortresses of Ivangorod or Nowo Georgievsk. It is not thought probable here that the decision in the great battle will come for some days. Italy's apparent decision to press Turkey and the probable declaration of war are considered here of more real importance in the prosecution of the war than even the Warsaw conflict. No matter what the decision there, if Italy decides to fight the Turks, it will mean the immediate dispatch of an Italian expeditionary force to the Dardanelles.

To date Italy, because of her restricted front, has not been able to effectively use her forces against the Austrians, and is considered to have many men available to strengthen the Dardanelles assaults. This eventually is believed here to be near and hopes are high that if it comes it will soon mean the reduction of the sea pass to Constantinople, even if the result should not be the immediate request for peace terms from the Ottoman empire.

Comparative quiet reigns on the western front, but Italy is reporting pressing hard on the Austrians along the Isonzo and on the Carso plateau. Bloody fighting is in progress day and night and the reduction of Gorizia, the key to Trieste, appears almost in sight. When this comes, the Italian armies will be relieved of the possibility of a flank attack from the east and will be likely to resume in force their attempts to penetrate the Trentino.

WANTS COUNTRY TO LOOK AFTER SOLDIERS

Nova Scotian Member Claims Positions in Service Should Be Theirs

Ottawa, Ont., July 23.—"Government positions as far as possible should be given to returned soldiers," declared E. N. Rhodes, M.P. for Cumberland, this morning.

"There are many positions in the government service which injured men can efficiently fill. A Canadian who has lost a leg or arm or who, has received other serious injuries may not be able to take a place on the fighting line again, but there is no reason why such a man cannot look after a light-house, run a mail route or perform the duties of many other government positions.

"I have announced to my constituents that such positions will be held for Canadians who have done their duty at the front and who have been incapacitated for military and ordinary civil employment. The boys who are going to this fight should go with the feeling that should they return injured they will be looked after as far as possible."

PROFITS IN WHISKEY

Estate of E. C. Walker Valued at Over Four Million Dollars is Probated.

Toronto, Ont., July 23.—The estate of Edward Chandler Walker, president of the Hiram Walker Brewing company, Walkerville, Ont., who died at Washington on March 11, is being probated in Windsor.

It is valued at over \$4,000,000, consisting of \$108,000 in household goods, paintings and furniture, and about \$3,000,000 interest in the business and in real estate holdings. The widow has \$200,000 cash and \$75,000 annuity.

PROMISES CANADA MUNITIONS ORDERS

London Times Believes Manufacturers Here Will Get All They Can Do

London, July 23.—The Times is this morning informed by its Toronto correspondent of "a growing feeling among Canadian manufacturers that the imperial authorities, in placing war orders, are discriminating against Canada. It is not understood why D. A. Thomas should spend so much time in the United States before reaching the Dominion, and there is undoubtedly a conviction that orders placed through American middlemen could be filled as satisfactorily through the Canadian government or by direct contract with Canadian manufacturers."

The Times in a foot note to this says: "We understand that there is not the least foundation for the apprehension referred to. Mr. Lloyd George is to see Sir Robert Borden directly he returns to London, when the whole question of munitions, so far as it affects the Dominion, will be discussed very thoroughly. There is every reason to believe that Canada will get all the orders that can possibly be put in her way. The supposition that Mr. Thomas is only placing orders through American middlemen is unfounded. He is in a position to deal independently of Messrs. Morgan and is doing so."

In a cable last week the Canadian Associated Press stated that Sir Robert Borden had found the officials of the war office most desirous of purchasing in Canada such supplies as can be furnished in the Dominion.

APOLOGIZES FOR BREACH.

Christiania, July 23.—Great Britain to-day apologized to Norway for the action of the British armed trawler Palles in invading Norwegian waters, according to an official statement issued here. The statement said that an armed British trawler attacked a German steamer in Norwegian waters and that Norwegian patrol boats interfered.

OFFERS NOVA SCOTIA COAL.

London, July 23.—The Nova Scotia government has cabled here that collieries in the province are capable of producing 1,000 tons daily of coal which they consider equal to the Welsh coal, and urging the British authorities to give the same a trial.

ALLIES MAKE STEADY ADVANCE IN GALLIOLI, CAPTURING TRENCHES

French Colonial Troops Do Fine Work; Aviators Share Attack

Athens, July 23.—A Mitylene dispatch says that the allies are substantially progressing in the Achil Baba sector on Gallipoli.

The dispatch states that they have captured a number of lines of trenches and have inflicted heavy losses on the Turks, taking a number of prisoners.

Paris, July 23.—Exploits of the French expeditionary force on the Gallipoli peninsula June 21 and 30, in the region of Kereves Dere, are recounted in an official statement issued to-night regarding the operations in the Dardanelles.

Four trenches, forming steps on a slope between the sea and a ravine opening from the village, was chosen as the objective for an attack on the 21st. A west wind covered the field of battle with clouds of dust swept up by the artillery preparations.

Suddenly about 11 o'clock metallic flashes streaked the shroud of yellow dust and the clash of bayonets was heard as the infantry leaped to the assault. One after another the trenches fell before the impetuous charge of the French troops which carried them almost to the heights of Kiritia beyond the farthest point at which the assault was aimed. An entire Turkish company, surprised in the first trench, surrendered without resistance.

Counter-attacks the following nights,

ITALY AND TURKEY NEARING A BREAK

Turkish Misuse of Italian Flag and Other Offences

USED STEAMER TO TRANSPORT TROOPS

Foreign Minister Will Take Steps to Secure Satisfaction

Rome, July 23.—The question of peace or war between Italy and Turkey now rests with Foreign Minister Sonnino. Following a cabinet council of four hours to-day, the Italian ministry gave Signor Sonnino full powers to take any steps he may deem necessary to secure satisfaction from Turkey for the illegal use of the Italian flag.

Italy and Turkey are nearer a diplomatic break to-day than at any time since Italy declared war against Austria as a result of the seizure by Turkey of an Italian steamer, the misuse of the Italian flag and the failure of Turkish officials to answer the protests of the Italian ambassador.

The latest incident affecting the relations of the two governments was received here from the Italian ambassador at Constantinople. He reported that the Turks, after seizing the steamer Mondello, used it as a transport in the Marmora sea, keeping the Italian flag flying to insure immunity from the Anglo-British fleet in the Dardanelles.

No attention was paid to any of the protests voiced by the Italian ambassador.

Reports from Cairo that a Turkish-German expedition has landed on Italian territory in Tripoli, has aroused the ire of the Italian press. Rome also has heard that a large number of Italian reservists have been detained at Smyrna on the pretense that passenger traffic has been stopped because of the port being closed, while other Italians are similarly detained at various points in Asia Minor, Syria and Arabia.

Although Italy is at war with Austria there has been no declaration of hostilities against either Germany or Turkey, the allies of Italy's antagonist. It has been the belief in diplomatic circles that each side is waiting for the other to take the initiative, and thus assume the responsibility for extending the scope of the conflict.

HUDSON'S BAY ORDINARY WILL GET NO DIVIDEND

Winnipeg, July 23.—Owing to the continued dislocation of all branches of the Hudson's Bay company's business through the war the governor and committee have decided not to recommend payment of a dividend this year on the ordinary shares.

KILLED INSTANTLY

Motor Car Jumps Through Bridge Near Quebec With Four People.

Quebec, July 23.—With four occupants an automobile belonging to Dr. A. Lalond, of St. Jacques de Parisville, jumped a bridge yesterday afternoon in that parish.

Miss O. Blanchet was instantly killed, while her sister was severely injured. Dr. Lalond, who was driving the car, was slightly injured, as was also the pastor of the parish, Father Rouleau.

ARMENIAN MASSACRE WORST IN HISTORY

Petrograd Paper Gives Details of Reported Butchery by Turks

Petrograd, July 23.—The Novye Vremya publishes what purports to be details of a massacre by the Turks of Armenians which exceeds in number any record in history.

In one section of the article it is said that the Turks after massacring wholesale the population of Bitlis, collected nine thousand women and children from the surrounding villages and drove them to the banks of the Tigris, where they shot every one of them. They then killed another thousand which had escaped the first slaughter.

Four battalions, it is said, have been sent to the Mush valley with orders to destroy everyone of the Armenians in that district. The slaughter, has already begun, it is said. All the Armenians in the Diarher region, the report says, have been killed.

The reported cause of this massacre, or series of them, was the charge that Armenians were plotting a pro-Russian revolution.

ACTIVITY MARKED ON WESTERN FRONT

French Troops on the Offensive Against Huns at Many Points

Paris, July 23.—Notable activity in the western theatre is being manifested by the right wing of the allies, particularly in the Vosges region, where the French are using heavy forces against the German positions.

To-day's communique from the French war office recites repulse of numerous German attacks, however, without making pointed reference to the allies' offensive operations. The statement follows: "The night was considerably disturbed at several points along the front. In Artois, in the neighborhood of Souchez, there was violent cannonading and grenade fighting.

"Between the Oise and the Aisne, in the region of Quenneviers and on the plateau of Ouvron, on the right bank of the Aisne, near Souper, and on the Champagne front, several artillery actions also were reported.

"In the Argonne there was rifle and gun firing in the region of Bagatelle, where one of our companies succeeded yesterday in seizing part of an enemy trench, thus straightening the front to our advantage.

"Pont-a-Mousson was intermittently bombarded during the night.

"In the region of Arrancourt a strong hostile reconnoitering force supported by artillery was turned back by our infantry and artillery.

"The Vosges attempted German attacks against our positions southward of the Pave were easily repulsed.

"The positions to the east of Metzgeral, on the crest of the Linge and Barrenkopf, were subjected to a very violent bombardment. The enemy momentarily succeeded in penetrating part of our lines, but was driven out by an energetic counter-attack on our part."

One year ago to-day the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia which led up to the war was delivered. The French press commemorates the anniversary with articles voicing the resolution of France and her allies to carry on the war unwaveringly. The Matin says: "Germany had reached the point of wishing to crush by diplomacy if not by force, the nations unwilling to accept her yoke. She was completely carried away by the desire of domination, as well as the mapia which led her to believe she could not exist without uncontested superiority in Europe."

Alfred Capos, the dramatist, writes in the Figaro: "France did not show the least hesitation, the least doubt, about the danger which menaced her, nor in regard to the enemy's design. Rarely has a nation had more prompt or clear vision of her destiny. In a few hours she took stock of herself, accepted the German challenge and swore to conquer."

GETS COMMISSION IN HUSSARS.

London, July 23.—Lieut. William Taylor has been gazetted from the first Canadian division to a second lieutenantcy in the Thirteenth Hussars.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN

Melbourne, July 23.—The house of representatives to-day passed a measure providing a \$100,000,000 war loan to Great Britain.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES HEAVY ON ISONZO

Twelve Thousand Men Go in Last Two Days' Conflict

Berne, July 23.—In the last two days the Austrians have lost 12,000 men and 18 machine guns on the Isonzo front, near the Carso plateau, according to advices received here to-day from Laibach.

The Italian forces also are reported to have gained 300 yards on the Gorizia front.

In the Carnic Alps Italian artillery, according to reports, has demolished forty Austrian forts.

SWISS CELEBRATE THE DEFEAT OF AUSTRIANS

Berne, July 23.—A dispatch from Berne given out by the Overseas News agency here to-day says that General Ulrich Wille, commander of the Swiss army, addressing a meeting held to celebrate the anniversary of the "Battle of Sempach," said that while Switzerland hoped that the worst would be spared her the future was still uncertain.

It would be unmerited luck, General Wille declared, according to the dispatch, if Switzerland should escape in the midst of the heavy storm raging around her.

The battle of Sempach was fought on July 9 (old style), 1386, when the Swiss defeated the Austrians, who lost their leader. The spot is now marked by an ancient and picturesque battle chapel and by a modern monument to Arnold von Winkelried, whose legendary feat is associated with the victory. The town is on the eastern shore of Lake Lucerne and its people are German-speaking.

ANSWER MAY BE DELAYED.

Washington, July 23.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, went to the state department to-day for his official copy of the new American note to Germany, although he previously had received an unofficial outline of its contents. The ambassador had had no communication with his foreign office on its view of the note, but his personal view is that the communication will bring a reply, although one may not be made for more than a month, and that the situation still is left open for amicable settlement.

DENIES CHOLERA REPORT.

Vienna, July 23.—Reports that cholera had broken out in Austria were officially denied here to-day.

HOW THE FIGHTING IS GOING ON MILES OF BATTLEFRONT

Latest Official Reports From the Several War Offices.

London, July 23.—From the various national capitals come to-day reports of the principal events of the war, as follows:

German and Austrian—Berlin declares the troops of von Hindenburg and von Mackensen have invested the Warsaw covering fortresses and that the former is within ten miles of the city. Practical admission is made that the German attack along the Narew river has been held, but south of the Vistula, notable advances by the army of von Woyrich are claimed. Von Mackensen's rush is practically admitted to have been successfully opposed and Geneva advices declare the Russians have struck hard at his army and forced it back eight miles with heavy loss.

Vienna reports the Slav retirement to the defences of Ivangorod and claim successes in the Lublin sector, where fighting still rages. No change of note is reported on the Zlota Lipa line or on the Dniester. Berlin reports successes in the Argonne in the western theatre and French repulses south of Leintrey. No activity is reported along the British or Belgian lines.

Of the Italian campaign Vienna says the attacks were everywhere repulsed with slaughter and that Austrian positions were maintained in the region of Gorizia and on the Doberdo plateau. The battle, it continues, is still raging.

Russian.—Petrograd considers the fate of Warsaw hangs on the fate of the Lublin sector, where heavy attacks are being hurled on the Aus-

MACKENZEN DRIVEN BACK EIGHT MILES BY RUSSIAN TROOPS

If His Army Can Be Successfully Repulsed It May Save Warsaw—Germans Have to Admit Difficulties of Campaign and Splendid Bravery of Their Foe—Attention Remains Focused on Operations in the Eastern Theatre of War

Geneva, July 23.—Rallying from staggering blows delivered by General von Mackenzen, the Russian forces along the Wieprz river, in Southern Poland, have driven the Germans back eight miles to Krasnostav, according to a dispatch received to-day from Tarnow, by way of Innsbruck.

The Germanic losses exceeded 13,000, the dispatch says.

Paris, July 23.—Kaiser Wilhelm has ordered General von Hindenburg and General von Mackenzen to capture Warsaw by August 1 in order to enable the Germanic nation to celebrate the first anniversary of the war with a great victory, according to reports received here.

AMERICAN NOTE IS DELIVERED TO-DAY

Said to Be Last Word of the States; a Note for Britain

Berne, July 23.—The new American note to Germany reached here during the night and was delivered to the foreign office by Ambassador Gerard at 1.12 o'clock this afternoon.

Washington, July 23.—With the delivery to-day by Ambassador Gerard of the new American note warning Germany that the loss of American lives through further violations of the neutral rights would be regarded as "unfriendly," the United States rests its case for the present at least.

The note will be given out here late to-day for publication to-morrow morning. It is declared to be the final word of the United States government in regard to further transgressions of its rights.

If the note meets with a friendly reception, and there appears no intention on the part of Germany further to violate neutral rights on the high seas, the president shortly will take up the situation that has arisen with Great Britain over interference with American commerce by the allies.

A note virtually is ready now to be dispatched to Great Britain again protesting against deviation from international law in the operations of order-in-council against commerce with Germany.

As the scene of the Silesian front is fifteen miles from the fortress, it is believed here the German official reports must have been translated erroneously, as claiming the investment of the fortress itself, when the outlying protecting forts were meant.

From the standpoint of the allies, one of the most hopeful features of the campaign is the stubborn defence of the Lublin-Chelm line by the Russians.

On the Narew front to the north there has been a lull in the fighting, but the renewed activity of the Germans from Kovno to the Baltic has developed into an important engagement, as the result of which the Russians have been compelled to retire.

Berlin, July 23.—The correspondent of the National Zeitung at Tarnow, Galicia, while reporting that the Austro-German forces are advancing steadily, points out that there are difficulties to be met. He says the Russians have to contend with a lack of ammunition, but the statement that their morale is shattered is untrue. On the contrary, they are displaying the greatest bravery and endurance, and only in the case of contingents without higher officers do they surrender readily.

At Krasnostav, thirty miles south of Lublin, there occurred an engagement at close quarters which was unusually desperate and deadly. The Russians awaited their attacking opponents and resisted them with the bayonet. They had assembled strong reserves and the Germans and Austrians had to expend the greatest efforts to overcome them. It was necessary literally to throw the Russians from their trenches.

The lack of good roads in Poland presents an especially unfavorable aspect from the standpoint of the invaders. Deep sand makes the movements even of infantry slow, while from ten to twelve teams of horses must be utilized to draw heavy guns. Bitter rearguard conflicts mark the slow retirement of the Russians in south Poland. They give way only one step at a time, thus delaying, although not preventing the Austro-German advance.

The correspondent says that the achievements of the Russians in view of their lack of ammunition are remarkable.

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BATTLESHIP POMMERN SENT TO THE BOTTOM
British Submarine Torpedoed the Vessel in the Baltic
London, July 23.—The question, who was the commanding officer of the British submarine which torpedoed the German battleship Pommern in the Baltic on July 2, was asked by Commander Bellaire in the House of Commons yesterday. Dr. Macnamara, the financial secretary of the admiralty, replied:
"No official report has as yet been transmitted to the admiralty, but a semi-official report from the Russian government states that the name of the commander is Max Horton."
This is the first public announcement that the battleship sunk was the Pommern.
Commander Horton, when in command of the submarine E-9, torpedoed and sank the cruiser Hela only six miles south of Heligoland, and less than a month later, on October 6, the same submarine sank the German destroyer 126 at the very throat of the Elbe. For this the Distinguished Service Order was awarded to the commander.
"We are not informed," says The Daily Chronicle, discussing the announcement, "whether the gallant commander was still in the E-9, but it is probable, because she is quite a new boat, completed by Vickers at Barrow last year."

MASONIC GRAND OFFICERS.
Hamilton, Ont., July 23.—The attendance of delegates at the Masonic Grand Lodge here is the largest on record, so officers say. The officers elected yesterday are as follows: F. A. Luke, of Ottawa, grand master; W. H. Wardrop, K.C., Hamilton, deputy grand master; Geo. More, Hamilton, senior warden; Rev. W. H. Snelgrove, Windsor, grand chaplain; R. A. Gunn, of Hamilton, secretary; E. T. Malone, of Toronto, grand treasurer.

H. B. 'Imperial Lager Beer, quarts, 3 for 50c.

PROGRESS CONTINUES IN THE DARDANELLES
Turks Are Being Driven Out of Their Trenches by the Allies
London, July 23.—The latest report received from General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary force at the Dardanelles, recounting the operations up to Wednesday, was given out last night by the official press bureau. It is as follows:
"General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that in the northern section of operations a raiding party rushed a trench on the front of our line during the night of July 18. All the enemy fled except one, who was killed."
"On July 19, an anti-aircraft gun was located and hit with the second shell from one of our guns. The fifth round blew it into the air."
"On the southern area the Turks on July 18 made an attack on some newly captured trenches in the French section, but were repulsed with ease."
"In the British section there has been steady progress daily, consolidating, and in some cases extending, trenches won on the 12th and 13th."
"Yesterday, the 21st, a small redoubt was captured with insignificant loss and a successful attack was made on part of a communication trench held by the enemy. In both sections the enemy's artillery has been active."

BERLIN LIFE FAR FROM GAY PICTURE
Socialist Paper Tells Some of the Facts About Conditions There
London, July 22.—The German Socialist paper, Vorwarts, says the Daily Chronicle, "has an article on 'Berlin Streets in War Time,' which must have had some difficulty in passing the censor, as much as variance is it with the accepted theory that life in Berlin moves in the old grooves and without alteration." The Socialist organ draws attention to the military life of the streets. Large as Berlin's garrison was before the war, soldiers were not then noticeable in great numbers. Now the majority of the males in the streets are in uniform. The Vorwarts states expressly that civilians are in a considerable minority. The soldiers are mostly wounded or men on furlough. Among them one sees any amount of boyish faces, any amount of gray heads. A father walks with his son, both in uniform, both wounded. The wounded generally move about in groups with a Red Cross sister. A frequent sight is the father of a family home on furlough with his wife and children around him. Business, just like the streets, is toned with the colors of war. From the cinemas to the chocolate shops, it is all war, war, war.
"Vorwarts draws attention to the number of shops which have been closed, owing to the failure of their tenants to make both ends meet. It seems that in most cases the stocks remain inside untouched, as the creditors can do nothing with them. Certain trades which Vorwarts does not specify, have suffered more severely than others. One class of business mentioned is the combined public house and restaurant, which in ordinary times is one of the most profitable of businesses. These establishments, in vast numbers, have closed their doors, says Vorwarts.
"The bars are cobwebby and dusty glasses stand on the counters with dead flies in them. The landlords have all gone to war, and their guests, too. No longer do the great tankards brim with beer. The loud 'prosits' have given place to a strange silence. Dumb and deserted are the pieces of mirth, and great placards on the dirty windows announce that the place is to rent.
"Vorwarts also notices as a sign of the times the appearance of women in callings for which a year ago they were regarded as wholly unsuited. What man in the German empire a year ago could have imagined women tram or omnibus conductors, letter carriers, doorkeepers, attendants in factories? Women are doing work which in the days before the war no responsible person would have dared entrust to a woman. It is not only that Berliners are getting used to female waitresses, but they are getting used to female head-waiters. The Socialist newspaper points out that the war is bringing up problems of so difficult a character that none ventures to offer any solution of them.
"The vibrations of that awful drama of war," says Vorwarts, "are felt in the homes of the people and felt with force enough to warn them that a gigantic process is at work in the bosom of time, and that its convulsions will shake our daily life to its foundation."

AERIAL TORPEDOES THE LATEST SCHEME
American Sailor Has Perfected Plans for New Machine
Washington, July 23.—An aerial torpedo boat for attack on ships in protected harbors is projected in patents just issued to Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, now attached to the navy war college, but formerly aide for operations to Secretary Daniels.
The plan contemplates equipping a nonster airplane, similar to a number now under construction in this country for the British government with a Whitehead torpedo of regulation navy type.
Swooping down at a distance of five sea miles from the object of attack, the air craft would drop its deadly passenger into the water just as it would have been launched from a destroyer. The impact sets the torpedo's machinery in motion, and it is off at a speed of more than 40 knots an hour toward the enemy ship.
Admiral Fiske believes that the flying torpedo boat would make it possible to attack a fleet even within a landlocked harbor. The range of the newest navy torpedo is 10,000 yards, and even the older types will be effective at 7,000 yards.
Carried on a huge aeroplane the 2,000-pound weapon would be taken over harbor defences at an altitude safe from gunfire. Once over the bay the machine would glide down to within ten or twenty feet of the water, the torpedo rudders would be set and it would be dropped to do its work, while the aeroplane rose and sped away.
Aeroplane to carry a ton of dead-weight have been perfected by several countries. Russia is said to have several that will carry 20 men, and the new British aircraft probably will have a similar capacity.
It is said to be possible that a type of radio-controlled torpedo might be employed, one aeroplane carrying the torpedo and another the wireless machinery to control the missile's flight through the water. It is pointed out that Admiral Fiske secured patents on such a method of control in 1900, when he was lieutenant-commander in the navy. They are said to be so broad and far-reaching as to underlie all subsequent development of radio-control devices.
"My invention," said the application filed by Lieut.-Commander Fiske before the battle of Manila was fought, "is especially applicable to automobile torpedoes, and makes it possible to control the movements of a torpedo from a shore, the deck of a ship or the like."
Since the aerial torpedo plan was advanced, reports have stated that German engineers were at work with a somewhat similar scheme. It is proposed to drop from aeroplanes a torpedo that can be guided by radio impulses during its fall and sent with absolute certainty to its work.

ITALIANS LEAVING
Four Thousand Will Depart From Dominion Immediately.
Montreal, July 23.—In answer to the first call to arms issued ten days ago to Italians in Canada, 250 men have left the city for New York on route to take part in the war, waving flags and apparently delighted with the prospect of striking a blow for their country.
The Chevalier G. Chiesotti, consul for Italy in Montreal, said to-day that from this city alone, whose Italian colony numbers 15,000, approximately 1,000 men would be called upon at the present time, while 4,000 would be about the number from the whole Dominion required to return to their country immediately. The men will leave in parties of 150, 200 or 250, according as trans-Atlantic passenger accommodation is available.
"There are plenty of soldiers in Italy now," said the consul, "and though the military age is between twenty and forty years, only the younger men are being called upon from Canada now—those between twenty and thirty-five. Most of the men who went yesterday are under thirty, but some were older, and the party included men nearly forty years old, who were anxious to go."

ORDERS FOR CANADA.
London, July 22.—Referring to Canadian reports that the imperial authorities, in the placing of war orders, are discriminating against Canada. The Times says it understands there is not the slightest ground for such apprehension. The newspaper adds that Mr. Lloyd George, the munitions minister, is to discuss the whole question of munitions with Sir Robert Borden, and there is every reason to suppose that Canada will get all the orders that can possibly be put in her way.

False Economy—
Some housewives buy second-grade flour because its cheaper. Such flour is cheap only in first cost—it's hard to handle, absorbs less milk or water, produces less dough, and besides the bakings lack the tempting whiteness, delicious flavor and fine appearance of bread and other eatables made from
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The Popular-Priced Grocers, Tell Those Interested That They are
THERE TO STAY, Dont Forget That "THERE TO STAY"

SELECTED PICNIC HAM Per pound	15c	MALTA VITA Per packet	10c
NICE MILD CURED BACK BACON—By the piece or half-piece.	22c	FINEST JAPAN RICE, SAGO or TAPIOCA, 4 lbs. for	25c
SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAM, eoked and sliced.	35c	CANADIAN CORN STARCH 3 packets for	25c
MALT VINEGAR Large bottle	15c	B. C. or ANTI-COMBINE GRANULATED SUGAR 100-lb. sk. \$7.60, 20-lb. sk.	\$1.55
COX'S GELATINE Per packet	10c	INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, fresh made; 3 lbs	\$1.00
ANTI-COMBINE OR SHIRIFF'S JELLY POWDER, 4 packets for	25c	COMOX BUTTER Per pound	40c
BATGER'S PERSIAN SHERBET Large bottle	25c	MCLAREN'S IMPERIAL CHEESE Per jar, 50¢ and	25c
WEST INDIA LIME JUICE Large bottle	25c	GOLD DUST or WHITE SWAN WASHING POWDER, large pkt.	20c
MORTON'S RASPBERRY VINEGAR, extra large bottle.	45c	SAPOLIO Per cake	10c
POPHAM'S FANCY BISCUITS All kinds. Per packet	10c	ST. CHARLES, B. C. or BUTTER-CUP MILK, 3 large cans.	25c
		CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S MAR-MALADE. Per jar	15c

NEW LOCAL POTATOES \$1.00 Per sack

ANTI-COMBINE TEA, in lead packets; 3 lbs. \$1.00
MALKIN'S VICTORIA CROSS TEA. Per pound 40c
ANTI-COMBINE COFFEE. Very nice; 1-lb. tin 35c
SHERREDDED COCOANUT. Per pound 20c

FRESH, CRISP GINGER SNAPS 3 lbs. for 25c
PEEK FREEN'S ENGLISH BISCUITS, per packet 10c
OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSE-HOLD FLOUR. Per sack \$1.90
C. & Y. BREAD FLOUR gives general satisfaction. Sack \$1.80
PURITY ROLLED OATS 20-lb. sack \$1.00, 8-lb. sack 40c
KRINKLE CORN FLAKES 3 packets for 25c

FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS

COPAS & YOUNG
ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS
Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Phones 94 and 95

Coal! Coal! Coal!
For Summ use you cannot beat our
New Wellington Nut Coal
This Ideal Fuel solves the problem for the warm weather, as it can be regulated to a better advantage. Give it a trial by ordering a ton to-day from
J. E. PAINTER & SON
Phone 538 617 Commercial

EASY TERMS GIVEN **WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS**
JULY CLEARANCE SALE
Great reductions on Ladies' and Men's Wear.
SUITS AND DRESSES MADE TO YOUR ORDER
EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.
1309 Douglas St. Phone 5320

COMIC OPERA COUNCIL.
Montreal, July 23.—Following a heated debate in the board of control meeting yesterday on the proposal to take a referendum of the ratepayers whether they wished the city's affairs administered by a council of five commissioners, Mayor Martin has entered suit against Controller Jos. Ainey for 25,000, alleging slander.

NANAIMO PIONEER DEAD.
Nanaimo, B. C., July 23.—The death occurred here yesterday of Mary Ann Akenhead, relict of the late Walter Akenhead. She was a native of Durham, England, and was aged 84 years. Deceased had resided in Nanaimo for forty-five years. She is survived by one son, Walter Akenhead, and two daughters, Mrs. Work and Mrs. Rodson, all of Nanaimo. The funeral will take place on Sunday.

PREMIER VISITS HOSPITALS.
London, July 23.—Sir Robert Borden, accompanied by Sir Max Aitken, R. B. Bennett, M.P. of Calgary, and two imperial staff officers, has reached France in safety on board a British destroyer. Upon arrival the party was met by Lieut.-Col. Shillington, commanding No. 2 stationary hospital at Lo Touquet. The whole of the first day was occupied with visiting the Canadian hospitals at the base.

RUSSIAN MUNITIONS MINISTRY.
Petrograd, July 23.—The formation of a new ministry of munitions, with power to mobilize all industries in the service of the government, will be authorized in a bill soon to be introduced to the duma. The department will be organized along the same lines as the British war munitions ministry, under the Right Hon. David Lloyd George.

Phoenix Beer, \$1.50 per doz. quarts.

Slightly Used Player-Pianos

at very big reductions. All are 88-note. Mahogany or oak cases. Prices, including a number of rolls of music, free delivery and bench.

EASY—Very Easy—TERMS

**Gideon Hicks
Piano Company
Opposite Post Office
Phone 1241**

IMPROVED CHICKEN RANCH

Twenty-four acres on Pender Island, half cleared and in orchard, other half light clearing, four new chicken houses, one feed house, one brooder house containing new Potluma room brooder stove, incubator house with two 400-egg incubators, 3-room dwelling and five outbuildings. All fenced and good Government road runs through property. All is waterfrontage; nice bay and beach for children, 1,500 11-year-old fruit trees. Price, \$3,500, \$1,500 cash.

B.C. LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY LIMITED

222 Government St. Phone 152.
Representatives of the Phoenix
Fire Assurance Co. Ltd.,
of London, Eng.

"BRACE UP"

Hall's Compound Syrup
Hypophosphites
THE BEST TONIC BUILDER
For Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Sleeplessness, etc.

\$1.00 BOTTLE

Hall's
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
722 WATSON ST.
Phone 291.

Imitation leather is used by some vegetarians for boots, shoes and even book covers.

The British national gallery began with a collection of only thirty-eight pictures.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON WESTERN FRONT

Varying Fortunes of Contending Armies in Polish Fields

Petrograd, July 23.—The following official communication was issued last night:

"In the district of Shavli the enemy is concentrating on lines west of the Mitau-Shavli road.

"In the Niemen district there was desperate fighting on the river Jossia, southwest of Kovno.

"On the Narov front, near the Rozan bridgehead, desperate engagements occurred. Near the villages of Mrochka and Kavaka, in the course of a counter-attack, the Cossacks fell upon and sabred a German company.

"On the left of the Vistula our troops occupied the Blonie-Nadarzyn road and the outlying defences of Ivangorod.

"The battle between the Vistula and Bug yesterday again assumed a very desperate character. The enemy is concentrating his principal efforts in the direction of Baljitz, Travniki and Groubechoff, several villages on the heights changing hands many times.

"On the Bug there has been heavy fighting from Krylow to Dobrotvore. On an extended front above Sokal we cleared the right bank of the Bug of the enemy and took about 1,500 prisoners in the village of Potourjitz.

Vienna, July 23.—The following official communication was issued last night:

"The Russian front in the region west of the Vistula yesterday again was the theatre of great successes for the allies. The hostile main position which had been constructed like a fortress west and south of Ivangorod, on the line of Kozienka and Janowiec, was broken through on both sides of the road running from Radom to Nowo-Alexandria by the German troops. The Russians fell back to Ivangorod and the right bank of the Vistula. Their retreat over the bridge before Nowo-Alexandria was under the fire of German artillery.

"The Austro-Hungarians are advancing from the west and the Germans from the south toward Ivangorod.

"Numerous places west of the Vistula have been burned by the fleeing Russians.

"East of the Vistula battles continue with undiminished stubbornness, the enemy offering tenacious resistance. Near Chodel and Borzechow (southwest of Lublin) parts of the army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, after stubborn fighting, repulsed the Russians from several positions.

"The Russian losses were heavy. The number of prisoners taken by this army was increased to 8,000, and its booty to fifteen machine guns and four caissons.

"Further east on the Bug, the Austro-German troops broke through the hostile lines at several points. On the Bug, in Galicia, Hungarian regiments stormed the Russian point of support of Dobrodvire, north of Kamionka-Strullowa. On the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester the situation is unchanged."

Copenhagen, July 23.—That Germany plans the capture of Petrograd is learned in advices received here from Berlin. The fall of Riga is expected within a few days as a result of the operations of General von Buelow, and that port will be used as the base for the campaign against the Russian capital, with the German Baltic fleet co-operating with the military forces, the advices state.

Be open to all that life brings you from within and without. Welcome the unexpected, but give unity to your life, and always bring the unexpected into line with your plan—Amiel.

CASUALTIES AMONG CANADIAN SOLDIERS

Ottawa, July 23.—Thursday's casualties lists, three in number, have 67 names. Of these 23 are under the 15th battalion, in which unit 11 men are reported killed in action, 8 died while prisoners, 1 dead of gas poisoning and 6 missing. In the general lists 13 men are reported killed in action, 20 others dead, 9 missing, 17 prisoners and 8 wounded. The lists follow:

First battalion.—Killed in action: Pte. Duncan Munroe, Truro, N. S.

Wounded and missing: Pte. H. E. Rose, Goderich, Ont.; Pte. H. B. Mason, London, Ont.; Pte. James May, Montreal.

Second battalion.—Died of pneumonia: Pte. C. H. Mullin, Outlook, Sask.

Died of wounds: Lieut.-Col. Charles Crookford, Prince Albert, Sask.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now officially prisoner and wounded: Pte. J. French, England.

Third battalion.—Seriously wounded: Pte. Edward Wheaton, England.

Previously reported unofficially, now officially, died of wounds while prisoner: Pte. A. J. Seymour, England.

Previously reported missing, now officially, prisoner and wounded: Pte. S. Holmes, England; Pte. T. Pascoe, England.

Previously reported unofficially, now officially, prisoner: Pte. A. Taylor, England; Pte. S. P. Tynan, Ireland.

Seventh battalion.—Prisoner and wounded: Pte. Hugh Anderson, Scotland.

Wounded: Pte. C. W. Currie, Spicers, Sask.

Eighth battalion.—Died of gas poisoning: Pte. R. C. Gassana, no address.

Previously reported killed in action, now, officially, prisoner: Pte. Gilbert Oxlade, England.

Officially reported prisoner: Pte. R. Peole, England.

Wounded: Pte. J. Kieley, Newfoundland.

Eighth battalion.—Suffering from shock: Pte. A. E. Patmore, Lloydminster, Sask.

Tenth battalion.—Died while prisoner: Pte. Alfred Wright, England.

Previously reported unofficially, now officially reported, prisoner: Pte. G. W. Frost, Red Deer, Alta.

Prisoner: Pte. A. Wood, England; Pte. Wm. Archibald, Toronto.

Severely wounded: Pte. Geo. Hayes, Toronto.

Thirteenth battalion.—Killed in action: Lieut.-Col. William Allen, England.

Prisoner: Pte. H. Onley, Montreal; Pte. A. N. Inglis, Montreal.

Suffering from gas: Pte. H. Godfrey, Quebec.

Slightly wounded: Pte. J. Bond, Montreal.

Previously reported unofficially, now officially, prisoner: Lieut.-Col. R. J. Mooney, Thorndale, Ont.

Fourteenth battalion.—Wounded: Pte. H. S. Wilson, Montreal; Pte. H. Bernier, Quebec.

Fifteenth battalion.—Killed in action: Sgt.-Major Harold Vernon, Toronto.

Killed in action April 29: Pte. Herbert Grainger (formerly 30th) Keating, B. C.; Pte. Jos. Short, Macdonaldville, Alta.

Died while prisoner: Pte. Arthur Morris, Toronto, Ont.; Pte. Jas. Adams, Toronto, Ont.; Pte. W. M. Thomas, Toronto.

Unofficially reported died of gas poisoning: Pte. John Marshall, Toronto.

Missing: Pte. J. T. Cox, Toronto; Pte. J. W. Martin, Toronto.

Previously reported wounded, now prisoner: Pte. S. J. Knowles, St. Thomas, Ont.

Previously reported missing, now on duty: Pte. Wm. Hester, Halleybury, Ontario.

First Canadian artillery.—Wounded: Pte. Wm. Chester, Toronto.

Second field artillery.—Previously reported missing, now with unit: Pte. J. MacCormick, England; Pte. A. Barrett, Montreal.

AUSTRIANS SUFFER IMMENSE LOSSES

Italians Making Noteworthy Advances and Maintaining Positions

Rome, London, July 23.—The following official statement was issued by the Italian war office last night:

"The situation in the Tyrol, Trentino and Carnia is unchanged. On the Isonzo our offensive continues to develop along the whole front from Monte Nero to the Carso plateau.

"Despite the enemy's attempts to sever our left from the Isonzo bridges, we have everywhere maintained our original positions, and have made a noteworthy advance at several points, capturing an additional 500 prisoners and a quantity of material.

"Aerial reconnaissance shows that the enemy is hastily bringing up reinforcements to replace the great losses he has suffered."

Udine, Italy, July 23.—The battle of Gorizia and the Carso plateau is assuming great proportions. From Gradisca and Cormons the Italians are attacking the Sodergera and Sanotino mountains, which, although on the right bank of the Isonzo, dominate Gorizia. An Italian contingent is holding "Pava" against constant Austrian attacks and forcing its way against Monte Santo. These mountains form the greatest defence of Gorizia.

The top of Sodergera is crowned with five forts, having in them long range guns, which can reach as far as Cormons, while the entire slope is crisscrossed with trenches equipped with sliding armored shutters.

Whenever the Italians gain a part of a trench here the Austrians before flight obstruct the remainder of the entrenchment with a wall of quick drying cement.

Old followers of Garibaldi, veterans of the War of Independence and historic descriptions of that campaign, in which the father and grandfather of General Cadorna participated, do not record anything so ghastly and bloody as the battle which for four days has been waged on the eastern side of the Isonzo.

General Cadorna, who loves his soldiers as though they were his children, has not a moment's hesitation in saying that to-day's sacrifices are indispensable for the inevitable success of to-morrow, which is giving the Italians the mastery of Tolmino, Gorizia and the Carso mountains, and will enable them to progress without their enemies having positions from which they can threaten the Italian flank and rear.

Moreover, once these points are taken, the Istria peninsula will be practically at the mercy of the Italians, who will then cut off the Austrian fleet at Pola by sea and land.

While desperate fighting continues on the line of the Isonzo, reports from unofficial sources show that General Cadorna, with customary caution, has not erred on the side of magnifying the substantial results already achieved.

more than 300 tons each arrived at or departed from ports of the United Kingdom.

FRENCH GAIN Foothold
Repulse a Strong Force of Germans After a Stubborn Fight.

Paris, via London, July 23.—The following official communication was issued last night:

"In Artois there is nothing to report with the exception of artillery actions.

A suburb of Arras was bombarded. "In the region of Camp Chalons enemy aviators attempted to bombard the villages and railway stations where supply stations had been established. The incendiary bombs which they dropped caused no damage.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle there has been a violent bombardment with shells of heavy calibre in northern Voivre and the forest of Le Pretre.

"In Lorraine, to the east of Pioncourt, we repulsed a strong German reconnaissance. In the Vosges, north of Muenster, on the heights dominating

the east of the valley of the northern Ficht, we occupied the summit of La Liege after a stubborn engagement and gained a foothold to the south of the summit in the front of Schratzmannel and in Barrenkopf wood."

Geneva, July 23.—The health of Franz Josef, Austrian emperor, is again causing grave anxiety, according to advices reaching here. He suffers from nervous excitement, and his mind is apparently profoundly affected.

NOT A BRITISH SHIP
SUNK FOR SEVEN DAYS

London, July 23.—So far as British vessels are concerned, the German submarines drew a blank during the week ending yesterday. Not a single British merchant ship or fishing craft was sunk.

This was the first week since the commencement of the war that some loss to British shipping has not been occasioned by either German cruisers, mines or submarines. During the week under review, 1,326 vessels of

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd.—"The Fashion Centre"—1008-10 Government St.

In the Showroom **EXTRA SPECIAL** In the Showroom

A Final Clean-Up of Smart Summer Suits at Extraordinarily Low Prices

For Saturday we have marked all remaining Summer Outing Suits at Quick Disposal Prices. Every Suit offered is of this season's latest style, and at prices marked include some tremendous bargains. Quantities are limited. Quick action is necessary if you contemplate the purchase of any one of these Suits.

AT \$5.00—6 only, smart Suits of white duck and tan drill; Norfolk style coats, full skirts. Being late arrivals, were marked special at \$7.50. Final Clean-up price \$5.00

AT \$7.50—3 only, very pretty Linen Suits; in shades of mauve, grey and natural, in some cases handsomely braided. Regular \$12.50 and \$17.50. Clean-up price \$7.50

AT \$9.75—Included in this lot are 2 only, extremely smart "Palm Beach" Suits, marked regular at \$17.50, also 12 only, well-tailored Flannel Outing Suits, of mannish type, mostly black and black with white stripe. Sold regular at \$15.00. All to clear at \$9.75

Scores of Lovely Cool Waists

In voiles, muslins, crepes, etc., tastefully trimmed with dainty laces and embroideries, in two groups, tremendously reduced for Saturday at \$1.50 and 90¢

Four Groups of Children's Coats Priced at \$2.50, \$3.75, \$4.50 and \$4.75

In Each Case Representing One-Half Their Regular Values

"Jaunty little Coats" of moire silk, in green, navy, black and sand, at \$4.50 and \$4.75; also smart tweeds, covertas, etc., at \$2.75. A good range of "chic styles" in serges, tweeds and fancy striped materials. In the lot are Coats to fit ages 4 to 12 years. Dainty lace collars, fancy buttons, belt effects, etc., comprise the trimmings of these smart little Coats, which are all marked at HALF PRICE.

When you visit this store, which will be found a few doors above the Post Office, is recognized as "Victoria's Leading Glove House," carrying a most complete stock of the best makes of Fine French Kid Gloves priced at \$1.00, \$1.25 and up; also Dent's Famous Gloves, very special value at \$1.00. In the Silk Sweater Coat section there is on display a most wonderful assortment of these popular Coats at very moderate prices.

Tourists

Ladies' Pure Silk Hose
Regular \$1.25 at Per Pair, 50¢
Tan Only, fine quality Silk Hose, with strong Hise garter top and soles. A genuine hosiery bargain for week-end shoppers. Reg. \$1.25. Clearing at 50¢

Delightful Neckwear at 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c
Many new and dainty Neckwear creations, designed in the most becoming styles for present style of dress. The new pleated and roll effects and the plain "Quaker styles." Trimmings of fine laces, pearl buttons and pretty embroidered effects add much to the charm of these dainty collars. Priced at 75c, 50c, 35c and 25¢

Campbell's
1008-10 GOVERNMENT STREET—PHONE 103

Silk Sweaters the "Fashion of the Hour"
Every visitor should see these charming garments.

AMAZING REDUCTIONS AT MUNDAY'S GREAT SHOE SALE!

Dorothy Dodd and Edwin C. Burt's World Known Faultless Fitting Shoes and Pumps Sacrificed at a Fraction of Their Value

Relentless and Sensational Price Cutting for Saturday's Selling



Dorothy Dodd Gun-Metal Pumps, with tailored bow, Goodyear welted soles. Stamped by maker \$5.00. Sale price \$2.95

Dorothy Dodd Patent Colt Goodyear Welted Button Boots, dull mat calf top, faultless fitting, on the newest lasts. \$3.45 Sale price \$3.45

Special Price Reduction Till Noon—8 Till 12 o'Clock Ladies' Pumps and Oxfords, in tan calf, patent colt and vicci kid. Regular values \$4.00 and \$5.00. Sale price, per pair \$1.00

\$5.00 Pumps and Oxfords, \$1.95—Ladies' Gun-metal Patent and Suede Calf Pumps and Oxfords; all sizes. Values to \$5.00. All new and up-to-date. Sale price \$1.95

American Patent Colt Four-Strap Pumps, made with brocade grey quarter; the newest in America's footwear; \$5.00 values. Sale price, per pair \$3.25

Boys' Tan Calf Button and Lace Boots; \$5.00 values. Sale price \$2.50
Classic Skufflers, \$3.00 values. Sale price \$1.50

Mary Jane Pumps, \$3.00 values. Misses' 11 to 2, per pair \$1.50
Childs' 8 to 10½ \$1.25
Infants' 4 to 7½ \$1.00

Call and See Our Special Bargains in Bins and Baskets

Men's \$2.50 Canvas Oxfords, per pair \$1.25
Men's Box Calf Boots, \$4.00 values; sewn and screwed soles \$2.95

Boys' \$2.00 Canvas Oxfords, per pair 95¢
Boys' \$2.00 Canvas Boots, per pair \$1.25
Children's Shoes 75¢

Ladies' Tan Calf Pumps and Oxfords, made by Edwin C. Burt. Regular \$6.00. Special sale \$2.50

See Our Lines of Children's Canvas Shoes, splendid wearers. Per pair, 75¢ \$1.00 and 75¢

Hart's Patent Colt Oxfords, with Goodyear welted soles. Made on the Korker last. Stamped \$6. Sale price \$3.85

Barry's Vicci Kid Gun-Metal Calf Boots; \$6 values for \$4.75

Hart's and Barry's Tan Button and Lace Boots, \$6.00 and \$7.00 values. Made with the finest wile low and Russian calf. Sale price, \$4.75

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN MEN'S HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR

1227 Government St.

MUNDAY'S SHOE STORE

1227 Government St.



THE DAILY TIMES

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COPY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS: All copy for display advertisements must be at Times Office before 5 p. m. of the day previous to the day of insertion. This is imperative. When this rule is not complied with we do not guarantee insertion.

THE FIGHT FOR WARSAW.

What is known as the Warsaw salient is the territory of Poland bounded roughly by the Narew river on the north, the Vistula on the west and Galicia on the south. The Bug river, which parallels the Vistula for a considerable distance to a point in northern Poland, from which it sweeps westward and joins the other, is the base of the salient. The Narew, which flows in a southwesterly direction from the East Prussian frontier, joins the Bug at the fortress of Zegrze, some fifteen miles from the great stronghold of Novo Georgievsk, where the Bug flows into the Vistula, and about twenty miles north of Warsaw. Commanding the two ends of the Narew are the fortresses of Zegrze and Lomza, and between them are a number of barrier forts not unlike those along the Meuse from Verdun to Toul in France. These are Ostrolenka, Rozan and Pultusk. They are, of course, northeast of Warsaw.

The main fortresses of the Vistula, which is the western boundary of the salient territory, are those of Novo Georgievsk and Warsaw, about twenty miles apart, and Ivangorod, fifty odd miles south-southeast of Warsaw. The southern boundary of the salient is actually the railroad which runs from Ivangorod southeast to Lublin between the Vistula and the Bug, and then east to Kiev, one of the Russian concentration depots in the interior. The Germans are attacking in force on all three lines. From the north they have swept across the Narew and have taken the fortresses of Ostrolenka and Rozan, but have been unable to go farther. To clear the barrier they must capture Pultusk and then they could attack on the flank Lomza at the northeastern end of the river and Zegrze at the confluence of the Narew with the Bug just east of where the Bug in turn flows into the Vistula. Even if they forced the Narew line they would have to cross the Bug before they would be actually in the rear of Warsaw, so far so they are still held on both banks of the Narew.

The Teutons also are attacking Warsaw fiercely from the west. In order to shorten their lines the Russians have retired from the Buzra and Rawka, which they have held so long, to the very strong Blonie position, fifteen miles from Warsaw. Their right flank is protected by the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, on the Vistula a little northwest of the capital. Farther south they have evacuated Radom and withdrawn behind the very strong fortifications of Ivangorod. South of Ivangorod the German line crosses the Vistula and runs southeast between the Vistula and the Bug. It is this army which is assailing the Lublin railway and endeavoring to cut the communications of Ivangorod with Kiev. Generally speaking, the Russian salient and the German line of attack have very much the form of the boundary line of Russian Poland.

Fighting on interior lines with ample railroad communications, the Russians have certain advantages. These are not unlike the advantages which their own railroad system gives the Germans in regard to the war as a whole. That system enables them to shift men from front to front in such a way as to bring a preponderant force to one side while holding the enemy on the other with a comparatively thin but strongly fortified line. The Grand Duke's position is somewhat less favorable because he must fight on three fronts, but given sufficient munitions the Blonie position, east of Warsaw, should be nearly impregnable with a relatively moderate force. In spite of the proximity of the Germans to the capital on its western side, the chief danger to the Russians lies in the nut-

cracker attacks on the Narew and Lublin lines, on the north and south, which if successful and pressed would place the enemy behind Warsaw and isolate the entire Vistula position, including the fortresses of Novo Georgievsk, Warsaw and Ivangorod and the armies defending them. Warsaw itself is really not a fortress.

Upon which front the Grand Duke is operating in the greatest force it is impossible definitely to say at this moment. The capture of Ostrolenka and Rozan, on the Narew in the north, by the Germans created a grave situation, but, on the other hand, between the Vistula and the Bug the enemy is within cannon shot of the Ivangorod-Lublin-Cholm and Kiev railway. In that region, moreover, the Austro-Germans are not supplied by railroads—they have to depend upon motor transport and the roads were left in bad condition by the retreating Russians. The importance of a Russian victory on that front would be incalculable. It would cut the Teuton armies west and north of the Vistula from the armies in eastern Galicia, and spell ignominious failure to the attempt to capture the Polish capital and crush the Russian army. The official bulletin reports desperate fighting along this line, several key villages changing hands half a dozen times. Evidently the Russians are counter attacking there in great strength. The Russian position in the Warsaw salient is still a long way from being hopeless.

THE BATTLE FOR GORIZIA.

While Russia is making a desperate effort to hold the Warsaw salient Austria is engaged in an equally vital grapple with Italy for what is called the Isonzo line. This, roughly, is the Austrian position along the Isonzo river, which rises in the Julian Alps and flows due south into the Gulf of Trieste. Anticipating for years that if she ever came to grips with Italy one of the first attempts the Italians would make would be to regain Trieste, Austria spent vast sums in fortifying the mountain crests in order to meet any determined Teutonic offensive from that quarter while the other and more important operation was in progress. This second movement was the attack towards the east upon the Isonzo river fortifications, with the capture of Trieste, Pola and Fiume as the main objective. This could not be undertaken in serious force until the first movement had succeeded in attaining its initial purpose, for otherwise a successful German onslaught from the Tyrol and Trentino would have placed the enemy at the rear of the Italian army attacking the Isonzo.

When Italy declared war her campaign fell into two parts, each intimately co-ordinating with the other. One was a northward movement towards the Trentino and the Carnic Alps, with the immediate object of getting hold of certain key positions along the mountain crests in order to meet any determined Teutonic offensive from that quarter while the other and more important operation was in progress. This second movement was the attack towards the east upon the Isonzo river fortifications, with the capture of Trieste, Pola and Fiume as the main objective. This could not be undertaken in serious force until the first movement had succeeded in attaining its initial purpose, for otherwise a successful German onslaught from the Tyrol and Trentino would have placed the enemy at the rear of the Italian army attacking the Isonzo.

The Isonzo was forced at certain points shortly after the declaration of war by Italy, but these places were not defended very seriously by the Austrians. They were merely preliminary encounters, although the occupation of Monfalcone town and harbor gave Italy some considerable booty. Nor did the Italians attempt anything like a general engagement until a fortnight ago, when, having carefully felt out the enemy's line and discovered his strength and weakness, they began a strong movement against Gorizia. This is a most important key position on the east bank of the Isonzo. It commands the principal railway between Trieste and Vienna, although not the only one, and its capture would advance the Trieste campaign to its final stage with one bound. But more than Trieste will be isolated if Italy throws her line across the northern end of the Isonzo peninsula. Pola, the Austrian naval base, likewise will be cut off and Austria's maritime position will be practically at an end.

The fall of Gorizia and Tolmein, another key position on the Isonzo some distance north of Gorizia, is momentarily expected. The Italians have occupied the plateau which commands the town and the bridges across the river. Fierce efforts are being made by the Austrians to recapture the plateau. Reinforcements are being dispatched from other theatres and it is not improbable that the Austrian forces in eastern Galicia are being thinned to meet the new and formidable pressure. The retention of Trieste and Pola is infinitely more important to the dual monarchy than the capture of Warsaw by the Germans or an invasion of Bessarabia with doubtful prospects of success. Whether Austria can bring up enough men to stem the Italian progress remains to be seen, but, as we now see, Russia's extremity has been our new ally's opportunity, and she is taking advantage of it with the greatest energy. Thus the eyes of the world are fixed upon two cities—Warsaw and Gorizia—and the longer the Teutons continue to strive to capture the one the more certain will be their loss of the other.

POLITICS AND THE ARMY.

The attention of the Times has been drawn to the fact that political wire-pulling is being employed in connection with the allotment of commissions for the various departments of the military establishment destined for active service. It is scarcely necessary to emphasize the grave danger to the service that such methods involve.

There should be but one standard of qualification governing the selection of officers—the standard of actual merit. If that rule is departed from chaos will develop in the first crisis. Of course it not infrequently happens that applicants for commissions who obtain letters of recommendation from influential men in public life are otherwise qualified, but if political influence gives them posts for which there are other applicants even better qualified who scorn to resort to it, it operates to the disadvantage of the service.

This is a war to the death where a slight mistake may involve overwhelming disaster. Upon the officers devolves a tremendous responsibility. They may be brave and devoted, but if they are lacking in the proper qualifications they are almost as great a menace to their own side as the enemy is. Even the best of officers may fall into a trap, but all the political recommendations in the world will not open the way of escape. Ability only will save a critical situation of that kind.

During those terrible days when his armies were retreating to the Marne, General Joffre dismissed more than three hundred officers of high rank, many of them old comrades and some with strong political influence behind them. Their places he filled by promotion according to merit, with the result that the leadership of France is in the hands of the most efficient body of officers in any of the armies in active service to-day. D'Amade blundered at the Dardanelles. Home he came, although he is an intimate friend of the President of France. There is nothing to prevent a sergeant-in-Chief from rising to the command of an army corps if he has the ability. There only merit counts. France has taught us many lessons in this war, perhaps the most important of which is that political pull and social prestige are qualifications for positions of responsibility are not only worthless but fatal obstacles to success. Let us see that the lesson is thoroughly digested.

A dispatch says Germany aims at the capture of Petrograd. Germany has announced her intention of capturing a number of places since the war began. She had the date fixed for the capture of Paris and for the Kaiser to march in state through the streets. She was going to take Calais according to schedule and from thence proceed to London, rich in loot and unlimited in its ability to pay indemnities. Once she knocked at the doors of Warsaw, but did not gain admittance. Possibly she may fall there again and the Kaiser be balked in his intention to make a spectacular entry. There are many ups-and-downs in this war business. To gratify his ambition and ferocious lust for destruction, Wilhelm has laid many cities low and reduced to dust millions of human beings. Perhaps in the course of human events he and his accursed house may experience some tribulation.

At the Conservative convention in Manitoba a declaration was made that the Lieut.-Governor had acted unconstitutionally in releasing forces which resulted in the resignation of the Roblin government. The same convention elected as leader Sir J. A. C. Aikins, who declares that the Lieut.-Governor has acted constitutionally throughout all the proceedings which precipitated the fall of the Roblin government. As the fact has been proved that under the Roblin regime more than a million dollars has been stolen from the provincial treasury in one single raid, and there is more than a suspicion that raiding has been going on for years, we have a feeling that the electors of Manitoba on August 6 also will declare that Sir Douglas Colin Cameron, the Lieut.-Governor, acted conscientiously as well as constitutionally.

ESCAPES THE FATE OF THE LUSITANIA.

Civilization cannot show a case of such brazen effrontery, such cold duplicity, as that revealed by the latest German diplomatic and submarine exploits. At a time when Germany's ambassador was pretending to pave the way to a better understanding with the United States and Germany's note, in which he would endeavor to make clear that friendly relations depended upon an answer to the reasonable protest and demand of this government, the news comes that the steamship Orduña, of the Canadian line, was attacked by a German submarine while on her way from Liverpool to this country with a mixed passenger list of more than two hundred persons and carrying no munitions of war. The torpedo missed and eight sharp-shoot shells were fired at the ship. Defiance! There may be some persons who were not convinced before that Germany was trifling with the United States and never intended to abstain from her operations on the sea which have put her in the class of barbarians; but it is difficult to see how any one can be in doubt now. If the torpedo had struck the Orduña her fate would have been like the Lusitania's. American lives would have been lost. So it is perfectly clear that this government is just where it started when

Washed Nut Coal \$5.25 Per ton, delivered.

Let us urge you to lay in as much of our WASHED NUT COAL as you possibly can. Owing to the conditions now existing at the present time the supply is uncertain. Shortness of supply is generally followed by increased prices.

KIRK & CO. LIMITED 1212 Broad St. Phone 139

OTTAWA MUST WAKE UP.

Before Sir Charles Davidson at the war supplies inquiry it was stated by General Macdonald, quartermaster-general of the militia department, that 33 motor trucks required by the second Canadian division for transport purposes had not yet been shipped from Ottawa, although the whole contingent is now in Great Britain. General Macdonald is reported to have said: "They were intended to go over to England with the second contingent, but I don't think any harm has been done by their not going. If the second contingent had gone to France shortly after going to England it would have been in parts of the department, but the failure of General Macdonald that probably one of the chief reasons why the second division has not yet gone to France is that it has no means of transporting its stores save by borrowing transport wagons or trucks from the British war office."

The incident affords a rather serious illustration of the need for a thorough awakening at Ottawa. Another and an even more serious example of how not to do things is to be found in the failure of the department to provide a sufficient number of machine guns for the infantry regiments going to the front. All over the country wealthy individuals and patriotic organizations are providing funds to supplement the allowance of four machine guns made to each battalion by the militia department. For months it has been known that German battalions go into battle with from twelve to sixteen machine guns, yet the authorities at Ottawa have been so slow in making arrangements to which Canadian soldiers will be subjected, and the greatly increased losses that will inevitably be occasioned them, by the superior machine gun equipment of the Germans. A single machine gun, of using the admirable ramrod of a trench, and firing from five to eight hundred shots a minute, will do more to stop a sudden rush of the enemy than a hundred riflemen. It is stated that a large part of the German lines are held by small machine gun detachments, who release ten times their number of riflemen from the dangers and fatigue of trench duty. Ottawa must know all these things, and, knowing them, the militia council still leaves to private initiative the adequate equipment of Canada's troops with machine guns.

Still another evidence of old-fogeyism and red tape in the militia department is its failure to give a lead in recruiting methods. Regimental officers, on whom the burden of recruiting falls more heavily than on any other class of officers, complain bitterly of the failure of the department to print and send out recruiting posters. Local recruiting officers have been under the necessity, because of Ottawa's default, of using the admirable posters of the British army whenever they can get, but consider that Canada should have her own distinctive methods of calling her sons to arms.

There are many other joints in the armor of the militia department that in the arrow of criticism. The press has heretofore refrained from attacking abuses and mistaken methods in the hope that the department would readily adopt new ideas of value without being forced to do so. That hope is not justified by events. The press of Canada, Conservative and Liberal alike, will have to abandon the policy of reticence and begin to talk out in meeting if Ottawa is to be thoroughly awakened before the war ends.

SOME DAMNING "IFS" FOR GERMANY.

New York World. If, as Herr von Jagow says, "Germany has no guilt" in the offences recently committed at sea, how does it happen that its excuse for the Lusitania massacre is not based upon law or right but upon revenge and desperation? A man who killed women and children on such a plea would confess to murder. Is it different with a nation? If, as Herr von Jagow says, "Germany was driven by British naval activity to submarine war on trade," what is the precise use of the great navy which is now hidden in the Kiel canal? Is a civilized nation at war privileged to decline honorable battle and resort to cowardly assassination? If, as Herr von Jagow says, "Germany is conducting a war in self-defence for national existence," how does it happen that its armies are in Belgium, France and Russia, as they have been from the first days of the struggle? Why are they not behind German fortifications, like the fleet? If, as Herr von Jagow says, "Great Britain is in a position by reason of its naval supremacy to give" "the German people the choice of perishing from starvation or surrendering independence," what choice has Germany given to Belgium, which would have starved but for American charity and whose independence has disappeared in slaughter and devastation? Finally, if the United States were to accept Herr von Jagow's gracious proposition on behalf of Germany, a nation having not a single first-class ship on the ocean, to trade under the tutelage of a few prowling submarines, what greater humiliation could Germany put upon us at the end of a victorious war?

THE KAISER'S PROBLEM.

Pittsburg-Gazette Times. If it is the Kaiser's practice to fire a general when he loses a battle, what is he going to do with the crown prince at this stage of the game?

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

SATURDAY NIGHT AT 7.30

We Hold a Special Clearance of Women's Muslin Dresses

Values to \$10.00. To go at \$4.90 Values to \$12.50. To go at \$7.90

Into these two prices we have grouped an assortment of most desirable Summer Dresses for a quick clearance. These Dresses are decidedly new and attractive. Very stylish, and there are models suitable for street, holiday and outing wear. Every model at the above reduced prices is a rare bargain for this time of the season, and seeing that there is at least another two months in which Dresses of this class will be worn, makes the offering of unusual interest.

Included are plain white marquisette with colored satin girdles, spotted muslins, white pique, sand shade lace and silk, black and white stripes, colored muslins in striped and floral effects, also plain tan shades with trimmings of contrasting colors. Styles show coatee, girdle and shirred effects, also full blouse with yoke hip effect; various novelty styles with both long and short sleeves. Be here sharp on time and secure first choice.

—First Floor

Children's Bathing Suits at Specially Reduced Prices

Two styles in Children's Bathing Suits, in which we are overstocked, have had the prices cut for a quick reduction previous to stocktaking. Both styles are good, serviceable qualities and better-grade goods that will give every satisfaction in wear.

Children's Bathing Suit, one-piece style, made of good quality navy blue and red lustre; sizes 4 to 8 years. Regular \$1.25 value for only 75c

Children's Two-piece Bathing Suit, overskirt and loose bloomers, made of navy blue lustre with blue and white trimmings. Regular price \$2.75. Special to-day at \$1.50

—First Floor

Another Special Lot of New Waists Here to Sell at \$1.25

The manufacturers have just sent us another special lot of new style Waists to sell at the above low price. These Waists are made in a loose blouse style with a neat collar of white organdie and three-quarter length sleeves with turn-back cuffs trimmed to match. In the new materials these Waists have a very smart appearance, and include white crepe, candy stripe and sugar striped voiles in colors navy, sky-blue and rose. Splendid values at the price quoted—\$1.25.

—First Floor

Two New Brassieres, Special Saturday at 50c Each

Just received two very special qualities in Ladies' Brassieres, and these we have marked for sale Saturday at the above low price.

One style is made of strong batiste finished with button-hole edging, back fastening and boned in front.

The other style fastens in front and is made of good quality batiste trimmed with embroidery and button-hole edging.

—First Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

ORATORS NEEDED.

Toronto Star. The whole responsibility does not rest upon one political party, but surely it rests with the party in power to take the lead, and invite their opponents to red partyism and talk patriotism. Anyhow, it is now the duty of those who have the gift of tongues to come to the aid of the military men. And the military men, instead of protesting that all British posters whenever they can be got, but consider that Canada should have her own distinctive methods of calling her sons to arms.

Macey



Simple, Dignified Inexpensive

Made in Canada. This Macey library case in Old English style would add charm and convenience to your home. Has noiseless, non-binding, dustproof doors and is, in every respect, the most superior sectional library case to be had.

"Is Sectional, But Does Not Look So"

Telephone 730 for Details.

Macey OFFICE EQUIPMENT CO. LIMITED

P. C. ABELL, MANAGER 726 Fort Street. Above Ritz Hotel

You Wouldn't Give Baby Sour Milk

You wouldn't let him eat dirt, decayed vegetables or stale fish, then why be so indifferent as to his carriage? His health is at stake just as much in a rickety buggy as if you allowed him to play in the garbage pail, so it's highly important for you to



Select His Carriage As You Would Buy An Auto

Go into every little detail with extreme care. Examine the various makes and models—put them to the most rigid tests you know. This is the best way—the only way. But there's one thing certain, when you're shopping around for "the best conveyance for baby," you cannot possibly get better Carriages or better value than you obtain here. All our Cars are carefully selected on experience gained in many years' continuous business and each Car is put to our own SAFETY FIRST TEST when it reaches our warehouse. In this way we're able to guarantee our conveyances and see that each individual customer gets a reliable Car. Come down and have a look at some Cars. We'll be pleased to show you our latest models.

Saturday Specials Here are some Cars we've reduced as a special inducement for Saturday shoppers: English Style Baby Cars \$19.50 English Style Higher Grade \$22.50 English Baby Carriages, regular \$30.00. Saturday only. \$25.00 Specials in Go-Carts, regular \$13.50 for \$11.45, and regular \$17.50, for \$14.50

BABY CAR SPECIALISTS (T. H. JONES & CO.) 758 Fort St. Phone 2006

Subscribe to the Patriotic Aid Fund

Ask Gently But Firmly for H. B. Brands in Wines and Spirits

Foremost in quality since 1870. We deliver—Immediately—Anywhere. H. B. "SPECIAL" RYE WHISKY (Very Special Value.) Per Bottle 85¢ Per Oval Quart \$1.15 Per Imp. Gallon \$4.00 Quality Guaranteed by the Hudson's Bay Co.

THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Family Wine and Spirit Merchants. Incorporated 1870 Open till 10 p.m. 1212 Douglas St. Phone 423. We deliver.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY

The building on Johnson street, formerly occupied by Henry Saunders, is being renovated and enlarged by Gilmore and McCandless, and will, when finished, complete a block of perhaps the prettiest buildings in the city. T. Elworthy was chosen secretary of the board of trade on the second ballot for the office, there being 17 candidates, at the meeting of the members to-day. Commissioner of Indian Reserves Hon. P. O'Reilly, will soon leave on his annual tour of inspection.

A FOOT NOTE

Summer comfort should extend from the feet up. Have your kind of shoes you need for every-day, for vacation sports? Your feet are friends that deserve good treatment—the best, not necessarily the most expensive, are none too good for them. And are you sure you are getting the best? In other words, are you "shoe wise"? Wisdom is the child of knowledge and perhaps you can find the interesting path to "shoe knowledge" in the advertising columns of the Times.

Meeting Postponed.—Friday, July 30 is the date set for the meeting of the Voluntary Aid detachment, and not July 23 as previously announced.

Canadian Order of Foresters to Meet.—This evening at 8 o'clock in Orange hall, Yates street, the Canadian Order of Foresters will hold their regular monthly meeting.

Prohibition Sunday.—Sunday, July 25, has been set aside by the ministers of the city to draw attention to the religious aspect of the movement in favour of prohibition during the war. Many ministers have promised to preach special sermons on the subject.

Hold Sale of Work.—A garden party and sale of work will be held at the residence of Mrs. J. S. Yates, Metchochin road, under the auspices of the King's Daughters, Metchochin, on Wednesday next from 3 to 6 p. m. Music will be provided and games for the children. The proceeds will be donated towards the Red Cross fund. A motor car will leave Dixie Road, Broad street, at 2 p. m.

Praise Service.—There will be a special praise service at the First Baptist church, Dominion theatre, on Sunday night, when Mrs. Baird and Mr. Simpson, among others, will sing. Rev. J. B. Warnicker will preach on the subject: "Temptation." There will be the usual Sunday evening organ recital before the services, from 7 to 7:30.

Thrown From Cycle.—When one of the tyres of his motorcycle blew out on the Harriett road hill yesterday afternoon, E. Finn was thrown to the road and sustained injury to his forehead and head. Provincial constables Owens and McGuffie, who were motoring to town at the time, brought Mr. Finn down to the Jubilee hospital, where his hurts were attended to.

Holding Inquest.—This afternoon the acting coroner, Dr. F. J. Stanier, is holding an inquest to inquire into the cause of death of W. P. Robinson, who died at the Royal Jubilee hospital Tuesday evening from wound-infection. The inquest is being held at the undertaking rooms of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing company.

Temperance Day.—Next Sunday will be "Temperance Day" at the James Bay Methodist church. In the morning the pastor will speak on the topic "Alcohol and Social Efficiency." In the evening a platform meeting will be held, and the theme, "Prohibition During the War," will be discussed by Joseph Patrick and Justin Gilbert. Special music will be rendered at the evening service.

To Speak This Evening.—At the Crystal theatre this evening an address will be given by J. C. Watters, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, on labor conditions throughout the country. He is now on the coast in connection with the Vancouver convention and will make Victoria his headquarters for the next few weeks. As Mr. Watters has not spoken in the city for the past three and a half years, there will doubtless be a large attendance to hear him. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.

Red Cross Work.—The Cowichan Bay district branch of the Red Cross held an enthusiastic meeting at Cowichan Bay last night for the purpose of discussing their plans for Red Cross work. It was decided to do considerable work for the Red Cross, and arrangements were made to secure a hall there where those in the district can attend at regular meetings for the purpose of making army field bandages and knitting socks. A Scottish piper attended the meeting from Victoria, and a dance was held after the meeting.

Exhibition Shuttlecock.—The organization of a shuttlecock league for girls will be completed at the meeting to-morrow afternoon, and by way of illustrating the rules that will be adopted, several exhibition games will be played after the meeting on nearby grounds. The meeting is to be held at the Fairfield church, corner Moss street and Fairfield road at 3 o'clock and every Sunday school class comprising girls of fourteen to sixteen years should be represented at the meeting either by members or teacher. Those who have played the game praise it very highly, and are hoping that enough teams may enter the tournament to make it very interesting.

Wants to Become Aviator.—A young electrician at present in the employ of the B. C. E. Railway company, and who is a member of one of the oldest families in the city, is seeking to join the Canadian aviation corps for duty at the front, but at present is deterred from doing so by financial necessities. He has already passed the preliminary examination at Victoria, and has been accepted by the military authorities. He is anxious, however, to enter the aviation school at Toronto, which would require about \$600, \$400 for the payment of fees at the school, and \$200 for expenses. Anyone feeling disposed to assist his highly laudable and patriotic aspiration can secure further information at the Times office. The rebate of \$275 allowed by the government will be refunded pro rata to those who may help.

If children are feverish give a light laxative like Rosall. Ordinaries which often removes the cause. Sold only by D. E. Campbell, The Retail Store, 10c, 25c, and 50c boxes.

MOTOR AMBULANCES

FOR B. C. HOSPITAL

Order for Three Placed Through Thos. Plimley & Co.

Two weeks from to-day the Russell Car company of Toronto will deliver in Toronto three motor ambulances ordered for No. 5 Canadian General hospital, the hospital which is now mobilized at Macaulay Point awaiting instructions to go to the front. The order for the three ambulances was placed through the local agent of the Russell Automobile company, Messrs. Thos. Plimley & Co., with promise of delivery f.o.b. in Toronto within three weeks. One of the orders was given by Mr. and Mrs. Bullen, who very generously subscribed the full amount for an ambulance, while the two other orders were placed through the Red Cross society. This is by no means the first order for motor ambulances to be placed with the Russell people in Toronto, as up to date they have supplied one hundred similar machines to the British and Canadian war office departments. The company which makes the ambulance is Canadian-owned and Canadian-operated, as is fitting in the case of equipment to be used in military hospital work. The machines will be taken over by Major Hart for the B. C. Hospital unit, which is now awaiting orders to proceed to France or other destination, and the ambulances will probably be taken along with other equipment which is to be collected in Montreal and later in England.

The motor ambulances will meet the standard English war office specification, which calls for accommodation in the body for four stretchers. When the stretchers are folded away there is seating capacity for twelve passengers inside. All the qualifications with respect to electric light, water and other up-to-date accommodation are fulfilled, and a thoroughly comfortable and conveniently-fitted ambulance is found in the finished car.

The Russell ambulance is fitted with the 32 h. p. Silent Knight engine, specially built according to official specifications, the body being swung on a 150-inch wheel-base. The cost, f. o. b. Toronto, is \$2,300, a price which the manufacturers claim to be possible only through the fact that they are supplying at actual cost to themselves. The vehicle very much resembles the type of ambulance used in the Victoria police department and at the hospitals here, and the fact that such a large number have already been turned out by the Russell company is an indication of the great need there is for such equipment in the field hospital work in the present campaign.

Since sending forward the three orders referred to above Mr. Plimley has had a number of inquiries as to the price and possible date of delivery, and it may be assumed that other patriotic citizens or groups of citizens are considering a further gift through the Red Cross society to the empire. It might be well to remind would-be subscribers that the Red Cross hospital equipment that the Red Cross society has pointed out the urgent need for surgical equipment, and will be very glad to receive subscriptions sent to them for this purpose. The Russell company, it is interesting to note, have turned out a number of armored cars for the British war office also.

52c More of the Popular Priced Player Rolls That Made Such a Hit

When we introduced these wonderfully good Rolls at the popular price of 25c some time ago, the demand absorbed our entire stock in a few days. Now we have a fresh supply, including 1,000 of the best selections. If you have a player-piano don't fail to get a few of these rolls.

One or Two Titles

- I'm On My Way to Dublin Bay.
- Dream of Old Erin.
- Chicken Reel Two-Step.
- El Capitan March.
- When You Were a Tulp.
- I Want to Go to Tokio.
- Little Bit of Heaven.
- Cavalleri Rusticana.
- A Perfect Day.
- Little House Upon the Hill.
- Maple Leaf Forever.
- The Rosary.
- Highlanders, Fix Bayonets!
- Song of the Allie.
- Where the River - Shannon Flows.
- Face to Face.
- Valse-Blaine.
- Humoresque.

Fletcher Bros.

WESTERN CANADA'S LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE 1231 Government Street. Victoria, B. C.

WELLINGTON COAL

Quantity and Quality Guaranteed Phone 828 for Your Next Order. Geo. Burt 735 Pandora.

sociation has notified the Victoria and Island Development association of its presence in Victoria to-day.

Will Display Flags.—The flags of the allies will be placed in the Naval and Military Methodist church, Esquimalt, on August 4, the anniversary of the declaration of war.

Overseas Mail.—Six bags of letters and eight bags of papers which left London on July 7 arrived yesterday at the Victoria post office; also twenty-four bags of papers and eleven baskets of parcels which left London on July 6.

Greatest National Enemy.—Rev. William Stevenson will preach at Emmanuel Baptist church on Sunday morning on "The Greatest National Enemy," and in the evening on "Christ Among the Lilies: A Study in Soul Life."

Correction in List.—Through a typographical error, Bernard Cooper, a candidate in the Victoria Model school pass list into the High school, was credited with only 534 marks in the issue of yesterday. The number should have been 624.

Cook's Tourists.—Two parties of Cook's tourists are expected through to-day, while a party of the Delta as-

Second Chain Tea.—On Monday next the Rockland Park branch, W. C. T. U., will hold their second chain tea at the home of Mrs. Butterfield, Obed avenue, the Gorge. The children are providing a good programme of recitations and singing and all interested in temperance work are cordially invited.

Princess Matinee.—Despite the hot weather the Saturday matinee at the Princess are as popular as ever, and will be continued throughout the summer. The theatre is delightfully cool and well-ventilated, and there is always an attendance of regular matinee patrons. The play for to-morrow afternoon's matinee, "Nobody's Widow," should prove particularly attractive, combining as it does, some of the best work ever given by these players, with very smart dressing and a general tone of finished cleverness.

NOTICE

Corporation of the District of Saanich. The Municipal Offices at Royal Oak will be closed on July 24th, 1915, by order of the Council. HECTOR S. COWPER, C. M. C.

Butterick Patterns

PENMAN HOSIERY

The Made-in-Canada Hose that will retain their true knit-to-form shape always.

- Penman's Soft Cotton Hose, special value 25¢
- Penman's Life Hose 30¢
- Penman's Silk Ankle Hose, \$1.00 quality for 75¢, and others at 50¢
- Penman's Cashmere, specially priced at 2 pairs for 75¢, and each 50¢
- Lisle Hose, 3 pair \$1.00, or each 35¢
- Fibre Silk Ankle Hose, 3 pairs for \$1.00

G. A. Richardson & Co. 638 Yates Street VICTORIA HOUSE

DIVE AND SWIM IN SOOKE LAKE

Water in the "T" Swimming Pool. It's Clean, Sparkling and Warm. THE BEST EVER. THE SUMMER RATE will please you—INVESTIGATE. Y. M. C. A. Blanshard and View St. Tel. 2380.

University School FOR BOYS

Recent successes at McGill University, at Royal Military College, Kingston, Canadian Navy, B. C. Surveyors' Preliminary, and shooting. Christmas term commences Wednesday, Sept. 8. Warden—Rev. W. W. Bolton, M. A. (Cantab.). Headmaster—J. C. Barnack, Esq. (London, University). For particulars and prospectus apply to the Headmaster. Mount Tolmie, Victoria, B.C.



MOUTHESIA MEANS NO PAIN

Mouthesia is my own system of treating the sorest tooth without pain to the patient. It matters not to me how much the tooth has ached nor how sore it is, I can treat it thoroughly and satisfactorily without your feeling the least pain. Have your teeth attended to at once. Telephone me NOW for an appointment.

Dr. Albert E. Clarke DENTIST Telephone for Appointments, 822. Offices in Reynolds Bldg., Yates and Douglas.

WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

BRIEF NEWS OF THE CITY

Wm. Stewart, Men's and Ladies' Tailor shop, Campbell building, corner Fort and Douglas streets.

The B. C. Funeral Co.—Always open. Private parlors and large chapel. Reasonable charges for all services. 724 Broughton street.

It's Worth While to compare the rooms of the Hotel Cecil with those of other hotels.

Campers! Have your camp tools sharpened. Talking machines repaired at Wilson's, 514 Cormorant.

Express and Teaming promptly attended to. Phone 692. Horses and buggies for hire.

The Prince George Hotel offers special inducements for permanent boarders. No need to live in cheap apartments when you can enjoy better accommodation at no greater cost (opposite city hall).

Sands Funeral Furnishing Co., Ltd. Lady in attendance; charges reasonable. Phone 3306 day or night. Office and chapel, 1612 Quadra Street.

Boats, Canoes and Evinrude Motor Rowboats for hire. Point Ellice Boat-house. Phone 3441.

Luggage Moved Expeditiously and carefully to and from any point in Victoria at the most reasonable rates. Cameron & Caldwell. Phone 693.

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. quarts.

New Refreshment Store, Powl Day beach. Spend the day at Victoria's finest, safest sand beach and give the ladies a call. Full line of good ice cream, fruit, Tea served, etc., etc. Robertson & Hartley.

The Umbrella Shop, 610 Pandora St.

Cups Without Saucers, 95c dozen. R. A. Brown & Co., 1202 Douglas street.

Start the Week Right.—Take Sunday's dinner at the Hotel Cecil, Blanshard street.

Ladies Manicured at the Capital Barber Shop.

Ohlsen's Annual Ross-Show is better than ever. Orders for fall delivery are booked now.

H. B. "Imperial" Lager Beer, pints, 3 for 25c.

Phoenix Beer, \$1.50 per doz. quarts.

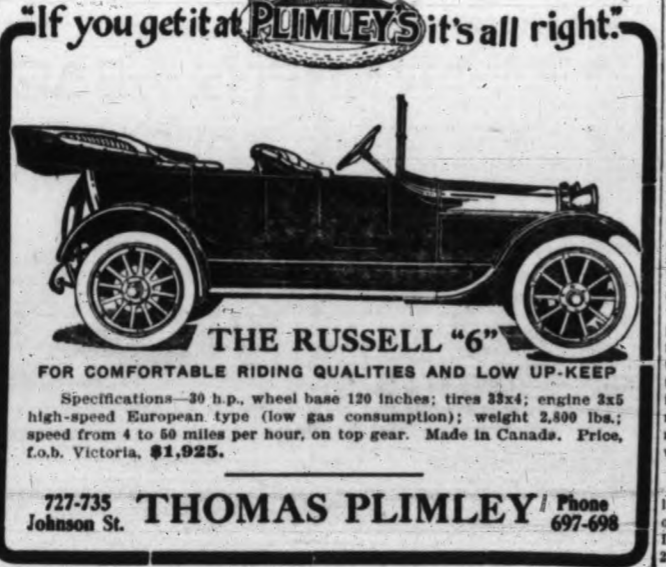
Prince George Hotel (opposite city hall.) Undoubtedly the best place in the city to eat. Special four-course daily luncheon from 12 to 2 for business men and women, daintily served in large cool dining-room, 35 cents. Comfort, cleanliness and service our motto.

See Victoria in Cameron & Caldwell's big sight-seeing car. Phone 693.

Will Likely Die.—Your garden will likely die if you don't keep it watered. Hose sold in any length, 10c, 15c, and 22c per foot. Water-cans, 25c to \$2.00, at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 1302 Douglas street.

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. quarts.

"If you get it at PLIMLEY'S it's all right."



THE RUSSELL "6"

FOR COMFORTABLE RIDING QUALITIES AND LOW UP-KEEP

Specifications—30 h.p., wheel base 120 inches; tires 32x4; engine 3x5 high-speed European type (low gas consumption); weight 2,800 lbs.; speed from 4 to 50 miles per hour, on top gear. Made in Canada. Price, f.o.b. Victoria, \$1,925.

727-735 THOMAS PLIMLEY Phone 697-698 Johnson St.

AUCTION SALE

Pennock & Godfrey, Ltd. Insolvent

FIXTURES SHOW CASES SAFES

LOOSE STONES SILVERWARE WATCHES

A. LINDSAY Victoria Assignee. HORACE DORR Auctioneer.

SALES REPAIRS

The fixtures, show cases, two safes, Remington typewriter, cash register, in fact everything in the way of fixtures, will be offered at this Auction Sale at 4 p.m. Saturday, July 24. A list of these may be seen any time at the store, 624 Yates street.

This firm has a large stock of Loose Stones which are to be sold to the public in small packages. Now is your chance to pick out what you wish and have it offered. To be sold at your price.

This sale has been on for two days. Ask anyone attending it if the public are getting any bargains, and see what they will tell you. Sterling Silverware being sold for less than the price of plate.

Sale Starts at 2.30 p.m., Continues Till 5 p.m. Again at 7.30 p.m. Continues Till 10 p.m.

At each sale we give coupons free, entitling the holder to participate in the drawing for three prizes of value, at the end of each sale, and also good for the last night's final sale, when the first prize will be a \$100 Ring

Parties having Watches or other articles with us for repairs must call, pay charges and take them away without delay.

Women Will Save Money at Scurrah's To-Day and To-Morrow

Many Savings Possible in New Garments During Last Days of Annual July Sale

It matters little what you require in the way of stylish ready-to-wear, you will find it here during this sale at values that make it easy to buy. Reductions are liberal and the qualities shown are very high.

Rare Values in Coats

Novelty weaves, corduroy velvets, etc., in plain and novelty styles. Reg. \$25.00, for \$7.50

Two Rather Good Blouse Specials

Middy Blouses in new and very effective styles, but in sizes 14 and 16 only. Reg. \$1.25 and \$1.60, for \$1.00

Extra Good Values in Dresses

White Embroidered Dresses in good styles; very dainty and very effective: \$10.00 values for \$5.00, \$12.50 values for \$7.75, \$18.00 values for \$9.75

723 YATES ST. Phone 3953

Scurrah's

Correct Hat and Garments for Women.

No Flag Waving In Our Ads.

If Genuine Bargains are "bait," then you can take it for granted our store is just full of it—choice bait, but without the hook to it.

Randall's Grape Juice, regular 25c. 1 Bottle of 25c

SPECIAL FOR TO-MORROW

Finest Norwegian Sardines, in pure olive oil. 2 tins for 25c. 3 tins for 26c

Picnic Valises, very convenient, each 75c and 85c. Picnic Baskets, each 25c to 60c. Cooked Ham, per lb. 40c. Lilled Ox Tongue, per lb. 60c. Roast Pork, per lb. 60c.

Peanut Butter, per lb. 25c. Olives, Manzanilla Olives, per pint 25c. Finest Chocolates, asst. and hard centres, again Saturday, per lb. 50c.

H. O. KIRKHAM & CO. LIMITED

CASH BRANCH

Corner of Government and Fort Streets. Phones: Meat and Fish Dept. 6230; Grocery Dept. 6521; Delivery Dept. 6522.

Machine Guns!! Victoria Patriotic Aid!!

The owner of 160 acres Crown-Granted Land near Fort George will sell for \$8.00 per acre (1280) cash. The purchaser can choose from four quarter sections.

He will give the purchase money for: A Machine-Gun, \$750.00, and the balance, \$530.00, to the Victoria Patriotic Aid. For information apply to the

Victoria Patriotic Aid Society

640 Fort Street

20 Per Cent Reduction On Baths, Etc.



A. SHERET Phone 629. 1114 Blanshard St.

Sol Duc Hot Springs Hotel and Sanatorium

The greatest health and pleasure resort on the Pacific Coast, in the heart of the Olympic Mountains, open for the season under direction of Mr. Michael Ezzies, as formerly. For full information address The Manager, Sol Duc, Wash.

We Deliver Immediately—Anywhere Phone your order to 4253 THE HUDSON'S BAY CO. WINE DEPARTMENT 1312 Douglas St. Open till 10 p. m.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

All personal items sent by mail for publication must be signed with the name and address of the sender.

C. R. Harper, of Bellingham, is at the Dominion.

A. Stevens, of Duncan, is staying at the Dominion.

W. F. Palmer is in Kamloops for a few days on business.

Miss E. Hall, of Ottawa, is a guest at the Empress hotel.

Wm. F. Gibson, of Alberni, is a guest at the King Edward hotel.

C. J. Kay is registered at the Strathcona hotel from Vancouver.

George Holmes, of Vancouver, is a guest at the Strathcona hotel.

C. E. Jones is registered at the King Edward hotel from Vancouver.

W. F. King, of San Francisco, is staying at the Hotel Metropolis.

Mrs. A. E. Lamb, of Fernie, is among the guests at the Hotel Metropolis.

Mrs. A. C. Strachan, of Gladstone, Man., is registered at the Dominion.

Miss Sutherland is registered at the Strathcona hotel from Duncan, B. C.

F. R. Lewis, of Vancouver, came over on the evening boat yesterday.

Mrs. Andrew Glen and family, from Enderby, are staying at the Dominion.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Vanderhoof, of Chicago, are guests at the Empress hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker P. Hall, of Cincinnati, are staying at the Empress hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Mead, of New York, have arrived at the Empress hotel.

Mrs. Corbett and Mrs. C. Stewart, of Toronto, are guests of the Dominion hotel.

D. T. J. Crawley, of San Francisco, is among the guests at the Hotel Metropolis.

Mrs. James Edward Dore, of St. Paul, registered at the Empress hotel yesterday.

C. Fletcher is in the city from Escondido. He is staying at the Strathcona hotel.

Mrs. G. H. Hales and children, of Vancouver, are registered at the Empress hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler and family, of Portland, are registered at the Empress hotel.

H. C. Pratt, manager of the Hudson's Bay store, has returned from a visit to Prince Rupert.

Mrs. J. B. Pentland and Ida Pentland, of Saskatoon, are staying at the Empress hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Sweet, of Unadilla, New York, arrived at the Empress hotel yesterday.

Miss Violet Vickers, of Vancouver, is the guest of Mrs. John Pitcairn Eford, 1123 Fort street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McKenna, of New Westminster, are spending their vacation in the city.

Mrs. C. H. Burch and C. A. Thatched, of Toledo, arrived at the Empress hotel yesterday.

D. Campbell and Miss Edith Campbell, of Geneva, N. Y., are guests at the Empress hotel.

T. A. Mansell is in the city from Vancouver. He is registered at the King Edward hotel.

John Douglas is in the city from London, Eng. He is staying at the King Edward hotel.

C. S. Manchester, of Seattle, arrived in the city yesterday, and registered at the Strathcona hotel.

A. S. Kane and family, and Miss Kate Sharrad, of New York, are registered at the Dominion.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Hayman, of New Westminster, were among yesterday's arrivals at the Dominion.

N. J. Richards, Mrs. Richards, and Mrs. B. Bowden, of Butte City, Mont., are staying at the Dominion.

Misses H. and E. Beattie, Kamloops, are in the city spending a holiday with their sister, Mrs. J. P. Shaw.

Mrs. Beckton arrived in the city yesterday afternoon from Alberta and is a guest at the Strathcona hotel.

Mrs. E. Sonary, of Vancouver, arrived in the city yesterday. She is registered at the King Edward hotel.

Edwin Jacobs, the well-known mining man of the city, is in Spokane and the Kootenay on a business trip.

A party from Lethbridge, Alta., comprising T. Bostwick, R. Thompson and D. Morris, are at the Dominion hotel.

Henry T. McDevitt and D. Morisee are in the city from Cowichan Lake, and are registered at the Dominion hotel.

Miss Dorothy Pargeter, Nanaimo, is spending a couple of weeks in the city as the guest of her cousin, Mrs. David Rowley.

Mrs. Whitford Mackenzie and son, and Miss O. M. Mackenzie, from Win-

Diamond Jewelry

We have a splendid stock of Diamond Jewelry set chiefly in platinum. We also carry a very large stock of unset stones. We have a splendidly equipped factory and the best workmen procurable.

ANY REQUIREMENT in the line of fine Jewelry we can supply from stock or manufacture to suit your particular desires.

THE PRICES ARE RIGHT

A call from you will be appreciated whether you are purchasing or simply interested in seeing our goods.

Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Ltd

JEWELERS Cor. View and Broad Sts.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, July 23-5 a.m.—The barometer is steadily rising over this province, and with the exception of rain in Northern B. C., fine, warm weather is general, with fresh westerly winds along the coast. Fair, warm weather is general in the prairie provinces accompanied by local showers.

Forecast. For 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Saturday. Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate winds, fine to-day and on Saturday, higher temperature.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, fine and warm to-day and on Saturday.

Reports. Victoria—Barometer, 30.2; temperature, maximum yesterday, 64; minimum, 51; wind, 4 miles S. W.; weather, clear.

Vancouver—Barometer, 30.18; temperature, maximum yesterday, 76; minimum, 59; wind, 4 miles W.; weather, clear.

Entrance—Barometer, 30.14; temperature, maximum yesterday, 74; minimum, 62; wind, 28 miles N. W.; weather, clear.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.14; temperature, maximum yesterday, 85; minimum, 58; wind, 4 miles W.; weather, clear.

Barkerville—Barometer, 30.14; temperature, maximum yesterday, 64; minimum, 46; wind, calm; weather, fair.

Fort George—Temperature, maximum yesterday, 64; rain, 1.04.

Prince Rupert—Barometer, 30.26; temperature, maximum yesterday, 58; minimum, 48; wind, calm; rain, .04; weather, cloudy.

New Hazelton—Temperature, maximum yesterday, 60; rain, 1.04.

Tatooch—Barometer, 30.18; temperature, maximum yesterday, 58; minimum, 52; wind, 6 miles S.; weather, cloudy.

Portland, Ore.—Barometer, 30.12; temperature, maximum yesterday, 82; minimum, 58; wind, 4 miles N. W.; weather, clear.

Seattle—Barometer, 30.18; temperature, maximum yesterday, 78; minimum, 56; wind, 4 miles N.; weather, clear.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, maximum yesterday, 66; minimum, 54; wind, 6 miles W.; weather, cloudy.

Table with columns: Location, Max. Min. Temperature. Includes entries for Cranbrook, Port Huron, Nelson, Calgary, Edmonton, Qu'Appelle, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, St. John, Halifax.

Victoria Daily Weather. Observations taken 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m., Thursday:

Table with columns: Temperature, Highest, Lowest, Average, Minimum on grass, Maximum in sun, Bright sunshine, General state of weather, clear.

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED

Store Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays Included.

Half-Price Sale of Table Linen Seconds, Saturday

Consisting of pure Linen Table Cloths and Napkins. Examples of price reductions as follows:

Reg. \$1.25 for 65c. Reg. \$4.00 for \$2.00. Reg. \$2.50 for \$1.25. Reg. \$5.00 for \$2.50. Reg. \$3.00 for \$1.50. Up to \$15 for \$7.50.

Table Cloths come in sizes from 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 up to 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yards. -Half-price on Saturday.

Household Cottons on Sale

Splendid values for camp or country cottage use.

84 Pure Bleached Sheet, reg. 30c. Sale 20c yard.

Pure Bleached Sheets, 2x2 1/2 yds. Reg. \$1.50. Sale \$1.00.

Plain Hemmed Pillow Cases, sizes 42 and 44 inch. Special, 35c pr.

Crash Toweling, 18 in., 10c yard. Hemstitched Runners, linen finish, in sets of four; assorted sizes; 95c set. White Marseilles Bedspreads, 72x84, reg. \$1.50. Sale \$1.00.

500 yds. Cheek and Stripe Flannelette in pink, light blue or grey. Reg. 15c. 10c per yard.

755 Yates Street, Victoria. Phone 1878. 575 Granville Street, Vancouver



Mennen's is the talcum that doctors and nurses have always endorsed

FOR more than thirty-five years Mennen's Borated has been the standard of purity and safety in a talcum powder. Its purity, fineness of texture and correct medicinal properties have merited the endorsement of thousands of doctors, mothers and nurses.

The extreme smoothness of Mennen's is the result of applying the special Mennen process to only the finest talc. All impurities are eliminated. The finished product is impalpably fine and of unvarying quality.

For hives, rash, prickly heat, chafing and all the irritations to which the sensitive skin of your baby is subject, use Mennen's. Rub it in lightly, and notice how promptly the healing, soothing touch of Mennen's brings relief.

Mennen's Talcum can now be obtained in a variety of tints and perfumes, all made according to the famous Mennen formula, as follows: Borated, Violet, Sen Yang, Naranja (a rich cream color) Flesh Tint, (not a rouge, but a delicate pink talcum), and Talcum for Men. For sale by more than 20,000 dealers. Send 5c for sample of any one variety, or 25c for samples of five.

Sales agents for Canada: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.; Factory, Montreal, Que.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM



"Cyril," said his mother, as they sat down to the breakfast table, "did you wash your face this morning?" "Well, no—mamma," said he slowly, evidently casting in his mind for an excuse; "but," he added reassuringly, "I cried a little before I came downstairs."

HOUSE TO LET 1611 Fell St., 3 doors from Oak Bay Ave. Six rooms, large concrete basement, furnace, hot and cold water, bathroom and all latest improvements, richly papered throughout; \$15 a month, including water. Apply at Stoddart's Jewelry Store 1113 Douglas St.

To the educated ad reader, QUALITY OF GOODS is of first importance—price concessions secondary

Your Choice For a Pleasant Evening

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Friday and Saturday

The Man of Iron

A Stirring Drama.

The Gratitude of Conductor 786

An Unusual Photo-play.

And other features.

PANTAGES THEATRE

Unequaled Vaudeville.

WEEK OF JULY 19

MUSICAL TABLOID

"THE SHADOW GIRL"

Featuring

10-SALT LAKE GIRLS-10

CLARK AND McCULLOUGH

MINT AND WERTZ

THE VICTORIA FOUR

MUSICAL

GORDON-HIGHLANDERS

Instrumentalists, Vocalists, and Pipers.

Performances: Matinee, 3; evenings, 7.30 and 9.15.

PRINCESS THEATRE

Phone 4625.

MISS VERA FELTON AND THE ALLEN PLAYERS

"NOBODY'S WIDOW"

GIFT NIGHT TO-NIGHT.

Popular Prices. Curtain 8.30 Sharp.

COLUMBIA THEATRE

Daniel Frohman Presents

Mary Pickford

In the Famous English Drama

"The Dawn of a To-morrow"

By Frances Hodgson Burnett

COUNTRY STORE TO-NIGHT

\$10 in Gold given in special prizes.

10c ADMISSION 10c

VARIETY THEATRE

"The Home of Paramount Pictures"

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW

The Grand Old Lady of the American Stage.

MRS. THOMAS WHIFFEN

in

"HEARTS AND FLOWERS"

An artistic production portrayed by an artist, in five acts.

VARIETY ORCHESTRA

Matinees 1 to 5; Evenings 6.30 to 11.

Prices as Usual

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE

Continuous Performance

Matinee 2-5; To-night and Saturday. Admission Matinee Children 5c, Adults 10c. Evening 10c, 15c. To-night and Saturday.

A Cricket on the Hearth

Splendid Christmas Story by Charles Dickens.

A Daughter's Strange Inheritance

The Love of a Father Saves His Daughter.

Two Big Features on One Programme

The Heart of a Sheriff

Western Drama.

Rushing the Lunch Counter

Ham Comedy.

The Starring of Flora Finchurch

Some Comedy.

ROYAL ORCHESTRA

THIS THEATRE COOLED WITH ICE

SCORED BIG HIT.

"The Grand Old Lady of the American Stage," Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, scored a big hit at the Variety theatre last evening in the five-act photo-drama, "Hearts and Flowers," which will be repeated again to-night and to-morrow.

Every heart was touched as the story was unfolded on the screen. This was made possible by the skilful manner in which Mrs. Whiffen handled her part of the aged mother. Two excellent comedy films completed the picture programme. A number of excellent musical selections are rendered by the Variety orchestra in their own pleasing manner.

DOMINION THEATRE.

The week-end programme at the Dominion embraces a splendid selection of pictures which for variety and merit would be hard to beat. A capital two-part feature "The Day That is Gone," is a highly artistic picturized version of Tennyson's immortal poem "Break, Break, Break." The scenic beauties of this picture are something to be remembered and the offering in its entirety is far above the average. Another picture deserving special mention entitled, "According to Their Lights," is a subject of strong dramatic quality, and tells the story of the backwoods in a thrilling manner which breathes of the great outdoors. In this offering is featured that clever artist, Bessie Lears, who never fails to charm. Some very fine views of ancient Rome, which displays some remarkable photography and a rapid fire comedy, complete a capital entertainment.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

In a touching and beautiful character role, that of Glad, the little wife of the east-end slum, who in her darkest hours never loses her faith in the Supreme Being, Mary Pickford attains a degree of power in "The Dawn of a To-morrow," the latest Famous Players Film company's production, greater than any of her past remarkable portrayals. This notable film adaptation of Frances Hodgson Burnett's thrilling drama of to-day and to-morrow, is the current feature attraction on the Paramount programme.

Completely charming, Miss Pickford's portrayal of this wonderful character has a delightful frankness that will captivate the spectator with its appeal. The role of Glad is that of a picturesque, lovable little philosopher, groping timidly for help from an unseen power and demanding positive proof of the existence of an Almighty, whom she but vaguely comprehends. From beginning to end, Glad appears only in the grimy rags she is wearing when Sir Oliver Holt, a wealthy financier, discovers her huddled against her door in Apple Blossom court. Glad's crowning glory is her wavy hair, which Mary Pickford is abundantly enabled to suggest, and thus adorned, despite her tattered frock and bursting shoes, Miss Pickford makes a remarkably attractive figure.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

Two feature films are being shown at the Royal Victoria theatre the last three days of this week. "A Cricket on the Hearth," by Charles Dickens, is a picture that all lovers of Dickens should see. In this film play the story has been followed as nearly as possible, with the result that it holds the attention of the audience all through. Another feature is a three-reel Vitagraph photo-play, "A Daughter's Strange Inheritance." This picture has a remarkable story which teaches a lesson to one's better self. "The Starring of Flora Finchurch," was especially written for the well known picture actress Flora Finch. Miss Finch's burlesque on a stage-struck old maid is very humorous, and causes a great deal of hearty laughter. "Rushing the Lunch Counter," is a Ham comedy which shows the joys of dining at a railroad lunch counter. Lloyd Hamilton and Bud Duncan get all the comedy out of the story that it is possible to get, making a comedy of real merit. "The Heart of the Sheriff," a one-reel drama, has for its plot a story of the west in which some excellent riding is shown. The whole makes a programme well worth a visit.

MAJESTIC THEATRE.

"The Gratitude of Conductor 786," and "A Man of Iron" are the feature films at the Majestic theatre to-day and to-morrow. The former tells of a conductor who is fired because a woman, through her own carelessness, has fallen off the car, Jack, the superintendent's son, who has witnessed the accident, persuades his father to reinstate the old man. A little later Jack falls in an attempt to elope with Mary and appeals to Conductor 786 in his trouble. The grateful conductor borrows for him the high powered line auto. Together they succeed in getting Mary away from the house on the top of the auto. But her father is roused, and he and his chauffeur give chase. The young couple have no time to stop at the parson's, so they drive up to his window and he boards the auto. Discovering that a female witness is necessary they seize a woman at a window getting the night air, and place her also on the auto top. Then, travelling at the rate of sixty miles an hour, Jack and his sweetheart are married. The ceremony over, father is permitted to catch up. Conductor 786 effects the reconciliation of the superintendent with the runaway pair.

SALT LAKE BEAUTIES.

It is hard to imagine eight pretty, vivacious, charming young society girls developing into a vaudeville beauty-chorus in a single season, and earning a reputation with their fresh young voices that has already carried

their fame unto Broadway itself. But that is exactly what happened to the eight Salt Lake city girls who only a few weeks ago delved into that mysterious region of "behind the scenes" for the first time, as chorus girls in Margaret Whitney's successful musical sketch "The Wrong Bird," recently seen over the Pantages circuit. Now they are back in another of Miss Whitney's productions—this time a tuneful, hitting-swinging operetta, "The Shadow Girl," with new music, new songs, new fun, and some of the prettiest down the local stage has seen in many a month.

Sonnets of the War

From the Montreal News.

A year ago, while we were still enjoying the piping days of peace, several sonnets were quoted in this column. All had as their subjects either notable persons or notable places. The sonnets to be reproduced to-day are all inspired by the war.

Since its introduction into England by Surrey and Wyatt in the sixteenth century, the sonnet has been a favorite form with English poets. Shakespeare's splendid cycle is well-known; while Milton, Wordsworth, Mrs. Browning and D. G. Rossetti are the most distinguished of later sonnet writers. Wordsworth was particularly fond of the sonnet and wrote over three hundred; many are but indifferent, but the best are among the finest in our language. Keats wrote only a few sonnets, but some of these are extremely good.

Surrey, Spenser and Shakespeare, following Petrarch and other Italian poets, confined the sonnet to the subject of love; but Milton enlarged its scope, using it as a medium for various subjects, and his example has been followed by Wordsworth and many other writers. A great many of Wordsworth's are sonnets of description. However, Mrs. Browning, in her "Sonnets From the Portuguese," and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, in most of his sonnets, deal, like the Italians, solely with love.

The sonnet is much in favor with contemporary poets, and many poems on the great war are in sonnet form. A local poet, Mr. Alfred Gordon, has written a series on the subject. Those quoted below are by various writers. They appeared in English newspapers in the early days of the war. One or two have already been reproduced in Montreal papers.

The following by William Watson, is entitled "To the Troubler of the World":

At last we know you, War-lord. You, that flung the gauntlet down, flung down the mask you wore, Publish your heart, and let its pent hate pour. You that had God for ever on your tongue, We are old in war, and if in guile we are young, Young also is the spirit that evermore Burns in our bosom ev'n as heretofore, Nor are these thews unbraced, these nerves unstrung, We do not with God's name shake wanton play; We are not on such easy terms with Heaven, But in Earth's hearing we can verily say, "Our hands are for peace, for peace we have striven," And not by Earth shall he be soon forgiven Who lit the fire accurst that flames to-day.

The following sonnet, entitled "Ghosts at Boulogne," is by Justin Huntly McCarthy:

One dreamer, when our English soldiers trod But yesterday the welcoming fields of France Saw war-gaunt shadows gathering stare askance Upon these levies and that alien sod— Saw Churchill's smile, and Wellington's curt nod, Saw Harry with his Crispins, Chandos' lance, And the Edwards on whose breasts the leopards dance; That heard a gust of ghostly thanks to God That the most famous quarrel of all time In the most famous friendship ends at last; Such flame of friendship as God fans to A sword to strike the Dragon off the Slime, Bidding St. Denis with St. George stand fast Against the Worm, St. Denis and St. George!

Maurice Hewlett inscribes the following "To the Belgians—from England":

Omen of mickle heart and little speech, Slow, stubborn countrymen of health and plain, Now have ye shown these insolent again That which to Caesar's legions ye could teach, That slow-provok'd is long-provok'd. May each Crass Caesar learn this of the Keltic grain, Until at last they reckon it is vain To browbeat us who hold the western reach. For even as you, so we are, ill to rouse, Footed in Custom, Order, Church and King; And as you fight for their sake, so shall we, Stubbornly, inch by inch, and house by house; Seeing for us, too, there's a dearer thing Than land or blood—and that thing Liberty.

Lastly and very appropriately comes a sonnet written by the most artistic and original of our Canadian poets, Marjorie L. C. Pickthall. It is entitled "Canada to England," and is equal to the best of those inspired by the war.

Great names of thy great captains gone before Beat with our blood, who have that blood of thee; Raleigh and Grenville, Wolfe and all the free Fine souls who dared to front a world in war. Such only may outreach the envious years Where feebler crowns and fainter stars remove, Nurtured in one remembrance and one love Too high for passion and too stern for tears.

O little Isle our fathers held for home, Not, not alone thy standards and thy hosts Lead where thy sons shall follow, Mother-land!

INDEPENDENT HORSE HAVE ROUTE MARCH

Twenty-Five Mile Tramp Was Taken by Recently-Organized Unit

The squadron of Victoria Independent Horse stationed at the Willows left camp at 6.30 yesterday morning on a twenty-five-mile route march, which took them round Cordova Bay, and through the Royal Oak and Gordon Head districts. Considering the lack of proper equipment, the light boots worn by many of the men, and the fact that it was the first route march undertaken by the squadron since its formation, the officer commanding was very satisfied with the way in which the men came through, only one man falling out during the march. The march was made at a good smart pace, the men going out eight miles before breakfast. Hereafter, in order to keep the men fit, an effort will be made to arrange at least one route march each week, in connection with the other exercises and drills carried out, being about sufficient to bring the men into the best of condition. The whole squadron of 38 went out yesterday, only a few men remaining in camp on fatigue duty.

It is hoped within a short time to start the squadron in remount exercises. Up to the present mounted drill has been carried out on foot entirely, owing to the lack of remounts. But a query from the district officer commanding as to the feasibility of obtaining remounts occasionally in sufficient numbers to be of use in mounted squadron drill, led to an exhaustive investigation of local resources in this respect, and it will be possible to obtain about eighty remounts temporarily for the carrying out of exercises whenever authority is given to do so.

The squadron is also without rifles up to the present, and field work, skirmishing, camp fights, etc., are conducted without this equipment but in every other respect just as they would be if the unit were supplied with the firearms. The equipment supplied in the way of uniforms, bandoleros, etc., was only for the peace-strength squadron of 78, and recruits who have joined since authority was given to increase the strength are waiting for the supplies to come through from Ottawa.

HARVEST WILL ENABLE FARMERS TO PURCHASE

E. A. James Sees Prosperity for B. C. as a Corollary of Excellent Crops on Prairies

"The prairie crops are looking exceptionally well," said E. A. James, of Winnipeg, one of the best known railway and business men in the west, who arrived at the Empress hotel yesterday by his son, Mr. James, who formerly resided in Victoria, has considerable interests on the coast, Fisheries and the Producers' Rock & Gravel Company, and he makes periodical visits to the coast for this purpose. "In Saskatchewan and Manitoba," he said, "the yield will be heavy, and the same state of things applies to northern Alberta; while in southern Alberta there has been too much rain. Around Calgary fine, warm weather is wanted, with bright sunshine to ripen the grain before the early frosts come. The demand for foodstuffs has not only induced a much larger acreage of wheat in the provinces, but the farmers are turning to the raising of stock, cattle and swine receiving much more

attention than has ever been the case before. The sale of land to American immigrants of fair position in life has not slackened as much as might have been expected, and a company in which I am interested has made several satisfactory sales to these men, who are proving among the best settlers in the west. There is no demand for speculative property now, and perhaps that is just as well for the country. "The trade in lumber with the coast will show a big change after the harvest is gathered, for with the higher prices and increased production, the farmers who have been holding tight in the quiet times will buy lumber to a very large extent. Everywhere I went I found that the requirements from British Columbia this winter will be greater than ever before. Needless to say, the lumbermen here want the business after the experience of the last few years."

Mr. James is a living example of the efficacy of the climate of Vancouver Island in restoring health. Eight years ago he was brought to Victoria a physical wreck, with the doctors giving him but three months to live. The sea air and the pine breezes of the island restored him, and he stayed here for two years. "I always recommend," he says, "my friends to come to Victoria for a climatic change, because the most hopeless nervous wreck can be cured in the open air of this island."

MANY ATTRACTIONS FOR SAANICH PICNIC

Large Gathering is Expected at Brentwood Bay To-morrow at Municipal Staff Outing

There is certain to be a large attendance at the picnic of the Saanich municipal staff to-morrow. It has been necessary to limit the number of tickets so that the accommodation at the Brentwood hotel should not be overburdened.

The officials have secured a municipal holiday for the picnic, and no work will be done during the day. One of the most pleasing features of the gathering will be the series of trips to surrounding places. It is not often that the beautiful grounds of Mr. Butchart's residence near Tod Inlet are open, but the committee has arranged for this to be done to-morrow. The cement plant at Tod Inlet will also be inspected. Mr. Butchart has placed a car and launch at the committee's disposal. There are several trips on Saanich Inlet which are proposed.

The auxiliary plant of the B. C. Electric railway at Brentwood, which is kept in reserve for the supply of power and light to the city in case of an accident to the hydro-electric plants elsewhere, is to be thrown open to the public, and the modern machinery is well worth an examination.

After the dinner in the evening, the committee has arranged for a concert and dance. Turner's orchestra will be in attendance to render selections. While no formal programme of sports has been arranged as yet, and the details will be left till to-morrow, the many opportunities which the bay affords for all classes of sport will be fully appreciated.

By presentation of the picnic ticket, a special arrangement can be secured at the interurban ticket office of the B. C. Electric railway on account of fares. About 100 are expected to attend the dinner, the least attractive feature of which will be the menu card, in which the works programme now in progress, and the characteristics of the officials are happily illustrated.

Motorists from the city are reminded that Glanford avenue should be used on account of the condition of the main Saanich road.

A sentry never gives up his rifle to anyone—not even to his general, no matter how persistently the latter may demand it.

Grow Corns If You Will But don't keep them

One can't well avoid corns in these days of dainty shoes. But it's folly to keep them, pare them and doctor them.

A chemist has invented a way to end corns quickly. It is known as Blue-jay. Attach it and the corn pain stops at once. Then a bit of wax—called B & B wax—loosens the corn very gently. In two days the whole corn disappears without any pain or soreness.

It seems magical. After a Blue-jay plaster is applied, the shoe can't hurt the corn. After 48 hours there is no corn to hurt. Folks have proved this on some 70 million corns. They are removing in this way a million corns a month.

That's why corns are not so common as they used to be. Blue-jay plasters came—folks found them out—and half the corns that grow today are quickly ended by them.

Blue-jay Ends Corns

15 and 25 cents—at Druggists

Samples Mailed Free

Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York Makers of Physicians' Supplies

Store to Rent \$10 a Month

Seventeen feet frontage, with lavatory and other conveniences. Free water.

1848 OAK BAY AVENUE

Opposite Chamberlain St.

GOODACRE'S Market Day Specials

To-Morrow

Farmer's Milk-Fed Pork, 13c

to 18c

Beef, 8c to 25c

Mutton, 18c to 25c

Lamb, 22c to 30c

Hams, up from 18c

Bacon, up from 24c

Choice Line of Poultry, Sausages and Vegetables

We deliver to any part of the city.

PHONES 31 AND 32

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DR. O. C. GILBERT

British Columbia's Leading Dentist.

SPECIAL LOW SUMMER PRICES

High-Grade Perfect-Fitting PLATES as low as \$15 Including Extracting.



TEETH EXTRACTED PAINLESSLY FREE when a plate or bridge is ordered.

You Will Never Get a Better Chance to Have Your Teeth Made Perfect

I have expert specialists associated with me, and I do not wish to reduce my staff. To this end I am offering the BEST IN DENTISTRY at the LOWEST PRICES consistent with HIGHEST QUALITY OF DENTISTRY PERFORMED PAINLESSLY. Attend to your teeth NOW; the work will be absolutely guaranteed and kept in repair for ten years with no extra charge.

PAY AS YOU CAN

To those who are not financially fixed to pay all cash at one time for their work, my PAY AS YOU CAN plan will meet with your approval. Call for a free examination, estimate and consultation and allow us to explain our methods.

DR. O. C. GILBERT

THE LARGEST AND BEST APPOINTED DENTAL PARLORS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

1304 Government St., Cor. Yates. Phone 3624

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FREE DENTISTRY

To those who are suffering from trouble with their teeth and unable to pay for services, I will serve free of charge or obligation.

THE LAND SCANDALS OF B. C.

COMPILED BY H. PARNELL

TALK AGRICULTURE TO BOARD OF TRADE

W. H. Hayward and A. Lucas
Address Members on Report
of Commission

The board of trade yesterday afternoon heard W. H. Hayward, M.P.P., and Alexander Lucas, M.P.P., members of the agricultural commission who spoke on the report sent in to the government. There was a poor attendance of members, for which the president, Col. Prior, apologized, but hoped all would obtain copies of the agricultural commission report which, he said, was a splendid one.

Mr. Hayward said he thought all would agree that agricultural prosperity meant prosperity in other business. He must, however, deny that there was agricultural prosperity in British Columbia. He had heard it said that agriculture was doing well, but he did not think so as the return of the last census showed that the province had not progressed.

"City congestion," he said, "and consumption of produce increase more than production." While the lumber and mineral operators were depleting the country of its capital, the farmer was increasing the assets of the people for all time, and was working for those who come after.

Mr. Hayward objected to relief of unemployment by road work. It was a very poor plan, he said, and much more good could be done by land clearing and by productive work than by everlasting road work.

"We hear our friend, the Colonist," he said, "preaching optimism, and while this is better than pessimism, that optimism that blinds us to facts does more harm than good."

"There are three conditions against agriculture all over the continent. Men won't farm because the chances of gain are very restricted indeed, because the social life of the farming community is bad, and thirdly, because the average man feels the chances of political influence in the towns is vastly larger. All these things militate against settlement."

Mr. Hayward said agriculture should be taken out of politics. He advised the closer settlement plans of Australia and New Zealand and the division of the land into living areas. If this were done there would be saving in road and school costs and it would give the social life so needed in the farming community.

The farmer also needed money, he said, on long terms at low interest. There must not be land speculation but land production. In regard to money for farmers, he told what had been done in Denmark. Money there was lent the farmers to 99 per cent of the land value at 3 per cent, for sixty years. That was the competition that British Columbia was up against, he said.

Denmark's butter was bought in Victoria cheaper than butter could be produced in British Columbia. Besides cheap money, co-operation was needed. Mr. Hayward did not favor lending money on raw land, but if a man had five acres cleared, he would advise lending on the productive value of that, in order that the man could clear more.

He advised that the land question should be placed under a permanent commission entirely outside political influence. Each loan, well made, he said, meant an asset to the province, but there would be nothing for the farmer to play with. Money would be lent on 40 per cent of his improvements, and if there were no improvements he would lend on the productive value. There also must be better selling conditions.

Mr. Hayward said Denmark had been bankrupt in 1882 when it only grew grain. They had pulled together on agriculture, and went in for dairying. Last year Britain imported from Denmark \$125,000,000 in butter, eggs and pork.

Mr. Lucas referred to the question of land credits. He said those who suffered first and foremost from lack of production were the business people. The only industry in the province not flourishing was agriculture. Here, he said, it took more to begin than in other parts of Canada.

In the agricultural credit system, he said, the commission had in view the creation of a permanent monetary institution that would not be a deposit institution. The plan was to borrow money from London, Australia and New Zealand and borrow it. There was lots of it, he said, for agricultural purposes. New Zealand had been twenty years in a similar position to British Columbia to-day. New Zealand loaned \$65,000,000, and was then exporting less in domestic products than is British Columbia. In eighteen years the export rate had increased for New Zealand from the rate of \$40 to about \$160. Twenty years ago there was a bank panic in New Zealand, but bank accounts now stood at an average of 200 per cent, the largest in proportion of any country in the world. All this success was attributable to agricultural credit. New Zealand owes more money than Canada, but just before the war floated one and a half million pounds sterling at 3 per cent at a premium. The reason of her success was, said Mr. Lucas, that the export of domestic products justified the investment.

In advocating the establishment of the system in vogue in New Zealand, Mr. Lucas said everything justified it. It would have the support of the three railways and they might be induced to make contributions towards the plan. Mr. Lucas said farm mortgages were considered worth more than bonds by 40 per cent, as an investment, and behind the mortgage there was a human being, and behind him the government. He considered there was no better investment than that made under the New Zealand system, in eighteen years the southern dominion had accumulated a reserve of \$1,500,000, and therefore as a business proposition their land scheme had been a success in every way.

THE TWO ROSSES.

To the Editor.—In connection with the land question I duly perused the speech of the Hon. W. Ross, minister of lands, and it seemed to me to be a rather poor affair.

When I went to hear Mr. Duncan Ross on the same subject at the Knights of Pythias hall, and can honestly say that I have in no part of the world ever listened to a more brilliant and intelligent exposé of any subject. It is my opinion that Duncan Ross should be minister of lands instead of the Hon. W. Ross. The intellect of the two men bears no comparison to each other.

H. PARNELL

Rocky Point, Feb. 20.

WHY IS IT?

To the Editor.—There can be no doubt that the committee of citizens who are trying to find work for the unemployed are doing patriotic and noble service. A register of 500 on the unemployed list bears grim testimony to the need of some heroic souls endeavoring to find a way out of the pitiless struggle for daily bread. All of this number are not equally needy; all are evidently anxious to keep need from their door, either immediately or prospectively.

Would it not be equally profitable for the said committee to conduct an investigation into the cause or causes for unemployment? Only a superficial reasoner would suggest that war is the speculative mania that spread over Canada from 1905 to 1912 was the cause; or that over-production of wealth (?) was the cause. These things were and are still contributory to present conditions, but are as "drops in the bucket" in the real analysis.

Here is a marvellous thing: In Canada there are hundreds of thousands of willing workers, men, women and youth of all degrees, ready to exchange their labor for money or things. There are millions of acres of fertile land waiting to be cleared, ploughed and cultivated; mines of coal, ores and metals; forests of limitless extent; fisheries of untold and surpassing riches. The war raging in Europe has withdrawn not less than 20 millions of men from the world's producers of wealth, and consequently made an extraordinary demand for food products, especially in all the great centres of population.—The riches have been exaggerated.

Why is it, then, that there is a single person unemployed? Why is it that with such a prodigality of resources in Canada, with such potential riches lying all around (?) that men and women are already scraping for the chance of a day's work? Is there no cure for the frequently recurring periods of unemployment? Is the out-of-work society an incorporated body under the laws of the Dominion and the province and here to stay? Are our men of business, our scientists, our social reformers, or revolutionists, stricken dumb in the presence of this social phenomenon?

It is said that a test used to be employed in a hospital for the insane in order to discover the sanity or otherwise of patients. A large tub was placed under a water tap with the water turned on and a patient was instructed to bail the water out by means of a small cup. The mentally afflicted tried to do so at the cost of much labor, and failed. The wise ones turned the tap off, and quickly solved the difficulty.

The committee on unemployment are bailing out an ocean. They are doing much good, and every true citizen will rejoice in their self-sacrificing labor. Yet if their researches and investigations should lead them towards the discovery of a permanent cure, I hope they will publish the results for others to ponder over.

Mr. Editor, in your moments of philosophical sanity—if you have any—I wish you would investigate—yourself, slaying the path—a round table discussion, a symposium on this subject.

I again ask: Why is it that with such an imperative demand for the goods that need producing there are 500 producers in the city of Victoria alone not producing? Has religion no ray of light or wisdom ceased to be wise, or science ceased to teach? Why is it?

W. MARCHANT.

To Mr. W. Marchant I might reply that our "scientists" and "social reformers" are not stricken dumb, but have as yet no power to act. Only enough to make themselves heard.

H. PARNELL.

My trip of inspection and search for a suitable pre-emption duty took place, with discoveries as illustrated in the letters of that time.

I will dilate on the subject more fully at some later date. Suffice it for you just now that there is not very much land left for settlers, and what is left is situated in very unfavorable places.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

To the Editor: I have now inspected one of the situations in the Kamloops district which the government holds out as ready for settlers to pre-empt. There are about three such sites in the Kamloops district. The one I have looked over, being the nearest and most easily accessible, is capable of accommodating about a dozen settlers only. The other sites would accommodate many more, although it does not do any good to exaggerate the number of homesteads available, a great deal of land in British Columbia being incapable of supporting a very dense population.

The great drawback or hindrance to settlement is that the present government, whilst advertising very extravagantly, has not made the least attempt to open up or render these homestead sites accessible to the new settlers.

Several quarter sections in this locality have been surveyed and pre-empted and abandoned again several times by settlers who found it impossible to reside in a place only accessible over an almost impossible Indian trail, worse than a Swiss mule track. Before settlement can advance into these new regions it will be necessary to have a government which will make roads where they are required, instead of extravagant public works where they are of no use and never used, such as the wharf at Peddar Bay, at which no ship ever calls.

The situation and appearance of these new lands looks very attractive for residential and agricultural purposes, there being a number of pretty lakes, surrounded frequently by land ready for the plough, or capable of being very easily drained, which would increase the available acreage, although it would lessen the scenic appearance.

These sites are set in lightly timbered young forests, easily cleared, and affording timber of just the right thickness for building and making fences. Irrigation is not necessary, and the soil looks highly fertile.

The people in the Kamloops district appear to be united in their determination to uphold a Liberal at the polls, a Mr. Anderson, who seems to be the unanimously popular man in the district. They say they like a man of practical experience in local matters, and are looking forward to a strong opposition as the best means of keeping things in order and ushering in better times.

H. PARNELL.

To the Editor.—Whilst looking into the administration of the land policy as conducted by the present government, I inspected one of the sites where is situated a block of surveyed lands for the settler. Several of these quarter sections were attractive looking, although at a doubtful altitude, but the few which had been taken up by settlers had all been abandoned, one of them twice over, in the course of the last couple of years, owing to the failure of the government to put in the necessary road, for which the settlers appealed, and which they had been promised, and without which the place is practically inaccessible and impossible to live in.

Some half dozen settlers who wished to settle in this locality, above the road from Adams' lake to Louis creek, had to settle on land near Adams' lake, along the road to Adams' lake, where here where the greater part of the scandal comes in. On driving through this lightly timbered country anybody can see at a glance it is not timber land. Yet the government has tied up this location indefinitely, like so many others, in favor of some syndicate, and the settlers are not allowed to go ahead with their land clearing. Last year they had to unite in a law suit against the timber company, or to do themselves in a suit the company brought against them. The government named an expert, who deliberately sided in favor of the timber company, although by no stretch of the imagination could this land be classed as timber land. What is most required is a properly regulated land department to direct the land question along legitimate lines.

The maps which are at present being issued are not only inaccurate, but calculated to be highly misleading. The uninhabitable mountains are not indicated, except by the presence of rivers. The whole of the district is colored red, with the exception of the alienated lands and pre-emptions already taken up. The red colored parts are open to the pre-emptor; but as 99 per cent of the red colored parts are rocky mountains, the at first sight apparent abundance is found on closer inspection to be quite uncultivable mountain tops.

This I can vouch for with perfect sincerity, after touring about over a great part of the Kamloops district in search of land.

I am of the opinion that a government which advertises such gross misrepresentations as the phrase: "Homes for thousands of settlers," and the likes of this, is altogether too corrupt to be eligible in the future.

H. PARNELL.

LAND SPECULATION.

To the Editor.—In the course of investigating the land question I have run up against two specific cases of land grabbing for other than agricultural purposes, as provided by the Land act. It is always best to get down to specific cases, which one can prove up to the hilt, than to make exaggerated sweeping generalizations.

The Conservative member for Kamloops has got a square mile of the best land at the upper end of Adams' lake. This he is not using for agricultural purposes, but holding for sale. I drove through this land.

prepare for my next trip, I found a letter from an acquaintance of mine who is in the real-estate business himself, and has been kind enough to supply me with a lot of interesting information in the hope of getting me to buy, which hope I held out to him for the purpose of getting the information. His letter reads:

"I enclose sketch map of Mr. E. H. Pierce's land and description of same. He was the government inspector during the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and had his choice of location before the land grabbers arrived. I know Mr. Pearce very well and would believe anything he might say."

It does not take a very big stretch of the imagination to believe these details. The present government is all made up of officials of this type.

He availed himself of the opportunity which his official position gave him to locate a mile of the best land, at the expense of the people, and alienate it, not for agricultural purposes, but rather to extort money out of settlers arriving in the country.

A great many of the officials being of this type, under the present order of things, this partly accounts for the high flown advertising which was carried on by the government. These gentlemen desired to sell their land. The remedy would appear to be that these lands, not being used for agricultural purposes only, as provided by the Land act, but rather for land shark business, should be confiscated from their present owners and thrown open to pre-emption, not to mention the damages these people should be made to pay the country for holding up its development.

H. PARNELL.

Rocky Point, June 5.

From the "Colonist":

The criticisms of the Liberals with respect to land settlement were dealt with by Mr. Blakemore, who declared that, instead of there being no land available for the pre-emptor, there were, along the line of the Pacific Great Eastern and within the three mile limit, over 4,000,000 acres of good land awaiting settlement. Liberal criticism appeared to have paid chief attention to the land settlement, but a perusal of the report of the land settlement committee, submitted to the last legislature would, Mr. Blakemore asserted, show the utter fallacy of the attacks directed against the government.

Doubtful?

My reply, after a visit to Lillooet:

"LAND FOR SETTLERS."

To the Editor.—On my way to Lillooet I expected to see the hundreds of thousands of acres of land which the Colonist represents as being available for agriculture within the three-mile limit of the railway.

The Pacific Great Eastern runs from Squamish to Lillooet, and it serves no useful purpose to figure on its being extended much beyond this place for a long time, as the credit of the province has been impaired by the collapse of the hot air land boom, and further funds are not easily obtainable.

This is all the more probable inasmuch as previous moneys have been notoriously misapplied, a thing which is very conspicuous in the case of the C.N.R. This railway, which should link up the fertile valley of the North Thompson and much of the interior with the C.P.R. at Kamloops, has duplicated the track between Vancouver and Kamloops in a wasteful and useless manner, presenting the absurd spectacle of a second track on the other side of the river throughout a region which is already very amply and satisfactorily served by the C.P.R.

This useless bit of extravagance suggests the idea that the C.N.R. was not intended to serve any useful purpose to the province, but merely a big railway steal. The funds might just as well have been spent on laying steel where it is required.

To return, however, to Lillooet, there is nothing but steep and rocky mountains at either side of the railway all the way to Lillooet. The three-mile limit within which the Colonist represents hundreds of thousands of acres of agricultural land to be situated, would bring one just about half way up the mountains. How, it is that such howling falsehoods are still printed by your contemporary is hard to understand, in view of the fact that anybody can go into these regions and see for himself.

As regards the localities beyond Lillooet, they are as yet difficult and very costly to get into, the roads beyond 83-Mile House being reported in a terrible condition.

H. PARNELL.

Lillooet, June 25.

The Minister of Land's "report" is not likely to show a thing to be false which anyone can go and see for himself.

H. PARNELL.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

To the Editor.—In the course of looking into the land question along the Cariboo road, I came upon, at every turn, further striking evidence of the way the land policy has been administered.

One of the locations offered to pre-emptors, and described in the publications issued by the land office, lies in the somewhat elevated valley of Bridge creek, which is accessible from the Hundred Mile House over a very indifferent wagon road.

The evening before I drove into the Bridge Creek valley, I talked with the foreman of the Hundred Mile House, which belongs to the Marquis of Exeter, I was told, and is being used as a cattle ranch, which is the only purpose for which such land can be used owing to its elevated situation and the prevalence of fairly intense summer frosts. I was told that the Marquis of Exeter or his agents had looked over all the Bridge Creek valley several years ago and had bought up every inch of land out of which anything could be made by raising cattle. Then he purchased the Hundred Mile House, making a total of 6,000 acres.

The worthless land which remained at either side of the Bridge Creek valley was then surveyed into 160 acre lots for the pre-emptor.

How can people be expected to exist on 160 acres of valueless land if it takes 6,000 acres of the best land in that locality to keep the Marquis of Exeter?

The next morning I drove through this valley to near Camlin lake, and outside of the Marquis's ranch, which occupies the best part of the valley, there are only two other situations on which agriculture could be carried on. But these are both held by Indian reserves.

My driver, whilst giving me a lot of very informing information, made the remark that there was one thing the present government has done for the country, they have left absolutely nothing for the Liberals to grab, who are now coming into power. I was glad to hear the latter part of this remark, for I felt it to be about time some change was made.

He told me about other steers, such as an area of 36 square miles in the Nicola valley, which had been alienated by a group of four men, on the bogus power of attorney basis, and then sold to an English syndicate at a profit of several hundred per cent to the original malefactors, who have, like in many other cases, got clear with the cash proceeds of their steal, which makes it difficult to deal with the matter.

However, the land department must have been administered with considerable laxity to have closed their eyes to such transactions whilst continuing to advertise the land and opportunities for settlers long after all available land had been alienated in this way.

The way the system is working just now is that small settlers take up the inferior land around the big man's estate. They put in their time and money and, after cleaning a couple of acres nicely, they realize there is nothing in it. There is then nothing left for them at that stage but to sell to the big man, whose vast territory is thereby increased by another bit of improved land purchased for a song.

This system is actually being worked in the North Thompson valley, and the big rancher, who reproached about it simply says: "You cannot blame me, the government is giving me the opportunity to do it."

The system, whilst it still holds a couple of prospective victims for the Marquis of Exeter, in the Bridge Creek region, is not, however, attracting many victims at the present time, as it has run its day, and been exploded.

The land should obviously have been divided up into small sections in the case of the best lands, which have been alienated, and the balance of uncultivated mountain land as cattle ranges and should have been owned by the committee of settlers who should have occupied the best situations.

But of course the government was making money out of the sale of these lands, so it paid well not to be too careful as to how it was being disposed of.

A similar condition exists all along the Cariboo road, and anybody moving about in the interior of the province can see and hear all about it.

H. PARNELL.

Vancouver, June 14, 1915.

LAND PROBLEMS.

To the Editor.—A practical cattle farmer from the Cariboo visited me the other day at Rocky Point. Finding we had both come down from that region, we naturally got to discussing the land question in its bearing upon the parts of the country. The man, both intelligent and straightforward, having none of that deceitful craving to sell land about him which marks so many of the government school of advertisement.

I had just returned from looking over cattle ranches and conditions in those parts, and had been struck by the way a lot of cattle range had been surveyed up into quarter sections, out of which no settler could make a living. My visitor told me he had 1,000 acres of land and that it would be quite impossible for a settler to make a living on 160 acres in a remote and sparsely settled cattle country.

Many of the bona fide farmers have been badly hit by the government cutting up their cattle ranges into quarter sections for settlers. I met a man at Kamloops who had been driven off his ranch by surveyors cutting off his range and pasture land in this way. In the Cariboo district the cattle ranchers had to get over this source of trouble by making arrangements to lease the range they require, in order to preclude it being taken up by settlers.

My informant was of the opinion that all the disorder and mismanagement which has resulted from the land policy are due to incompetence on the part of the land department. The land speculator, on the other hand, has fared more happily under the management of the present government, as is apparent on all sides when touring the country.

By way of reply to some friends who have questioned me regarding the neighborhood of Lillooet itself, I might say that Lillooet and surroundings is a purely mining country. What land there is in the valley is dry, capable of producing sage brush, being in the dry belt. The mountains at either side and in all directions are precipitous and more or less arid and rocky. The cattle range country commences about 80 miles away from Lillooet, along the Cariboo road.

Whilst at Lillooet I enjoyed the advantage of having a highly intelligent miner take supper at my table one evening. He was not that class of character which advertises gross misrepresentations for the purpose of selling or "peddling" worthless claims. He afforded me a clear and truthful insight into conditions at Lillooet and neighborhood.

I have read the recent letters of "South African" and "Walter Foster" in your columns, and consider it obvious that "South African" has scored, as indeed will anyone who replies to those who try to uphold the present administration. A shipment of Celestials was admitted the other day for work at the canneries? What does Walter Foster say about that? Are Celestials more eligible for employment by the big interests of the land, than South African war veterans who may be in need? Perhaps the army veterans had better tramp it to the prairie!

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H. PARNELL.

Rocky Point, June 30.

Hotel Lotus, Vancouver, B. C.

June 14, 1915.

Dear Sir.—My land-visiting trip has taken me over the chief parts of the Kamloops and Lillooet districts, and it does not appear to me to be necessary to go much farther afield in the course of my researches.

There are a limited number of locations where land is open to pre-emption. These I visited. In the first case the land is situated up at a fairly elevated altitude in the mountains above the valley which connects Louis creek with Adams' lake. No road has been made into this situation, and the three or four settlers who attempted to settle there had to abandon their claims owing to the failure of the government to make a road. Further, the situation being elevated, has only been used as a trapping ground, even that having been abandoned a year ago owing to the scarcity of fur. It is no good for agriculture except for cattle, and cattle cannot be ranched on 160 acres. The Marquis of Exeter owns 4,000 acres of the best cattle-raising land in the Bridge Creek valley, so nobody could be expected to go in for cattle-raising on 160 acres only in an inaccessible situation.

I selected for my visits a number of the situations represented as the most attractive, in the government publications, and I saw a great range of these, the second location being above Mount Olie. Here the land was far worse as a cattle range, more elevated and much more inaccessible than that above Adams' lake. The way it has been subdivided into quarter sections, which are much too small to be of any use in such a situation, is most witness, having been done without the least regard for the natural configuration of the country. One boundary line passes along the side of a lake, but some five or ten yards away from it, giving the quarter section on the opposite bank a strip of land five yards wide on the other side of the lake, and at the same time cutting off his vis-a-vis from the use of the lake.

Of course, these lands are not inhabited, and the only settler who attempted to reside at Mahood lake soon committed suicide. It takes two or three days to get into the place, over a frightful trail, and one has to camp out several nights both ways, often with rain pattering down hard on the tent and everything wet and cold.

These expeditions into the wilds throughout the mainland proved very enlightening, as they confirmed what I have already said on this subject, and provided more details.

Adams' lake is 45 miles long, which takes about four hours in a launch. But first one has to cross Shuswap lake in a boat and drive for a couple of hours over an appalling wagon road, so that by the time one reaches the head of Adams' lake one has done a good day's travel.

The conditions in this situation are again a little different, in detail only, to the two last ones. A lumber company has removed practically all the present available timber of merchantable value from the broad valley which extends away from the head of the lake.

On driving into this region the first thing one learns is that Shaw, the member for Kamloops (who is now going to be replaced by a Liberal, Anderson) has got a square mile of the best land, running from mountain to mountain at the entrance to the valley. This he is holding, not for agricultural purposes only, as provided by the Land act, but to sell through the agency of some land-shark real estate firm, to some unfortunate land-seeker.

The next surprise is met on learning that the poverty-stricken looking pre-emptor to whom I paid 50 cents—a terrible dinner, chiefly as an act of commiseration, is in receipt of the magnificent sinecure of \$100 a month for doing nothing else than pursuing the squalid existence of a nature man in a tent, with the pretentious-sounding title of fire-warden, which occupation or vocation imposes no heavier duties on him than to dig over a few yards of his pre-emption with a spade, plant carrots and safely in it, and vote "Conservative" at the polls.

I learned that the leading part of the population of this region, numbering perhaps less than a dozen souls, are all fire-wardens, in receipt of the \$100 sinecure on the above-mentioned terms. There was, besides these, one trapper, trying to eke out an existence in the upper part of the valley.

There are several quarter sections in this locality, but the only rancher I saw who is not in receipt of a sinecure appears to have a little money which he is spending on improvements, and he probably intends to live on his place.

It was not very encouraging to hear one's driver tell one that it required a lot of capital to start a pre-emption in that locality, and that the poor-looking parties who were doing it were all in receipt of sinecures from the government of \$100 a month, for nothing.

Shaw, with a square mile of the best land in the valley, the others with hundred-dollar sinecures. I did not see what attraction there was for the ordinary settler, except the prospect of having to sell out, after putting a lot of time and money into improvements, sell for a song to one of these sinecured men who are hoarding their spoils of office to avail themselves of such opportunities. There are, of course, no markets at all for any produce grown, as the situation is quite outside the world and cost of transportation prohibitive. The cost of bringing supplies into this region is also very high, and the quality of the living is so poor that it deserves some sort of a sinecure (\$30 or \$40 a month and not \$100, which is most extravagant and exorbitant) to encourage anyone to live there as fire-warden, although the large number of fire-wardens being employed in a region from which all the merchantable timber has been removed, shows it to be for political rather than for economic reasons that these appointments are made.

If this practice is going to be continued during the next twenty years whilst the timber is growing again over these would-be pre-emptors, the timber will have cost several times what it is worth in fire-warden sinecures.

It would be worth a change of government if only to cut down or put a stop to expenditures of this sort.

In the North Thompson valley a couple of ingenious systems have been practiced, as also in other parts of the country, for exploiting the settlers. It was first put forward by the government pamphlets and other sources of information, that a huge return could be made from farms or holdings of all or any sizes, and that a first payment would suffice to purchase a home—the balance to be met out of the proceeds realized from the crop, after one, two and three years, in annual payments. Settlers took places on this basis and, after making improvements at their own expense, found it to be quite impossible to make the pretended returns out of the produce raised on the place. The landlord would then foreclose on the property, confiscating both the improvements as well as the first payment, and he would then actively set out again to secure another victim, from amongst the stream of settlers coming in during the boom resulting from the misleading advertising matter issued by the government. These settlers found themselves at the mercy of these sharks, all the agricultural land having been alienated before the inrush of settlers was set going. I saw a place, the "25-mile house," in the North Thompson valley, where this trick had been practiced on settlers some two or three times during the artificial boom, and the same landlord still holds it and has rented it to some Americans, failing to find any more victims after the collapse of the hot-air boom.

Another trick has been engineered in situations like the side valleys of the Cariboo road, and I will now describe one of the situations I looked over in the Lillooet district, before dilating upon this other method of exploitation: Lillooet is reached by a good day's journey from Vancouver by boat and train. From here a rough road takes one to the Cariboo wagon road and in another day one reaches the Hundred Mile House. It is up the Bridge Creek valley, which leads one down from this region towards the North Thompson, that is situated another section or region of surveyed lands for the pre-emptor. Here again remarkable conditions are met with. The Marquis of Exeter has purchased all the good land which could be of any use for cattle raising in this locality, and also the Hundred Mile House. They tell me he has 6,000 acres which represents all the available land in a region which is in itself none too extensive.

The inferior land, which he disdained to take up, has been cut-up into 160-acre lots for the pre-emptor. It seems rather presumptuous to expect settlers arriving from Europe to be able to live on 160 acres of inferior land in a locality where it takes 6,000 acres of the best land to keep the Marquis of Exeter. I do not say the Marquis got them by fraud. As well as I could gather, he bought out the old-timers who had taken up all the good locations long ago. But what I do wish to say is that under those circumstances the government should not have advertised the country in the way it did.

Of course, no intelligent or self-respecting person would settle on 160 acres of useless land and improve it, putting his time and money into it, only to have to sell out in the course of time, when his resources were at an end, for a song, to the Marquis of Exeter, who thus would get an additional bit of improved land for next to nothing from time to time. In fact, this is just the way these big estates are built up. There are two or three prospective victims for the Marquis of Exeter in that location, and in the North Thompson valley I was told of a big rancher, who, whenever anybody reproaches him with swallowing up all the small men who settled in his vicinity, simply says: "You cannot blame me for it. The government gives me the opportunity to do it." The agri-

this locality, but the only rancher I saw who is not in receipt of a sinecure appears to have a little money which

cultural credit act, if it is brought into existence in this country, as things are at present, will benefit only the big estate owners.

At the present time travel is safe and not unpleasant except over the C.N.R., which is being run by a most disagreeable train conductor.

The people of the province are well behaved and there is a total absence of drunkenness and boozing even in the most remote places.

As regards the internment of Germans, what I wrote so often on that subject, to various quarters, has turned out to be quite correct, although no notice was taken of my letters.

If these Germans had been rounded up long ago there would have been none of the riots in Victoria which have saddled the Dominion government with claims for compensation of many thousands of dollars.

How much better it would have been if they had been promptly interned and their property sold by public auction. It only shows how much the government is mismanaging things, and how little they are in sympathy with the wishes of the people.

Why the damage done represents several people's fortunes, all lost to the country through the sheer piggishness of the administration. I do not hesitate to say this, because it is the truth.

As for the land policy, the attempts to start up for, to abet and encourage a variety of practices and procedures which are not all right, and to persist in same, are most objectionable.

Yours truly, H. PARNELL.

I have just glanced over the publication by Mr. Cotsworth, known as the "Crisis in B. C." and, after touring a great part of the province, notably the most important districts, I can honestly declare that the remarks on pages 3 and 4 of this pamphlet are in general absolutely correct.

How correct they are can only be fully realized by touring the province on a trip of investigation, with a map in one's hands, or a set of the maps issued by the land department.

I can sincerely declare both the statements as well as the maps issued by the Minister of Lands to be false and highly untruthful and misleading.

He has perverted the purpose of his department for the purpose of boosting his government in the most invidious way, and favoring sharks, and the party funds probably also.

I can vouch for the truth of the statements regarding the land scandals, described on pages 3 and 4 of "The Crisis in B. C." and all the other statements in the book which I have glanced through, appear to me to be highly probable to be the truth.

The magnitude of the scandal, due to the fraudulent advertising, is absolutely astounding.

I am prepared to support the statements of Mr. Cotsworth as regards pages 3 and 4 of the pamphlet. His statements can, therefore, hardly be called "unsubstantiated" any more, as the Hon. W. R. Ross would have us believe them to be. They are further more supported by fact.

"THE CRISIS IN B. C."

The Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands, Victoria, B. C.

My attention has been called to your letter dated 13th May to the Rev. A. E. Cooke, wherein you make the following unjust accusation against me:

(1) "Your union, willingly or otherwise, has been induced to enter upon a campaign of libel and false witness against members of the government, as well as members of the civil service upon the unsubstantiated statements of Mr. Moses E. Cotsworth."

(2) "In view of Mr. Moses E. Cotsworth's statement that he secured the information (re arrears owing for land sales) contained in the return long afterwards by rifling the cupboard of the clerk of the legislative assembly," etc.

As I know these statements to be false and believe you fully know that they are untrue, I hereby challenge you to either prove or retract them. The manifest rancor of your letter indicates that if you could by any means collect evidence that I had "rifled" the cupboard of the law would have been ruthlessly applied against me with all possible speed.

You have phoned (or at least should have phoned) to the clerk, who would have told you that I applied to him to see the return which he showed me, as he was in duty bound to do. I exercised that public right frankly without any "rifling," whereas the word "rifling" you so deliberately use means "the act of plundering or pilaging" you wrongly try to make citizens believe I perpetrated.

The fact your government has to explain is the suppression of the figures for those arrears from the public accounts and the "votes and proceedings" as well as the sessional papers and journals of the assembly, where citizens have a right to expect them—and not have to waste time hunting up the files of newspapers.

You know how that little "printing committee" of three worked the trick, by leaving out the five lines of figures, as reprinted on page 24 of "The Crisis in B. C."

As one who has earnestly striven during the last seven years to advance the civil service above the intrigues of party patronage and well knows the merits of a provincial civil service, I am sure that I sincerely regret, I enter this public protest against your statement as to fall witness against them, by sending copies of this letter to the press—and will welcome the consensus of civil service opinion concerning my efforts.

When you have honorably disposed of your detractions and purged your government of the vast number of fraudulent "powers of attorney" by which vast areas of British Columbia lands have been secured contrary to the judgments of the supreme court of British Columbia and Canada, I may be able to respect you more.

MOSES E. COTSWORTH.

New Westminster, May 21. Mr. Wingate White, of Cobble Hill, has got the whole question sized up

nely. I append two of his most able letters.

A PARTY TRUCE.

To the Editor.—The Conservatives in this province, at least in the country districts on the island, are sheltering themselves under a party truce. Since Mr. Cotsworth's revelations came out this is undoubtedly very convenient, but when the party excuses itself from defending its leaders from the charges contained in the pamphlet, "The Crisis in B. C.," as has occurred in this district, on the excuse that there should be a truce in war time, I feel that it is time to utter a protest.

The pamphlet in question deliberately accuses the present government of suppressing the evidence of royal commissions, of misrepresenting the public accounts, of alienating the resources of the country to Americans and alien enemies, and of having plunged the province into a welter of bankruptcy from which it will be almost an impossible task to extract it. The pamphlet demands a judicial commission to inquire into the whole administration.

There can be no political truce between honest men and the present party in power until the present government is made to stand on its trial.

A man accused of crime is not permitted to go scot free because a war happens to be on, and the present cabinet in this province are accused of dishonesty and abuse of the constitution.

We will not be helping the empire in the great struggle by letting our affairs here go to wreck and ruin. Matters have gone far enough God knows, and not a minute must be wasted in trying to get our house in order, if indeed it be not too late. A bankrupt and ruined province will only be a drag on the empire that needs all her resources.

H. B. WINGATE WHITE.

Cobble Hill, June 11.

AT CROSS PURPOSES.

To the Editor.—Your esteemed, though lately less imperious, yet not less "imperial" morning contemporary disgorged its editorial page yesterday by the publication of an editorial under the caption "Pre-emptors," in which reference was made to the throwing open of Malcolm Island to pre-emption and stating that "hardly anyone thought it worth while to apply for land."

Following this your contemporary reverts to an hostile criticism offered by an opposition paper, and says: "We have forgotten the language employed by our contemporary, but that is not material, because we are not going to reply specifically to what it said, but only to make a few general observations on the subject of pre-emption generally."

That is an old trick—how many years old?—of your contemporary. It seldom or never deals with "specific" statements or criticism made by opposition papers, but contents itself, generally, with a "few general observations."

Putting its text far down in its editorial your contemporary says: "We have sometimes thought that the pre-emption system, as applied to British Columbia is very satisfactory," but evidently meaning "un"-satisfactory, for it goes on to say: "Theoretically it looks well on paper and sounds well in speech, but it has undoubtedly failed to lead to the settlement of the province as was anticipated."

It goes on to tell that out of 484 lots of land offered for pre-emption on May 18 only 119 lots were applied for, and "the land was all surveyed and leaflets sent by the land department and nothing was left undone that could be done to give land seekers the information they might require."

And the morning paper goes on to say that out of a total of 469 lots on Malcolm Island, on the south fork of the Fraser and on Canoe rivers, "only twelve were taken, of which six were on Malcolm Island."

Then comes its inevitable deduction in which it declares that "it seems evident that there will have to be a new departure if the country is to be settled by settlers as it ought to be."

Why I quote these summarized excerpts from the editorial in question is to show you and the public, through your excellent and popular medium for the transfusion of truth, that the government organ-in-chief and the government platform near-operators are working at cross purposes. Beginning with a year and a half ago, Hon. Wm. R. Ross, the incompetent minister of land in the provincial government, made his "absolute and unanswerable defence of the policy of the government—when the inefficient land settlement policy of the government was criticized by the opposition—to state that "within the last four years" not less than 50,000 people had been settled upon the crown lands of the province under the pre-emption laws and their praiseworthy application by the aforesaid Mr. Ross. Since that time these multitudinous figures have been considerably amplified and on the floor of the legislature at the last session Hon. Mr. Ross reiterated his fabrications of fancy as to the vast number of people who had settled upon crown lands under the pre-emption laws. He even anticipated that the number would be hugely increased within the period of the early future.

Mr. Ross and Mr. Bowser both made their individual boast that the pre-emption laws were absolutely satisfactory, not only in "theory" but in their results. Not only did they "look good on paper, sound well in speeches" and the like, but they had made good. Now your contemporary says they "have undoubtedly failed," etc.

Did it ever occur to your obtuse contemporary that the explanation of this "failure" is easily made? If it never did, let me tell it through your valuable medium. The reason there have been no more numerous applications for pre-emption under the laws of this province is entirely traceable to the northward, wrongful and undoubtedly criminal, speculative policy pursued by the McBride-Bowser administration ever since Mr. Bowser declared on the floor of parliament in 1907 that "we must give the speculator a chance."

Lured to this province by the specious advertising of the government bureau, and by other agencies that spent every

waking hour in flattering the government in their laudations of the government land policy—and who now have entered into their reward—thousands of would-be settlers, bona fide settlers, come to this province with money and price to settle upon these lands. Arrived here they were told to "find what they wanted," and when they had found it, at great cost to themselves, having returned to make their applications for desirable lands, they discovered (a) the lands are held under coal licenses, (b) the lands are reserved under timber licenses, (c) application to purchase these lands has been made already, (d) the lands are under reserve.

Streams of these would-be settlers came, they saw, they went away disgusted, they spread an evil name abroad, they gave the government of the province—and, unfortunately, the province itself—a black eye, and they successfully advertised British Columbia as a land of "piracy" in which the best of land resources had been alienated to foreigners of the speculative class, and they absolutely dammed up every channel of interest through which immigration might now be induced to come to this country.

Let the blame for the disastrous and mournful conditions which the Colonist laments be placed where it belongs, and that undoubtedly is upon the shoulders of the men who have driven out of the country every would-be settler who would have made a good citizen, helped in the increase of marvellously fecund production, increased the commercial demands of the country and settled a family of young hopefuls upon our soil to become native sons and daughters. It is a shame to place the blame for land administration upon a law, which, with a few modifications, might be made the means of settling up this country "as it ought to be."

Admitting that there will have to be a "new departure" in this country in respect of means to the end of land settlement, your contemporary says: "Just in what direction this departure will be we of course do not know."

Exactly. It does not know. Neither does the government, which it has served with such fulsome and well-paid-for sycophancy for twelve or thirteen years, know. The government of this province is absolutely incapable of devising an efficient and successful policy of land settlement, and though we have had the "last word" in "perfect" legislation from year to year, the chief government organ vehemently confesses that all has been "failure."

So it will continue to be until the province witnesses a change of government, displaces the marauders who have despoiled the country and puts in their places honest men who are capable of initiating and carrying to cap and successful administration the "new departure" which the Colonist says must take place.

July 9, 1915. B. W. W.

In the next letter Mr. Marchant presents as the subject from the point of view of extreme socialism.

It is, however, a moot point whether man should not own the bit of land he lives on.

But I do not think there could be any doubt as to whether advertising matter, of a grossly untruthful and misleading nature, should be deliberately issued wholesale by one of the leading ministers, backed up by a grant out of the provincial exchequer by the premier, for the purpose of luring in a stream of settlers to be hospitably received by land sharks who have previously been allowed to "alienate, in huge tracts, everything which was not already occupied by bona fide agriculturists."

I append Mr. Marchant's letter, which is to appear in full, in spite of the fact that I have struck through the latter parts of the letter, where it merges through the moot points of socialism towards its fallacies. But the first half of "socialism" is undoubtedly all right.

On perusing his letter again, I agree with most of it.

the same right of private ownership that justly attaches to things produced by labor, is to impair and deny the true rights of property. For a man who out of the proceeds of his labor is obliged to pay another man for the use of ocean or air or sunshine or soil, all of which are to men involved in the single term land, is in this deprived of his rightful property and thus robbed.

"As to the use of land, we hold: The right of ownership that justly attaches to things produced by labor. There may attach to land a right of possession. God has not granted the earth to mankind in general in the sense that all without distinction can deal with it as they please, and regulations necessary for its best use may be fixed by human laws. But such regulations must conform to the moral law—must secure to all equal participation in the advantages of God's general bounty."

The first half and the latter quarter of "South African's" letter, which follows, I endorse.

But the remedy he suggests would be far too special and limited in scope to provide relief for more than a small fraction of the unemployed, even if the funds he alludes to were there.

But why do they keep closing down on the half-finished railways? Is it not because they cannot get funds?

What did Sir Richard go to New York, London and Paris to get, and what did he return without?

Provincial credit, smashed by the land shark scandals, will first have to be re-established, to say nothing of the difficulties in the money market, which are now aggravated by the war.

But South African has just cause for complaint against the way things are being run.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

To the Editor.—Can I beg a little of your space to explain a partial remedy to this disease that is afflicting the province? There are all sorts of remedies being applied at this moment to cope with the problem, but until we get down to the cause we can easily expect that unemployment will become more acute in the future, which will indirectly affect all classes. We have the natural resources in this province in abundance, and with very good reason. The thing is a scandal.

And as the writer has, during the past seventeen years, traveled very considerably over the province, not confining himself to the beaten tracks, the following statement may receive some consideration by that portion of the public who are not blinded by prejudice or self interest.

Go ahead! H. PARNELL.

In the first place it is well to bear in mind that, as compared with the prairie provinces, British Columbia cannot be recognized altogether as an agricultural country.

I should think not! Anybody can see it is not. But why does the land department advertise millions of acres of free surveyed lands along the railways?

These remarks by Wm. M. Brewer do not in any way go to defend the present government. They only condemn it all the more.

At the same time there is, if properly cultivated, sufficient arable land to produce enough farm products of practically every variety and quantity as to place the province in an independent position, to supply the needs of a vastly greater population and beyond the necessity of importing.

Probably there is, but whatever of it is not already being fully exploited by competent farmers is being held by land sharks at most mercilessly exorbitant prices and profits, in the hope of extorting the utmost amount of money out of settlers arriving in the country usually as a result of the grossly misleading advertising.

H. PARNELL.

The degree of success which has been accomplished by some of the pioneers in the North Thompson, Salmon River, Upper Lillooet, Fraser and other valleys, being fully exploited by competent farmers is being held by land sharks at most mercilessly exorbitant prices and profits, in the hope of extorting the utmost amount of money out of settlers arriving in the country usually as a result of the grossly misleading advertising.

Undoubtedly. But these pioneers had every encouragement. They got the best locations and have been in occupation of them for as much as two generations in some cases. The last of the suitable lands for farming was disposed of upwards of five years ago, since which time there has been nothing which could be made profitable.

H. PARNELL.

As most of the criticism has been levelled at the sections of the province traversed by the Grand Trunk Pacific, Canadian Northern and Pacific Great Eastern railways the writer will confine his remarks to those portions.

Starting with the G.T.P.R. and considering that from its ocean terminus at Hazelton, a distance of approximately 100 miles, along the valley of the Skeena River, one finds the valley fairly heavily timbered, and that the choicest portions were occupied several years ago by such pioneers as Thornhill, Stewart, Kendall and others, to say nothing of the numerous Indian reserves, and as these choice spots were none too numerous, it stands to reason that the pioneers and the Indians secured the best locations, and as most of the white men were engaged in cutting wood for the stern-wheel steamers that plied the Skeena, they naturally settled along the river front, and did not consider there was any necessity to select land heavily timbered at a distance back from the river in order that some pre-emptor could come in after the completion of a railway and secure the choicest land. The majority of the pioneers settled along the Skeena about twenty years ago, but since the G.T.P.R. has been under construction a large number of pre-emptors have secured homesteads, and as each one selected the best he could find, naturally the choicest spots close to the river that are vacant are few and far between. Why does the government not say so?

The Skeena Valley proper does not contain a very large proportion of the arable land in that section of the province, in fact the valleys situated at right angles to the railway, such as the Kitsuungallum, Lakeise, Zymoets, Kitwanga and other smaller ones, contain a very much larger acreage of good land, on which there are many

opportunities for settlers to locate, although during the past few years a large number of pre-emptors have been recorded, and only last year the writer saw several pre-emptors, who had secured locations as late as 1914, but naturally each one had to go a little farther back than his predecessor, and it is certain that those who arrive in the future will find good land scarcer year by year, but this is not because all the good land is held by speculators, unless every settler who has acquired land in the past is considered to be a speculator.

Just so! It is because all the agricultural land possible of access has been taken up over five years ago, and what little is left is merely cattle range, and is so remote or inaccessible that it cannot be farmed except in areas of upwards of 1,000 acres and as cattle ranches only.

This proves the assertions of the land department to be utterly false.

H. PARNELL.

Of course, the farther up the valleys the landseeker goes, the greater is the distance from the railway, which crosses each valley near its junction with the Skeena, and the only possible arrangement that can be made to bring every settler within easy access of the railroad has been carried out by the government by constructing good wagon roads up each one of the valleys referred to.

Yes, but this is exactly what the government fails or has failed to do. Many settlers have had to abandon their pre-emptions again, owing to no road being made, in spite of their requests.

H. PARNELL.

Practically the same argument holds good with regard to the line of the C.N.P.R., but there is another factor to be considered in connection with that road, which is that along the Fraser Valley this road is within the boundaries of the railroad belt administered by the Dominion government, and the land suitable for farming purposes has been settled on several years ago. For a considerable distance up the valley of the North Thompson the land is within the same reserved boundaries, but beyond those limits the writer, in 1912, met several new settlers who had recorded pre-emptions and were starting to improve the homesteads they had acquired.

But this does not mean they will prove profitable. Many inexperienced people rely on the misrepresentations issued by the land department, but to their ultimate cost.

H. PARNELL.

Many of these pre-emptors had secured river frontage, and many others had followed the example of such pioneers as Aleck McLean and had taken up land in some of the valleys extending at right angles to the river, such as the Louis, Barrier, Joseph and Clearwater, at varying distances from the line of the railroad.

The Louis, Barrier, etc., rivers are already fully occupied. The Clearwater is fully occupied, as far as it is accessible. But there is much land up it which will be no good except as cattle range, owing to its inaccessibility.

H. PARNELL.

By pursuing this course the settler is able not only to secure as good land, but also an opportunity to obtain water for irrigating purposes, which is an advantage to be desired in that part of the province.

This does not follow. As a matter of fact he will not be able to secure a suitable location under present conditions.

H. PARNELL.

So far as regards the land adjacent to the P.G.E.R., the writer, as far back as 1898, traveled through that section from Hoye Sound to Lillooet via the old trail, and found at that time that most of the best land along the Skeena, Upper Lillooet, and Bridge River valleys had been settled on, including the Pemberton Meadows, outside of the Indian reserves. The Fraser valley, both above and below the town of Lillooet, was also well settled up at that time, as well as portions of the valley of the north fork of the Bridge river. The greater portion of the last-mentioned, though, is in an Indian reserve.

WM. M. BREWER.

Victoria, April 9, 1915.

Exactly. They had all been occupied and settled years ago, as much as 16 years ago, and the administrative statements regarding thousands of acres for settlers within the three-mile limit of the railway is the grossest fallacy.

H. PARNELL.

Says our morning contemporary: "We have on one occasion at least said that there is not much that a government can do to assist the individual farmer. This statement has been criticized, but it is absolutely true." Then it goes on to say with that refreshing inconsequentiality so familiar to those who endeavor to grasp its peculiar logic: "All that a government can hope to do is to make the work a little easier for him. This can be done by providing facilities for transportation."

We have already seen how hopelessly the government has failed in this respect, as regards roads and railways, and the big mistakes made in railway construction. Vide previous articles.

H. PARNELL.

"By assisting in the improvement of live stock." Vide Price Ellison.

H. PARNELL.

"By advertising the products of the country," such as salmon, which is canned in B. C. by Celestials, and advertised by the efforts of the premier in London and Paris, at the respective war offices.

H. PARNELL.

"By encouraging co-operation," as seen in the fruitless attempts to provide any sort of co-operation at the meetings which the farmers' institute held together, which began well, but ended in the election of a private caucus and the exclusion of the rest of the participants at the first meeting. Results conspicuous by their absence.

"By affording education on farming matters." This brings us to the mysterious "experimental farm" at the 165-Mile House on the Cariboo road. On the map this educational or "educative" establishment is represented by a huge government reserve of, if I remember right, something like 35 square miles

of the choicest land along the Cariboo road, including much of the Bridge Creek valley. It occupies all the area between the 100-mile and the 165-mile houses, and includes the 105-mile establishment. This establishment alone would call for a special investigation to ascertain its bona fides.

The herds of cattle which are represented to be grazing on the Marquis of Exeter's land, but which, according to the map would be on the "mystery reserve" or "reserved mystery," can usually be seen along the fence which separates the domain of the 165-mile house, keeping company with the herd of that establishment on the other side of the fence. That is to say that both herds are supposed to be on the government reserve, but are separated by a fence.

One herd is supposed to belong to the 100-mile house, which is owned by the Marquis of Exeter, I was told. Yet it is all marked as within that huge "government reserve."

The owner of the 105-mile house is described as a "government man," and when I inspected the so-called "experimental farm" he appeared to be busy tearing up every trace of this year's crop with the plough, a mysterious form of summer fallowing. He was even tearing up the road from Bridge Creek, and we had difficulty in driving the car over the furrows.

He obviously realizes the game is up and appears to wish to leave no trace of any results of his agricultural "experiments" for his successor.

H. PARNELL.

"And last, but not least, by providing reasonable agricultural credits on terms that will not be onerous."

But they cannot get the funds for this purpose under the circumstances. The land question must be regulated first and the land scandals also.

H. PARNELL.

I will now append a copy of a report I sent to other parts on this subject: Leland Hotel, Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada, May 22nd, 1915.

Dear Sir,—There is much to be said about this province and the actual conditions of things here, which may be of interest to intending settlers.

Some six or seven years ago all the available agricultural land in the province was taken up.

This is particularly the case as regards all lands situated anywhere within access of any of the railways which were projected at that time, and the other lands, such as remain vacant today, can only be described as grazing lands for stock during the summer season. They are quite inaccessible for settlement, the provincial government having made no attempt to build roads through these elevated mountain regions, which the province is still holding out as a bait to lure intending settlers, with their money, into the country. Before railway construction was started all the available agricultural lands were occupied and taken up by two classes of people.

These were to a certain extent bona fide farmers, who have now got many very attractively situated and pretty as well as prosperous farms.

The other class of people were chiefly members of the Conservative party, who, being in the know regarding the projected railway schemes, took up as much land as they possibly could, in many cases in violation of the provisions of the land act. This they had no intention of homesteading or farming, but simply to sell again at the highest price obtainable as soon as the opportunity offered itself.

At this stage the government started its advertising campaign in Europe, issuing volumes of grossly misleading matter, for the purpose of creating a land boom. Settlers duly came in, and finding no inhabitable land available, had to purchase from these land sharks. Prices went all the way up to the most absurd figures, and the area of land sold at each deal dwindled down to small lots of 40 by 60 feet.

A large class of real estate agents sprang up, which, together with the land sharks, flourished temporarily, at the expense of the incoming settlers. Still the government continued to advertise the province, claiming the most exaggerated merits for the country and itself, most of them fallacies.

Numerous business houses were misled during the fantastic boom which resulted into unduly enlarging their establishments. Speculation and credit were rampant throughout the whole fabric. Even the wisest heads found difficulty in remaining unaffected by the general mania.

Nefarious credit systems were devised by the real estate fraternity to still further facilitate the handling and activity in land speculation.

But in 1912 things reached a climax. Country building lots had reached a figure equal to the price of a similar lot in any European country, plus a good house on it, whilst farm lands and every description of farm was selling to the believing settler for prices which would have been prohibitive to Rockfeller if he had had to be paid in full at the start. There came a period of standstill, followed by a long era of collapse, like the bursting of the South Sea Bubble. Brazen and unshaken by the spectacle of the all round ruin they had wrought, the Conservative government continued to advertise its gross misrepresentations as before.

Disatisfaction grew, however, amongst the people of the province and the administration was prorogued. We are now expecting the elections to take place in the near future.

I will quote some of the grossly misleading fallacies at present being advertised, in order to warn intending settlers regarding the conditions they must expect to find:

"Room for thousands along the railways."

There is not an inch of land capable of being farmed along the railways or anywhere within access from them which has not already been taken up by bona fide farmers or by land sharks.

"Homes await settlers" is another fallacy. Nothing but wild and timbered lands.

"Free surveyed lands." There are no free lands, although a few sections of

(Continued on page 13)

(AdvL.)

MEN--

Smart New Clothes and Furnishings at Reasonable Prices for the Week-End

To-morrow will see some heavy selling at this popular shop for men. We have recently added many of the very latest in Clothing and Furnishings to our already large stock, and every one is marked at a very reasonable price.



NEW SHIRTS, \$1.50
A swell shirt at an easy price. Hairline stripe effects in black and white, blue and white, and pink and white, with collars to match.

BLUE SERGES AT \$18.75
An unusually low price for new smart staple Blue Serge Suits. Worth more than ever under prevailing conditions. A real bargain.

STRAW HATS AT \$2.50
New blocks in fine Sennits and Splits. High-class Hats these, and really very cheap.

NIFTY NECKWEAR AT 75c
New styles showing the wide flowing end and the two-inch crossbar stripe. All the latest shades.

ODD SUITS AT \$11.75
A clearance of a few odd lines in all sizes; every one a first-class Suit but from broken lines. A great chance to save money on good clothes.

SILK HOSE AT 50c
Holeproof guaranteed Hose, in excellent quality silk; all shades.

THE SHOP WHERE MEN ARE SATISFIED



645-7
Yates
Street

"You'll
Like Our
Clothes"
—Rgd.

Formerly Fitzpatrick & O'Connell.

SPORTING NEWS

O'LEARY WILL NOT TALK FIGHT

WILLARD AND COFFEY MATCHED

Bayley Cannot Secure Bout With Title Aspirant; Big Purse for Heavyweights

While Johnny O'Leary is not showing any particular hurry to sign up with Joe Bayley for a title bout, he continues to claim the championship. Bayley has offered to meet O'Leary in any town that the latter chooses, and also to put up a side bet, but he has heard nothing from the Seattle lightweight. Bayley was signed up to meet Sammy Good, but this bout did not materialize.

The Victoria lightweight figures on resting up until the fall, when he will go right after the lightweights who persist in shoving forward their title claims. He may secure a bout with Frankie Burns, should the latter come north as stated. Bayley is anxious to fight around Victoria if a bout can be secured, but unless the inducements are very flattering he will not sign up until the fall, in order to give his battered hands a real good rest.

"If the world has not come to an end by Labor day and Tom Jones is kind enough to allow his meal ticket to get a little fresh air, Jess Willard will appear in a real boxing exhibition at the Brighton Beach racetrack on Labor day. Harry Pollok, who controls the pugilistic al fresco privileges of Brighton Beach, expects to stage the big ten-round battle between the heavyweight champion and Jim Coffey, the Dublin giant.

The conservative and modest managers interested in this proposed bout predict that the gate receipts will easily reach \$100,000. This sum is just as

easy to write as a dollar-eighty, so it is no physical effort for us to agree with them," says "Rube" Goldberg.

"If Coffey keeps moving at his present clip and is fortunate enough to avoid coming into contact with the pill-dispenser there is no doubt that a bout between him and Willard will be a tremendous attraction.

"Jim feels in his heart he can defeat the new champion," said Billy Gibson, as he eyed his ward with love and admiration. "Coffey showed he could take a punch and keep his head in the second round of his fight with Reich. The punch he received on the jaw would have put another man out for an hour. The result of the fight proved Coffey to be a great fighter with a level head.

"Unlike Willard, Coffey fought his way to the top by slow stages. He has met everybody in sight and come out ahead of the procession. While we do not want to give Willard all the money in sight, the financial end at present is secondary.

"Above all things Coffey wants to get a chance at the title. He will allow nothing to stand in his way if Willard expresses a willingness to meet him in a ten-round bout Labor day.

"Although the distance is short and the difficulty of putting Willard away in ten rounds is great, Jim will put up such a good battle that Willard will not be able to refuse to meet him in a longer fight and still keep his self-respect."

ENTRIES CLOSE TO-NIGHT.
Secretary Foulkes, of the Victoria Tennis club, announces that entries for the club handicaps will close to-night. The handicaps start to-morrow, and will continue all next week.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE



SID THOMAS

The former local football star who joined the 45th battalion, which is now in England. Thomas was one of the best known local footballers, having played with the Victoria pro. team. Later he was a member of the North Ward and Civic Service teams.

MANN CUP HISTORY IN TABULAR FORM

- 1910—Cup presented for competition among amateur clubs of Canada by Sir Donald Mann, and given to Young Toronto to defend. Young Toronto defeated Vancouver A. C., 8-5. Only one match played on first eastern trip of V. A. C. team.
- 1911—Vancouver A. C. defeated Young Toronto, 7-2 and 2-1.
- 1912—Vancouver A. C. defeated Winnipeg, 29-5 and 18-1.
- 1913—Vancouver A. C. defeated St. Catharines, 17-0 and 17-1.
- 1914—Vancouver A. C. defeated Armstrong 15-3 and 9-1.
- 1915—Vancouver A. C. defeated Calgary, 18-0 and 9-2.
- 1916—Vancouver A. C. defeated Armstrong, 12-5 and 9-6.
- 1917—Vancouver A. C. defeated Brampton. First game, Brampton won, 5-4; second game Vancouver won, 6-2, winning the round, 10-7. Trustee questioned status of Vancouver player and ordered return of cup. Trophy awarded to Calgary Chinooks by Joe Lally, but is still held on the coast.
- 1918—New Westminster wins coast championship and cup?

STARS TO RACE.

Peoria, Ill., July 23.—Illinois representatives of the contest board of the Automobile association yesterday issued a sanction to the Chicago motor speedway for a match automobile race between Dario Resta, winner of the first annual automobile derby at Chicago in June; Ralph De Palma, winner of the 1915 Indianapolis 500-mile sweepstakes race, and Barney Oldfield, the noted California driver. The race will be held August 7, at Chicago. The race will be over a distance of 100 miles, for a purse of \$2,500.

M. B. "Imperial" Lager Beer, pints, 3 for 25c.

BUTLER'S MISCE

BEAT AL. BONNER

Seattle Lucky to Continue Winning Streak With Only Three Hits Off Leaf's Twirler

Seattle, July 23.—Playing fast and furious behind the steady and effective pitching of Bill Rose, the pride of Stanwood, Seattle won their fourteenth consecutive victory yesterday afternoon. The Victoria Maple Leafs were their victims, and the score was 2 to 1.

Incidental to a continuation of the local club's sensational winning spurt, Rose chalked up his seventh consecutive victory. Bill had everything yesterday and worked like a Trojan, but at the same time Al Bonner was even better and if the break had not been with our pet the Maple Leafs would have won the game.

Seattle scored two runs, which proved sufficient to win the fast and furious conflict, but neither of them were earned off Bonner. Victoria scored but one tally, but that was earned.

Seattle collected only three bingles in the entire nine innings, a single by Shaw in period No. 1, a double by Brooks in the second and a scratch single by Morse in the seventh. Only one of Seattle's hits counted in the run-getting, but it hooked up nicely with a pass to Guigi and Butler's error. Cut out Butler's error, when Brooks was on third and Guigi on second with two out, and Seattle would not have scored on Bonner.

The Leafs lost an opportunity to tie the score in the seventh, when Kaylor interfered with Hap Morse as he swung to complete a close double play. Kaylor brushed the ball from Hap's hand. McGreevy did not hesitate to call the side out. A run was crossing the plate at the time.

Vancouver, B. C., July 23.—When Fitzsimmons made a bad peg and an error in the sixth inning, allowing Spokane to tie the score, it paved the way for a win by the Indians over Vancouver by a score of 7 to 6.

Score— R. H. E.
Vancouver 6 11 3
Spokane 7 11 3
Batteries—Arlett and Brotten; Noyes and Brennegan.

Tacoma, July 23.—Making 22 hits and as many runs off Hughes and McQuarry, Tacoma had little trouble in defeating Aberdeen this evening. Hard-hitting featured the work of the batsmen of both teams, although the larger number of safe drives gave Tacoma its heavy score.

Score— R. H. E.
Aberdeen 4 8 8
Tacoma 22 22 6
Batteries—Hughes, McQuarry and Vance; McGinnity and Stevens.

OAKLAND RECORD BREAKER STOPPED

Jack Ness Hit Safely in Forty-nine Consecutive Games; McMullin Badly Spiked

Los Angeles, July 23.—Jack Ness, Oakland first baseman who has a record of hitting safely in forty-nine consecutive games, failed yesterday to get a hit in the game with Vernon, Art Fromme, pitcher for the Tigers, broke Ness' record-breaking streak, which surpasses Ty Cobb's record of forty games.

Oakland, Cal., July 23.—Second baseman Fred McMullin, of the Los Angeles Coast League team was spiked accidentally yesterday by "Biff" Schaller, of the San Francisco club, when the latter slid into second base in the fourth inning of the game here.

McMullin was taken to the hospital and it is said he may be out of the game for the season.

Auburn, N. Y., July 23.—John H. Farrell, secretary of the National Association of Professional Baseball leagues, announced that all optional agreements must be executed on or before August 15, the sale or release of the services of a player by a national association club after August 26 is prohibited. The sale or release of a player to a major league club within twenty days of the close of the season of the club disposing of the player also is prohibited.

Boston, July 23.—Umpire Quigley, taking offence at a remark of Johnny Evers of the Boston Nationals in yesterday's game with the Cubs, threw Evers out of the game after landing a swing to the jaw.

New York, July 23.—Edward Barney, outfielder of the Jersey City team of the international league, was purchased by the New York Americans.

Bill Rose has now won seven straight games. Mails has won eight.

WANTS A MATCH.
Sporting Editor: Sir.—Through the columns of your valuable paper I wish to issue a challenge to Al Hatch, the wrestler, for a match, catch-as-catch-side bet of \$100 or upwards, at any time and any place. I understand Hatch is now residing at Powell River. Yours truly,
HARRY GATENBY.

2611 Blanshard street, Victoria, B. C., July 19, 1915.

The Spirit of Youth

As Exemplified by Fit-Reform Summer Suits

When we speak of Suits for Young Men, we are thinking of Clothes of an entirely different cut from those conservative models or even our "men's fashionable-styles."

Two things make the difference: Our Young Men's Clothes have a different snap and style; they have the little knick-knacks of novelty in perfect taste; and secondly—

They are slimmer, snugger, trimmer, than the middle-age fullness of form could wear.

They reflect the joy and spirit of youth, in a way that is particularly youthful.

The prices are youthful, too—\$15, \$18, \$20 and \$22.

ALLEN & COMPANY

Corner Yates and Broad Streets

PRO. SEASON MAY WIND UP TO-MORROW

General Meeting of Victoria Lacrosse Club Will Be Held To-night; Practice Sunday

The Vancouver and New Westminster professional lacrosse teams will come together at Vancouver on Saturday afternoon, when the Royals expect to clinch the Minto cup beyond any further dispute. The teams have still four games to play, and three of these are home games for the Vancouver team, while Westminster has one home game. As far as home gates are concerned so far this season Westminster has had all the best of it, having had five to three for Vancouver, though the last couple of games drew hardly enough money to pay expenses. Should Westminster win next Saturday it is probable the clubs would be inclined to wind up the season then and there, cancelling the other three games on the schedule.

A general meeting of the Victoria Lacrosse club will be held to-night, when a decision as to future games will be reached. The following players are requested to turn out at the Royal Athletic park on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock: Coutts, Clegg, Styles, Dakers, Pottinger, E. Taylor, J. Johnson, R. McInnes, B. McKay, A. McDougal, J. Mitchell, W. Mitchell, C. Baker, C. Carter, A. McGregor, N. Kenny, S. O'Kelly, T. Coutts, Sweeney, F. Weaver, C. Medrich and any others interested in the game.

The present standing of the clubs is as follows:

	P	W	L	F	A.
New Westminster	5	4	1	3	9
Vancouver	4	1	3	7	15
Victoria	3	1	2	10	26

Seattle has copped fourteen wins in a row and are playing the best ball in the league right now.

REMARKED ON THE SIDE

League is Likely to Cut to Four Clubs.
With the Northwestern league facing the proposition of carrying along three of the clubs in its circuit, it will occasion no surprise if the directors decide to cut loose from two of these teams at Sunday's meeting. Bob Brown spoke the truth at Vancouver when he said that Spokane was a big drawback to this circuit, while there is no use carrying the Victoria club. The elimination of these two clubs will give the league a compact four-club organization that should be able to go through the season without difficulty. Spokane may make a fight, but if the league will take over some of the Indians' bank paper, this will be smoothed over. Spokane is a direct loss to the Northwestern league and has been for years. Tacoma may not be pulling at home, but the expenses are light, while Aberdeen is another short jump. It looks as if the Northwestern league will see a great many changes before the 1916 season starts.

Were Canadian Golfers a Bit Hasty?
In calling off the Canadian golf championships, it does appear the powers in charge were a trifle premature in making their cancellations. Over in England arrangements are now being made for playing the open championship in September, whole professional matches and club tournaments are cropping up once again. Canada is vitally interested in the war, but so far removed from the actual scene of hostilities it is difficult to see why the champs should be screwed down on sporting events in the Dominion. The football associations in Great Britain are preparing to start the season in Scotland on August 14 and September 1 in England. The continuation of sport is the best barometer of the war situation in Britain.

Critical Condition in British Sport.
With no county cricket games being played this summer, all lawn tennis tournaments, golf championships, the principal athletic meetings cancelled, and horse racing meetings, with the exception of Newmarket, abandoned during the continuation of the war, sport throughout the British Isles has reached the lowest ebb on record.

At the recent meeting of the Marylebone Cricket club, the governing body of county cricket, Lord Hawke, announced that no fewer than 2,112 members had gone on active service, sixty-nine of whom had been killed in action.

Surrey, which gained the cricket championship last season, has just issued its balance sheet, showing a profit of \$523 on the season's working. Surrey and Nottinghamshire are the only counties so far to announce a balance on the right side.

Canoe Racing is Real Work.
For a sport that necessitates downright hard work, canoe racing is unflagging in its following. A paddler in manipulating his blade, kneels in a cramped, unnatural position, and the benefits of the game for body building have been frequently questioned. Rowing is equally as hard, but the sweep wren drives his oar from a natural position that develops his upper works tremendously and strengthens his breathing apparatus.

It's a Positive Fact

That the man who drinks "JOHNNY WALKER" is never quite satisfied with any other brand of whisky. Down through the years—for close upon a century—its high standard of quality and true flavor, combined with perfect maturity and digestibility, have firmly established a world-wide popularity. The greatest achievement in Scotch whisky yet, "JOHNNY WALKER" is without doubt the "clear thing" for all occasions.

Pither & Leiser, Ltd

VICTORIA

VANCOUVER, B. C.

TRANSPORTATION

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

TRI-WEEKLY SAILINGS

S. S. "Prince Rupert" S. S. "Prince George"

TO SEATTLE
12.00 Midnight, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday

TO VANCOUVER
2.30 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

TO PRINCE RUPERT
3.30 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Saturday steamer runs through to Anxox (Granby Bay)

C. F. EARLE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent. Phone 1242
969 Wharf Street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

B. C. COAST STEAMER SERVICE

Steamer leaves Victoria for Alert Bay, Prince Rupert, Wrangell, Juneau and Skagway at 11 p. m. every Friday.

For West Coast Vancouver Island ports, steamer leaves 11 p. m. on 1st and 15th of each month for short trip, and 7th and 29th for long trips.

Steamer leaves Vancouver 11 p. m. Wednesday for Campbell River, Alert Bay, Prince Rupert and Granby Bay.

For Vancouver, leave daily at 10.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m. and 11.45 p. m.
For Seattle daily at 8.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.
Full particulars on application. Phone 174 and 4670.

L. D. CHETHAM City Passenger Agent

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The Union Steamship Co.
Regular sailings to Northern B. C. ports and logging camps.

S. S. CHELCHOSIN
Leaves Victoria every Wednesday at 11 p. m. for Campbell River, Alert Bay, Port Hardy, Shuswap Bay, Rivers Inlet Canneries and Bella Coola.

S. S. VENTURE
Leaves Vancouver every Friday at 8 p. m. for Skeena River, Naas River, Prince Rupert and Granby Bay.

Freight received at Pier "D." Evans Coleman Wharf.
GEORGE MCGREGOR, Agent
1003 Government St. Phone 1025.

Through Steamers to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego

Leave Victoria Fridays 8 a. m. S. S. City of Puelia or Umatilla.

Leave Seattle Tuesdays and Fridays 11 p. m.

S. S. Congress, Governor or President To Alaska

S. S. Spokane or City of Seattle. Leaves Seattle July 20, 28, Aug. 1, 7, 13

Calling Skagway, Juneau, Wrangell, Ketchikan and Prince Rupert.

R. P. RIBBET & Co. 1117 Wharf St.
R. L. OSBORNE, 1902 Government St.

MORNING STEAMER FOR Seattle and Tacoma

S. S. "IROQUOIS"

Daily at 8.30 a. m. from C. P. R. Dock. Returning arrives daily at 5.30 a. m.

S. S. "SOL DUC"

For Port Angeles, Dungeness, Port Williams, Port Townsend and Seattle, daily, except Sunday, at 10 a. m. from Evans, Coleman & Evans dock. Returning arrives daily, except Sunday, at 5.30 a. m. Connections are made at Port Angeles for Sol Duc Hot Springs. Secure tickets and information from

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent,
1234 Government St. Phone 456

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS PAY FOR MANAGEMENT

Washington, July 23.—Counting only the cost of operation, of civil government, sanitary work, and handling of ships, the Panama canal is now on a paying basis, according to official reports.

Receipts for May not only wiped out the deficit of \$55,480 which had grown up since the opening up of the canal trade, but left a balance of \$177,798, which works out a profit of 4.79 per cent on the expenditure.

This, however, does not make any allowance for interest on the vast sum of money expended in the construction of the canal, and from that point of view the receipts from tolls have not yet equalled the expense.

UMATILLA DELAYED FIVE HOURS IN SAILING SOUTH

Heavy shipments of cargo at Seattle delayed the Pacific Coast company's steamer Umatilla several hours in sailing for San Francisco. The vessel was scheduled to sail from Victoria at 8 o'clock this morning but did not leave until five hours later.

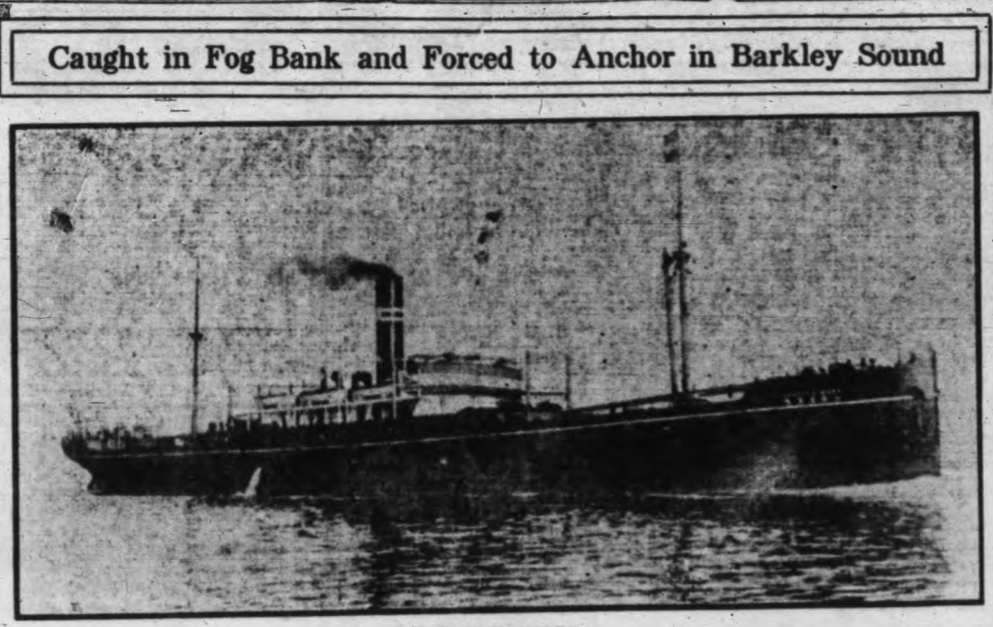
At Victoria the Umatilla loaded considerable freight, including some British Columbia exhibits for the Canada building at the Panama exposition. Heavy fogs were encountered between Seattle and Victoria and delayed the vessel slightly.

Travel from the north to San Francisco is brisk, 156 passengers being booked on the Umatilla. Of this number thirty-two embarked here. The following is a list of some of the passengers from Victoria: J. D. Egner, J. Taylor, William Heslop, Allan White, Miss Lily Walker, Mrs. Heslop, Mrs. Georgina Kent, Mrs. Jennie Henwood, Miss Blanche Swan, Miss Kate Brown, Miss M. Thompson, Mrs. A. Dietz and infant.

With a light shipment of freight for Victoria the Pacific Coast Steamship company's steamer City of Puelia left San Francisco to-day. She will arrive here at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning.

"If I had a million dollars to spend in advertising I would spend every cent of it in the daily newspapers"

Bill Wise



S. S. CANADA MARU

Caught in Fog Bank and Forced to Anchor in Barkley Sound

DENSE FOG FORCES CANADA TO ANCHOR

Osaka Liner, Unable to Enter Strait, Puts Into Barkley Sound; Chicago Sailing

Dense fogs have enveloped the west coast of Vancouver Island and are commencing to settle over inside waters. Shipping is being delayed. The inbound Japanese liner Canada Maru, Capt. Suroga, and a radiogram at 1 o'clock this afternoon stating that the fog at the entrance to the Strait of Juna-da-Euca was so thick that she was unable to run in and had proceeded to Barkley Sound and dropped anchor.

It is not known just when the Canada will arrive at this port. Two days ago she reported by wireless that she would berth at 4 o'clock this afternoon, but the fog has upset the skipper's calculations. Unless the fog lifts very suddenly the Osaka steamship will not be able to reach William Head before sundown this evening. Shipping men do not expect that she will succeed in making it. The fog is exceptionally dense, according to reports.

Japanese mariners are always timid about navigating this coast in a fog. When there is a blanket of mist blocking the entrance, the ships usually steam under a slow half of the whistle, and this is the first time in many months that a Jap has run into Barkley Sound and let go an anchor.

Chicago Sails To-day.

The steamship Chicago Maru, Capt. Horl, also of the O. S. K., is due here at 4 o'clock from Seattle. The Umatilla, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., which arrives from the Sound port at 1 o'clock this afternoon, reported that the fog was penetrating far down the Sound. The mists may prove quite bothersome to the Chicago, and she may be delayed in arriving here. She is timed to depart at 5.30 o'clock. About ten Orientals will embark here. The Chicago carried a full cargo of 7,000 tons of freight for the Far East.

C.P.R. officials announced this morning that the steamship Montague, Capt. Davison, which is scheduled to arrive here on July 31, will sail four days late on her outward passage. Her new date of departure is August 6.

FORMER LOCAL SHIP TAKEN BY GERMANS

Barque Dunsyre, Registered at Victoria for Many Years, is Towed Into Swinemunde

Berlin, July 23.—The American barque Dunsyre, New York for Stockholm, has been seized by the Germans and taken into Swinemunde.

The seizure of the Dunsyre, formerly a British barque and registered in Victoria, raises an interesting point. The vessel was flying the Stars and Stripes and was on a voyage between two neutral ports. Why the Germans should seize the windjammer is a point on which enlightenment is looked for.

The Dunsyre is owned by Eschen & Minor, of San Francisco, but for many years was kept under British registry owing to the greater benefits which come from the British flag. The registered owners were the Victoria Shipping company. Following the outbreak of war, Eschen & Minor became somewhat alarmed for their ships, and negotiations were at once opened for the transference of the vessels to American registry. At that time the three-masted barque British Yeoman was at Genoa Bay loading lumber for South Africa and the owners seriously contemplated changing her flag; but the activity of the British squadron in rounding up Von Spee's fleet caused the owners to change their mind. The transference of the Dunsyre had, however, been completed prior to the annihilation of Germany's high seas fleet.

The firm which owns the ship is German. One report is that the Dunsyre carried supplies for Germany, and that she purposely fell into the hands of the enemy's ships. The case, however, should prove very interesting.

The Dunsyre is a ship of 2,130 tons and was built in 1891 at Port Glasgow by Hamilton & Co. She has a length of 277.8 feet, a beam of 41.5 feet and a draft of 24.4 feet. She carries four masts, and is a fair sailer. The Dunsyre was a frequent visitor to this coast and has been a member of the grain fleet for a number of years. The Dunsyre left San Francisco on April 17 with a cargo listed as beans and barley for Helsingborg, Sweden. She passed through the Panama canal on May 6.

ESTEVAN HOME AFTER LONG NORTHERN TRIP

Home after a cruise in northern waters which consumed over two months, the lighthouse tender Estevan is now berthed at the marine department's wharf. She came into port yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and every man on board was glad to be back in Victoria. Buffeting about in northern waters on a lighthouse tender is very monotonous work, and the men always utter a sigh of relief when their ship makes fast to the dock in the capital.

The Estevan sailed from Victoria on May 17, and steamed direct to Zero Rock, off River's Inlet, where she commenced work. Slowly she progressed northward, overhauling a beacon here, lifting and recharging a buoy there and calling in at a lighthouse at intervals to distribute stores, supplies and mail. The weather was very dirty on the way up the coast, rain falling almost continuously. At Vancouver Rocks a new gas and whistling buoy was moored, and the old one lifted and brought to Victoria for recharging and cleaning.

Big Beacon Off Spit.

The largest buoy in use on the Pacific coast was moored over the Overfall Shoal, off Rose Spit, by the Estevan. Last year the department erected a beacon on a concrete base on the spit, but the storms during the winter undermined the foundations and the aid toppled over. The sea washed the beacon up on the beach. The Estevan placed a 15-ton buoy over the shoal, and some of the crew were sent ashore to roll the old beacon into the water. It was then towed to the ship, hoisted aboard and taken to Prince Rupert.

The Estevan will remain in port for a few days to blow down her boilers and have her engines overhauled, and will then be dispatched on another trip. The lighthouse tender Quadra is also in port, and she will be getting away early next week on a trip around Vancouver Island. The Leebro left yesterday for a trip as far north as the Alaska boundary. She will be gone about six weeks.

TO REPAIR IN SEATTLE

Seattle, Wash., July 23.—As a result of stranding in the Panama canal while bound for this coast, the American steamer William O'Brien, which reached the Puget Sound navy yard yesterday from Philadelphia, will come to Seattle to go on dry dock for repairs. The vessel was only slightly damaged and it is believed the work can be completed in two or three days.

The William O'Brien sailed from Philadelphia on June 29 and passed through the canal on July 2. She is under charter to the shipping firm of W. H. Grace & Co. and will load a full cargo of lumber at Tacoma, Mukilteo and Everett for New York. She brought a cargo of about 5,000 tons of coal, consigned to the navy yard at Bremerton. She is expected to complete discharging about July 27.

MANY ALASKA SAILINGS

Seattle, Wash., July 23.—With two sailings to-night, one Saturday night and two on Sunday, employees of the Alaska Steamship company are having a busy time.

The steamer Alameda, which arrived in Seattle this morning from Southeastern and Southwestern Alaska ports with a cargo of 1,000 tons of copper ore and eighty passengers, will sail for Southeastern and Southwestern Alaska at 9 o'clock Sunday night, the steamer Mariposa on 10 o'clock Sunday morning, going as far as Sitka only, while the Alameda will go through to Anchorage. The Mariposa has been on drydock at the plant of the Seattle Construction & Drydock company, undergoing repairs as a result of striking an uncharted rock near Ketchikan, and the temporary change in her route is made to give her an opportunity to regain some of the lost time.

The steamers Edith and Redondo are both scheduled to sail for the north to-night, the Edith for Nome and the Redondo for Southeastern Alaska ports. The Victoria will steam for Nome and St. Michael at 9 o'clock Saturday night with passengers and freight.

The Mariposa had a narrow escape when she struck an uncharted rock in Southeastern Alaska waters. Repairs necessitated the removal of fourteen feet of her keel and the straightening of a number of plates.

TWO SHIPS RELEASED AND ONE IS DETAINED

London, July 23.—The Danish steamship Florida, from Baltimore, and the Norwegian steamship Skotland, from New York, which were seized by British warships have been released.

The Danish steamship Louisiana has been detained at Kirkwall.

The Florida sailed from Baltimore June 27 for Kirkwall, where it arrived July 15. Its cargo was destined for Gotenhafen.

The Skotland left New York June 28, for Aarhus. She arrived at Kirkwall July 15. The Louisiana sailed for Copenhagen June 29, arriving at Kirkwall July 17.

WIRELESS REPORT

July 23, 8 a. m.

Point Grey—Clear; calm; bar. 30.16; temp. 57.

Cape Lazo—Clear; N. W.; bar. 30.12; temp. 52; sea moderate.

Pachena Point—Foggy; S. fresh; bar. 29.86; temp. 51; sea smooth.

Estevan Point—Clear; calm; bar. 29.95; temp. 49; sea smooth.

Alert Bay—Cloudy; calm; bar. 30.03; temp. 48; sea smooth.

Triangle Island—Clear; N. W. fresh; bar. 30.51; temp. 52; sea smooth.

Dead Tree Point—Clear; calm; bar. 30.39; temp. 50; sea smooth.

Prince Rupert—Cloudy; calm; bar. 30.02; temp. 54; sea smooth.

Ikeda Bay—Clear; calm; bar. 30.37; temp. 61; sea smooth.

Noon.

Point Grey—Clear; N. W. light; bar. 30.15; temp. 71.

Cape Lazo—Clear; N. W.; bar. 30.12; temp. 74; sea smooth.

Pachena Point—Foggy; calm; bar. 29.87; temp. 60; sea smooth.

Estevan Point—Clear; calm; bar. 29.97; temp. 61; sea smooth.

Triangle Island—Clear; N. W.; bar. 30.37; temp. 62; sea smooth.

Dead Tree Point—Cloudy; calm; bar. 30.40; temp. 60; sea smooth.

Ikeda Bay—Overcast; N. W. fresh; bar. 30.10; temp. 60; sea smooth.

Prince Rupert—Cloudy; W.; bar. 30.25; temp. 56; sea smooth.

TIDE TABLE

July.

Date.	Time H. T. M.	Time H. T. M.	Time H. T. M.	Time H. T. M.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	1:16 7.1	11:51 1.7	10:46 7.8	10:55 7.9
2	1:26 6.2	12:02 6.3	12:21 2.8	10:55 7.9
3	1:44 5.4	12:16 5.5	12:40 4.0	10:55 7.9
4	2:02 4.6	12:30 4.7	12:59 5.2	10:55 7.9
5	2:20 3.8	12:44 3.9	1:18 6.4	10:55 7.9
6	2:38 3.0	12:58 3.1	1:37 7.6	10:55 7.9
7	2:56 2.2	1:12 2.3	1:56 8.8	10:55 7.9
8	3:14 1.4	1:26 1.5	2:15 10.0	10:55 7.9
9	3:32 0.6	1:40 0.7	2:34 11.2	10:55 7.9
10	3:50 0.0	1:54 0.0	2:53 12.4	10:55 7.9
11	4:08 0.0	2:08 0.0	3:12 13.6	10:55 7.9
12	4:26 0.0	2:22 0.0	3:31 14.8	10:55 7.9
13	4:44 0.0	2:36 0.0	3:50 16.0	10:55 7.9
14	5:02 0.0	2:50 0.0	4:09 17.2	10:55 7.9
15	5:20 0.0	3:04 0.0	4:28 18.4	10:55 7.9
16	5:38 0.0	3:18 0.0	4:47 19.6	10:55 7.9
17	5:56 0.0	3:32 0.0	5:06 20.8	10:55 7.9
18	6:14 0.0	3:46 0.0	5:25 22.0	10:55 7.9
19	6:32 0.0	4:00 0.0	5:44 23.2	10:55 7.9
20	6:50 0.0	4:14 0.0	6:03 24.4	10:55 7.9
21	7:08 0.0	4:28 0.0	6:22 25.6	10:55 7.9
22	7:26 0.0	4:42 0.0	6:41 26.8	10:55 7.9
23	7:44 0.0	4:56 0.0	7:00 28.0	10:55 7.9
24	8:02 0.0	5:10 0.0	7:19 29.2	10:55 7.9
25	8:20 0.0	5:24 0.0	7:38 30.4	10:55 7.9
26	8:38 0.0	5:38 0.0	7:57 31.6	10:55 7.9
27	8:56 0.0	5:52 0.0	8:16 32.8	10:55 7.9
28	9:14 0.0	6:06 0.0	8:35 34.0	10:55 7.9
29	9:32 0.0	6:20 0.0	8:54 35.2	10:55 7.9
30	9:50 0.0	6:34 0.0	9:13 36.4	10:55 7.9
31	10:08 0.0	6:48 0.0	9:32 37.6	10:55 7.9

Equalized.—To find the depth of water on the sill of the dry dock at any tide, add 2.6 feet to the height of high water above given.

A GOOD INVESTMENT
Bargain Sacrifice.
A Money-Maker for Somebody.

1 1/2 ACRES
(190x270). Double frontage on Dunedin and Manchester.
CLOSE TO GORGE ROAD
(On one mile circle).
Would make an excellent subdivision and give

EIGHT LARGE LOTS OF 4.5x138. OWNER FORCED TO SELL.

Price Only \$5,300
(Average per lot \$62.50.)
Terms to suit the purchaser.
Anybody wishing a good factory site have a look at this.

SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE
Winch, Bldg. 6th Port St.

S. A. BAIRD
1210 Douglas Street.

FOR SALE.
KEATINGS—63 acres, improved, good house, barns and all necessary out-buildings, orchard and small fruits; price \$2,500.

CLARKE ST.—New 3 roomed cottage, strictly modern; price \$2,250, terms easy.

TO RENT.
BEACHWOOD AVE.—4 rooms, basement, polished floors \$17.50
OLIVE ST.—4 rooms, strictly modern \$12.50
YATES ST.—3 room suite, modern, yard at back \$11.00
ACTON ST.—7 rooms, new \$17.50
CEDAR HILL RD.—3 rooms, furnished, basement, etc. \$15.00
MASON ST.—3 rooms \$14.00

WANTED

The Names and Addresses of all **BLIND PEOPLE** in or near-by This Municipality.

Sighted persons knowing of such addresses will confer a favor by communicating the same to us

Dominion Textile Press
Publishers of **FREE Books and Magazines for the BLIND**
275 Delaware Avenue TORONTO

WORK for the Victoria Patriotic Fund

The time ball on the Belmont building will be raised half way at 12.45 at the top at 12.55 and dropped at 1 p. m. daily. F. Napier Denison, superintendent, the Observatory, Goughs Heights.

THE TIME BALL

The time ball on the Belmont building will be raised half way at 12.45 at the top at 12.55 and dropped at 1 p. m. daily. F. Napier Denison, superintendent, the Observatory, Goughs Heights.

TIMES SHIPPING CHART

Steamer	Master	Tonnage	Agents	From	Due
Kenta	Turner	1,200	B. W. Gray	New York	July 23
Crown of Swille	Smith	1,273	G. Northern	Hongkong	July 23
Tamba Maru	Nagase	3,800	C. P. R.	Sydney	July 29
Niagara	Rolls	7,802	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Crown of Galicia	Hulliday	2,149	Dodwell & Co.	Hongkong	Aug. 29
Idomenus	Cullum	4,389	Dodwell & Co.	Hongkong	Aug. 29
Taithyline	Cullum	6,322	Dodwell & Co.	Hongkong	Aug. 29
Grahamland	Cullum	6,322	Dodwell & Co.	Hongkong	Aug. 29

DEEP-SEA DEPARTURES

Chicago Maru	R.P. Ribbet	H.K. G.	July 24
Aki Maru <td>G. N.</td> <td>Hongkong</td> <td>July 27</td>	G. N.	Hongkong	July 27
Niagara <td>C.P.R.</td> <td>Sydney</td> <td>Aug. 4</td>	C.P.R.	Sydney	Aug. 4
Ixon <td>Dodwell & Co.</td> <td>Hongkong</td> <td>Aug. 12</td>	Dodwell & Co.	Hongkong	Aug. 12

SAILERS COMING

Columbia	American schooner	from Salaverry	for Royal Roads	July 25
Endymion <td>Russian barque<td>from Sydney</td><td>Australia</td><td>Aug. 12</td></td>	Russian barque <td>from Sydney</td> <td>Australia</td> <td>Aug. 12</td>	from Sydney	Australia	Aug. 12
Australia <td>Russian barque<td>from Sydney</td><td>Australia</td><td>Aug. 12</td></td>	Russian barque <td>from Sydney</td> <td>Australia</td> <td>Aug. 12</td>	from Sydney	Australia	Aug. 12

COAST SERVICES

From Northern Ports	From West Coast	From San Francisco	
Prince Rupert	G.T.P. P. Rupert	July 23	
Prince George	G.T.P. P. Rupert	July 23	
Princess Alice	C.P.R.	Skagway	July 27
For Northern Ports			
Prince Rupert	G.T.P. P. Rupert	July 24	
Prince George	G.T.P. P. Rupert	July 27	
Princess Alice	C.P.R.	Skagway	July 23
For West Coast			
Tees, Holberg			July 29

FERRY SERVICES

From Vancouver	From Seattle
Princess Victoria	leaves 3 p. m. daily.
Princess Mary	leaves 10.30 a. m. daily.
Princess Adelaide	leaves 11.45 p. m. daily.
From Vancouver	
Princess Mary	arrives 6.45 a. m. daily.
Princess Charlotte	arrives 2.45 p. m. daily.
Princess Adelaide	arrives 6.30 p. m. daily.
For Seattle	
Princess Charlotte	leaves 4.30 p. m. daily.

TALLAC LOADING HER SECOND N. Y. CARGO

Steam Schooner Reaches Genoa Bay To-day; to Load 1,250,000 Feet

To load 1,250,000 feet of lumber for New York, the American steam schooner Tallac will go on berth at Genoa Bay to-day. The vessel has been at Vancouver for a few days discharging the last of the cargo she brought from New York for Pacific coast ports. The Tallac is splendidly equipped for handling lumber cargoes, and it is expected that she will have her hold filled and her big deckload lashed in place by Thursday or Friday of next week.

This is the second cargo which the steam schooner has been chartered to load at the Vancouver Island mills. About three months ago she went on berth at Genoa Bay and took on 1,250,000 feet. Upon discharging at New York she was ordered to load for this coast and taken out another lumber cargo.

Big Demand For Lumber.

At the present time there is a big demand in New York for lumber and the importers are desirous of securing British Columbia fir, pine and spruce. The opening of the Panama canal has made it possible for the mills of this province to compete with the eastern mills. Other vessels may load at the Genoa Bay mills in the future for New York.

The British steamship Grahamland, formerly the German freighter Josaphina, will arrive here during the last week of next month to load about 1,250,000 feet of lumber for the United Kingdom. She is now en route to this port. The Grahamland will take on her cargo at Genoa Bay, and will come to Victoria after completing to provision.

Sailer is Expected.

Shipping men are looking for the big Russian ship Endymion, which is fully due from Australia. She is in ballast and is to load a cargo of lumber at Vancouver for the United Kingdom. The windjammer is making a slow passage, but is probably foul and the winds on the Pacific at present are not favorable to ships bound northward. The Endymion will load close on to 2,000,000 feet of lumber.

NEW YANKEE SUBMARINE TENDER TO HAVE TRIALS

Seattle, July 23.—Officials of the Seattle Construction & Dry-dock company yesterday announced that the United States submarine tender Bushnell, which cost approximately \$1,000,000, will be given her builder's trial voyage and speed tests Sunday over the measured mile off Vashon Island. The vessel has been placed on dry-dock for final cleaning and painting before her initial performance on the Sound.

The Bushnell is the most intricate craft ever built in Seattle. She is a floating submarine factory, carrying a large amount of machinery for the repair of the little fighters at sea. She will also have a battery of guns on deck for her own defence. The steamer holds the distinction of being the most costly craft built in Seattle, with the exception of the battleship Nebraska.

FAST RUN FROM SYDNEY

San Francisco, July 23.—Making the fastest trip between Sydney and this port via Honolulu on record, the Oceanic liner Sonoma arrived here yesterday.

Aboard the liner were 210 passengers and more than 2,000 tons of freight. The cargo consisted for the greater part of wool and skins from the Antipodes and sugar and canned pineapple from the Hawaiian Islands.

There was a shipment of \$2,275,000 in English gold on the liner for this port, the largest movement of gold which has taken place between Australia and this coast for many years.

Six days from Mazatlan via San Pedro, the British steamer Prince Albert arrived yesterday with general cargo, including sugar.

H. B. Imperial Lager Beer, quarts, 3 for 50c.

Through Steamers to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego

Leave Victoria Fridays 8 a. m. S. S. City of Puelia or Umatilla.

Leave Seattle Tuesdays and Fridays 11 p. m.

S. S. Congress, Governor or President To Alaska

S. S. Spokane or City of Seattle. Leaves Seattle July 20, 28, Aug. 1, 7, 13

Calling Skagway, Juneau, Wrangell, Ketchikan and Prince Rupert.

R. P. RIBBET & Co. 1117 Wharf St.
R. L. OSBORNE, 1902 Government St.

MORNING STEAMER FOR Seattle and Tacoma

S. S. "IROQUOIS"

Daily at 8.30 a. m. from C. P. R. Dock. Returning arrives daily at 5.30 a. m.

S. S. "SOL DUC"

For Port Angeles, Dungeness, Port Williams, Port Townsend and Seattle, daily, except Sunday, at 10 a. m. from Evans, Coleman & Evans dock. Returning arrives daily, except Sunday, at 5.30 a. m. Connections are made at Port Angeles for Sol Duc Hot Springs. Secure tickets and information from

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent,
1234 Government St. Phone 456

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS PAY FOR MANAGEMENT

Washington, July 23.—Counting only the cost of operation, of civil government, sanitary work, and handling of ships, the Panama canal is now on a paying basis, according to official reports.

Receipts for May not only wiped out the deficit of \$55,480 which had grown up since the opening up of the canal trade, but left a balance of \$177,798, which works out a profit of 4.79 per cent on the expenditure.

This, however, does not make any allowance for interest on the vast sum of money expended in the construction of the canal, and from that point of view the receipts from tolls have not yet equalled the expense.

UMATILLA DELAYED FIVE HOURS IN SAILING SOUTH

Heavy shipments of cargo at Seattle delayed the Pacific Coast company's steamer Umatilla several hours in sailing for San Francisco. The vessel was scheduled to sail from Victoria at 8 o'clock this morning but did not leave until five hours later.

At Victoria the Umatilla loaded considerable freight, including some British Columbia exhibits for the Canada building at the Panama exposition. Heavy fogs were encountered between Seattle and Victoria and delayed the vessel slightly.

Travel from the north to San Francisco is brisk, 156 passengers being booked on the Umatilla. Of this number thirty-two embarked here. The following is a list of some of the passengers from Victoria: J. D. Egner, J. Taylor, William Heslop, Allan White, Miss Lily Walker, Mrs. Heslop, Mrs. Georgina Kent, Mrs. Jennie Henwood, Miss Blanche Swan, Miss Kate Brown, Miss M. Thompson, Mrs. A. Dietz and infant.

With a light shipment of freight for Victoria the Pacific Coast Steamship company's steamer City of Puelia left San Francisco to-day. She will arrive here at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning.

"If I had a million dollars to spend in advertising I would spend every cent of it in the daily newspapers"

Bill Wise

The Achievement of Unwavering France

From The London Times

PART III.

THE NORTHERN GATE.

The article which follows is the third of an important series published by the London Times and based on material supplied by the French Headquarters Staff, describing the achievement of France in stemming the German invasion.

It carries the narrative down to the loss of the battle of Ypres, describes General Maud'huy's great stand at Arras, and shows how the close co-operation of the French and British troops in the Ypres salient strengthened the close friendship of the Allies, and how the fighting in the north established finally and firmly the military alert of General Joffre and General Foch. The first and second parts already have appeared in this paper.

Second German Offensive.

The second great German offensive all upon one part of the allied line concerned only Maud'huy's Tenth Army, D'Urba's Eighth Army, and the British forces. We know now that when the movement to the North began there was no conception on the part of the allied staff of the kind of contest before them. General Joffre hoped to be able to take the offensive and to move against the German right flank, and Sir John French, in pursuance of the same policy, actually initiated a forward movement as late as October 18—a movement which left us the dangerous legacy of the Ypres salient.

Our first surprise was the extent to which the Germans had penetrated to the northwest. They were in La Bassée before us and as far west as the Hill of Cassel. These positions were at first rightly held, but Maud'huy from the art had the whole of von Bulow's command against him from Albert to the north of Arras. The second surprise was the numbers of the enemy led this surprise fell chiefly upon the British force. It was not till October 23 that we realized that there was no up north of Menin, but that four new German corps were moving against us. Such surprises test the metal of the high commands. Carefully-elaborated plans become worthless, a new strategy has to be improvised, troops have to be hurried from a distance and ing into the firing line with scarcely an hour to rest and with no proper reconnaissance of the ground. In such a situation, too, until the front has reached the sea the general command on the left has to fight a battle with a flank in constant danger of envelopment.

Maud'huy's Stand at Arras. The last was now Maud'huy's case, and it is impossible to overestimate the due to the allied cause of his Arras titles. He held what Louis XIV. regarded as the true gate of Paris. In a flat east of the city he met von Bulow while the Bavarians, now in position, attempted to outflank him on the north. He was driven back upon Arras, where his line could rest on the dikes which encircle the town, and on October 6 the Germans began the bombardment of the city. By the 8th the enemy was in Lens and was daily increasing in numbers. Maud'huy held his ground till the 29th, keeping the enemy well outside the Vauban ramparts. The great stroke was delivered between the 29th and 30th, when the ussian Guard were in action. There were three passages by which the Germans might make their way to the canal coast—the Yser, La Bassée, and Arras. The last was by far the st, since it gave a road both to the canal ports and to Paris. The attack on Arras was probably the most dangerous moment of the campaign in the west. The Germans put this fight in the forefront of the titles of the war, and but for Maud'huy's stubborn stand the gates of the north would have been unlocked. The Germans were within gun-range of the city, and shells rained in the streets. But the French line remained unbroken, and by the 30th had a counter-offensive. The situation was saved, for by this time the tides of war were now breaking against the bastion of the Ypres salient.

Defence of the Yser Line. The La Bassée port was held by the British, and the British front extended, to begin with, as far north as Bixchoote. Then the line of the Yser below Dixmude and the sea. That line was at first held by the Belgian garrison and swerped with French cavalry and ritorial connecting them with the tish in the south. A corps of weary broken men cannot with all the lantry in the world meet the attack of a superior number of fresh ops, and for a little the position is in deadly danger. The story of the side fight of the Belgian army, of the British bombardment from the east, and of the opening of the sluices is told before. Here we are concerned only with the assistance on by the French. The critical nd was Dixmude, where a main id and railway cross the Yser. It is held by a brigade of Breton rines, under Admiral Ronarch and defence was one of the most brilliant feats of the war. The position is vital, for its capture by the Germans at any time before the flooding of the Yser flats would have meant the right of our front was turned. Admiral Ronarch placed his rries with great skill behind the r, and was able till October 19 to up the enemy out of the streets, and came a terrific bombardment which battered Dixmude to pieces. On night the defenders had to face no

fewer than 14 different attacks. But the marines held firm and defended Dixmude till November 10, by which time its fall had ceased to be of much importance. The full story has been told in a recent work by M. Charles Le Goffic and is well worth reading. The author writes with the precision of a military historian and the poetry and passion of a Breton patriot.

Not less desperate was the struggle for the line of the Yser itself. By October 23 General Grossetti had brought up part of D'Urba's new army, the 42nd Division of the 16th Corps, which had been fighting at Reims. Along with the Belgians they held the line of the railway about Ramscapelle during the heavy fighting on October 28. On the 30th the Wurtembergers made their final effort. Advancing through the sloppy fields and crossing the dykes by means of planks they reached the railway line and took Ramscapelle. But next day the African infantry of the 42nd division counter-attacked along with the Belgians, drove the enemy from the village, and hurled them into the lagoons. Then came the second flooding, which decided the enemy's fate. Thereafter half a mile of floods made the line of the Yser secure.

The Battle of Ypres. By the last week of October the attack on the three passages had slackened, and the bulk of the enemy's strength was directed against Ypres. The little city had no value in itself and it commanded no main highway to the coast; but the salient east of it seems to have exercised in the German high command that peculiar illogical attraction which salients possess. In the battle of Ypres, which began on October 30 and ended on November 12—the greatest battle of the war, and perhaps the greatest as yet in human history—the British army held most of the line. They had on the whole the heaviest fighting, for they held the most critical points—the front of the salient at Gheluvelt and the southern re-entrant on the Klein Zillebeke ridge. This, I think, our generous allies would acknowledge; but it is fair to add that without French assistance Ypres could not have been held, and Germany would have won her passage to the coast. Apart from the fact that Maud'huy at Arras and Grossetti on the Yser saved our flanks from being turned, detachments of D'Urba's army played an invaluable part in the actual battle of the salient. I will take two instances only. On October 30 Sir Douglas Haig borrowed from the French 9th Corps three battalions and one cavalry brigade. The three battalions under Gen. Mousny, whose recent death we deplore, took up position on the Klein Zillebeke ridge between Bulfin's detachment and Allibny's cavalry. The French had come to our assistance in the nick of time as 60 years before, at the same season of the year they had come to our aid at Inkerman. On the terrible morning of the 31st Mousny kept the line intact by a desperate effort. Reinforcements were necessary, and he collected every man he could lay hands on—cooks and orderlies and transport drivers, and dismounted the Cuirassiers of his escort. The adventure prospered, the line held, and when that afternoon the charge of the Worcesters relieved Gheluvelt, our whole position on the salient was intact.

A second instance is the superb fight of Dubois's 9th Corps, which held the line from Zonnebeke to Bixchoote with the aid of Bidon's territorial divisions and part of De Mitry's 2nd Cavalry Corps. He had to face the bulk of the four new German formations which had been first launched against the British, as well as the left wing of the Wurtemberg army on the Yser. The position was the northern re-entrant to the Ypres salient, and had the Germans won the canal crossing they would have turned the defence of Ypres from the north. The fight raged fiercely around Bixchoote village, which became a charnel house full of the unburied dead. There the Zouaves especially distinguished themselves, and at no point of our front did the enemy lose more heavily. For the better part of a month Debois held the pass, till the enemy's offensive was broken.

Significance For the Allies. The battle of Ypres, apart from its strategic importance, will always occupy a special place among the battles of the war. In the retreat from Mons, at the Marne, and at the Aisne we had our allies on each side of us, but at Ypres we mingled with them, and each learned at close quarters the prowess of the other. We are still fighting there in conjunction. He who visits that blood-stained salient to-day will see as many French as British troops on the road from Poperinghe. He will hear the French 75 mm. guns speaking beside the English 18-pounder, and see the lean brown tirailleurs moving alongside the solid British infantry. At Ypres there began that new respect and admiration between the allies which comes only to eyewitnesses. The three-weeks' battle was in a sense a more significant achievement than the Marne. It marked the defeat of the second great German offensive. It cost the enemy a quarter of a million men. It inaugurated that winter stalemate which bore more hardly on Germany than on the allies, and which gave France time to reorganize her armies and supplement her resources. It also established finally—if there had ever been any doubt of it—the supreme military talent of General Joffre and General Foch. The French reserves were not yet ready, but General Joffre managed to collect reinforcements when the call came. Apart from the new armies holding the front he sent up during the actual fighting not less than five army corps by rail and motor. It was Foch's task to make his scanty reserves go as far as possible, placing a division here and a division there, as the stress of battle altered,



Says Old 7 the Baffler

"I'm the original Mystery Man — all others are imitations. I'm a living dare to every man, woman and child in Canada! I'm a challenge to your ability at discovering.

"I'm the 7th point of superiority in Sterling Gum. And nobody knows me but the Sterling people themselves.

"But perhaps you can find me — for the point is really in Sterling Gum itself. It isn't masked — isn't hard to capture — the trail is clear and straight-away.

- "First study points 1 to 6:
1. Crowded with flavour
 2. Velvety body—NO GRIT
 3. Crumble-proof
 4. Sterling purity
 5. From a daylight factory
 6. Untouched by hands

What? "Have you perseverance? Are you good at discovering? Some say that Columbus won't be one, two, three alongside of the person who discovers point 7!"

Sterling Gum

The 7-point gum

PEPPERMINT AND CINNAMON FLAVOURS
Made in Canada

Suitable rewards for the discovery of the 7th point will be offered later.

...night the defenders had to face no

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER DRINKS

Many Tempting Beverages From the Same Bottle.

One of the very pleasant features of a bottle of Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice is its versatility. The ordinary Montserrat beverage is made with half a wine glassful of Montserrat, some sugar, broken ice and a glassful of water. This is delightful and quenches the thirst. Another Montserrat beverage can be made by using soda water instead of plain water. It gives a little more snap. Golfers like it. Montserrat can also be used instead of lemons for flavoring frozen punches and ice cream. Montserrat is not common Lime Juice. It is pressed from fresh cultivated limes from the beautiful island of Montserrat.

"I never yet saw a man who talked like the hero of a story," said Mrs. Robson. "Well," replied her husband, "I never saw a woman who looked like the ladies in the fashion catalogues."

THE LAND SCANDALS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Continued from page 9.)

the wilderness in certain inaccessible mountain regions have been cut up into squares of 160 acres each, without regard for the physical conformation of the country. These are not free, as a fee of \$2 has to be paid to take up such lands, and a further fee of \$12 after three years of residence. The expense of getting in and out of these inaccessible places, if only to see them, is very great, and people find it impossible to take their families into such places. These pamphlets represent the government to have done the most benevolent things on behalf of the settler. They pretend that all land along the railways was held back from purchase, or by them, on behalf of the pre-emptor or land seeker, three years ago, when railway building was started. As a matter of fact all these lands had been disposed of by the government long before that time, and they are reserving nothing but the mountain tops for the pre-emptor. Many of the lands now being held out to the pre-emptor have already been taken up several times by people who found them to be uninhabitable owing to the failure of the government to make a road. Many people were

ruined in an attempt to live in such places.

It can safely be said that land pre-empting is backsliding in British Columbia. People are abandoning their pre-emptions wholesale, and enormous losses have been made by people attempting to farm under impossible conditions.—Yours truly, H. PARNELL.

Prince George Hotel, Victoria, July 18th, 1915.

Dear Sir,—Regarding the question of assessments, I have never seen anything to be compared to the pages and pages of wholesale expropriations by the Saanich Corporation of people who have been misled, in many cases by the grossly false advertising matter issued by the government and by real estate sharks, to overload themselves with valueless land at ridiculous prices, in the hope of exploiting the unfortunate settlers to come, thereby putting up values far beyond what they ever will be, and making it impossible for the ultimate victims to pay the exorbitant taxes which resulted from that policy.

Most of these lots and sections are never likely to produce even the rates levied on them, and a wholesale reduction in assessment would be brought with difficulties owing to the extent the country has been mortgaged by borrowings, to keep the official classes in clover, for which purpose the lurid

advertisements were to a great extent issued.

Who will care to purchase these lots in a province administered along such unsound lines of temporary booms engineered on lies? Who will care to invest even the amount of the taxes and costs under an administration so rapacious and insecure for the investing public?

These lands rose, during the boom, to figures equal to a lot plus a first-class bungalow, in an equivalent situation, near, say, Los Angeles, or any European city with three times the population of Victoria, and vacant lots are still taxed as high as an equivalent lot with a first-class house on it near, say, Geneva, Switzerland, or Los Angeles, both cities of much greater population than Victoria.—Yours truly, H. PARNELL. Hotel Prince George, July 19th, 1915.

Dear Sir:—As regards the sub-marines, I beg to put on record that, after reading some new details of this transaction in a recent issue of yours, I do not think any graft will be found in that matter. It appears three cheques were made. One was for the Seattle Drydock and Construction Co., and represented the profits which they were able to take the opportunity to stick on, under the circumstances of need in which we stood for these craft. The other two cheques went to the New

Jersey Electric Boat Co. who had sublet the contract to the above firm.

The present government can be knocked out of office very speedily by a presentation of the truth regarding the land scandals, and subsequently arranged in court on graft charges, without any need to bring in any unproven or doubtful charges regarding the sub-marines.—Yours truly, H. PARNELL. (Adv.)

OF TENDER FEELINGS.

The ear-guards worn by some players in Rugby football greatly puzzled two young ladies who saw them for the first time. "Whatever is that man wearing those funny flaps over his ears for?" one of them asked. The other had not a ghost of an idea, but, as she desired to convey the impression that she knew all about the game, she replied at once, "Oh, that's so that he sha'n't hear what the others say when he kicks them!"

One evening a countryman from Dumbarton took his sweetheart into a Glasgow theatre. Going up to the ticket office, the girl hanging on to the sleeve of his jacket, he handed down a sovereign and said—"Two seats!" "Stalls!" inquired the ticket clerk. "Look here, ma man," said the yokel, rather sharply, "Ginna think because we come frae the country that we're cattle. Gie's twa cushioned seats!"

BARGAIN WEEK

ST. PATRICK ST. OAK BAY
Lots 28 and 29, Block D, close to beach. Each \$500

CORDOVA BAY
3 1/2 acres cleared except a few stumps; good soil and water supply. Terms. Price \$2,500

P. R. BROWN

Money to Loan. Insurance Written. 1112 Broad St.

ASK OUR PATRONS

and the next order will come to us.
Our Motto—"FULL MEASURE"

Mackay & Gillespie Ltd

Phones 149 and 622. Office, 738-Fort Street

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

"RICHES OF TAKE WINGS and fly away. But good printing, once done, remains as a monument. Take time for the forelock and see Diggon Printing Company."

IF SHE CAN SELL A LOT she will give a machine suit. There's an example for you. See Colonel of 2nd. Bring lots of anything. Let us help you to sell the same and donate. Murdoch's Pandora Mail.

WANTED-To hire, motorcycle for about one month, by experienced and careful rider. Apply Box 889, Times. J24

FOR RENT-Comfortable, unfurnished, five-room house on Hulton street, close to Oak Bay car; rent moderate. Phone 22012.

FOUR LARGE MILCH COWS for sale. Apply R. Roberts, 215 Gonsales Ave., Fowl Bay. J28

FOR SALE-Cheap, 4 roomed, modern bungalow on large corner lot, low taxes. W. Palmer, care of J. Daniels, R.M.D. 4. J24

WANTED-To exchange, good city lot, for land and shack in the vicinity of Langford Lake. L. C. Conyers & Co., 609 View street. J28

WANTED-Furnished house, 3 to 5 rooms, Victoria West. Particulars to Box 42, Times. J28

LOST-Premonette Junior kodak, between Shawnigan Lake and Gordon Head. Finder kindly return to 319 B. C. Permanent Loan Building, Howard. J28

LOST-American five-dollar gold charm. Finder please return to City Detective Office. J28

A GOOD TENT for sale cheap. Williams, 7 Obed avenue, Tillam. J28

35 MONTH, 6 rooms, Powell street, close to Parliament Buildings. Phone 22014. J28

TWO-ROOM SHACK to let, near Fowl Bay road. Apply 1113 Quadra street. Phone 512. J28

LOST-Fox terrier pup, near Howe and May streets, well spotted, black tail. Reward. L. C. Conyers & Co., 609 View street. J24

TO RENT-10 room, 6 rooms, with all modern conveniences for large lot, chickens, house and outbuildings, fenced. From Douglas street car. 625 Francis avenue. J28

WANTED-At any time before August 15, well furnished house of at least 10 rooms, in good locality, for a tenant; will lease for 30 months or year. Apply, stating rent required, etc., P. O. Box 149, Victoria, B. C. J28

FOR RENT-A beautiful, seven-room, fully modern house, hardwood floors, etc. Beachwood avenue, Fowl Bay, for \$30 per month; also a seven-room, fully modern, particularly well furnished house, hot water heating, etc. Empress, near Quadra, reasonable rent. Coast Builders and Brokers, 266 Union Bank. Phone 283. J28

FOR SALE-Lady's cycle, in good shape, lamp and parcel carrier, \$10 cash. 328 Courtney street. J28

FOR RENT-Three roomed house on Fourth street, \$5 per month. P. O. Box 281. J28

WANTED-To rent, a room, just for dressing, from 5 to 6 afternoon, 328 Courtney street. J28

ASK TO SEE Mrs. Watt's touring piano; must sell immediately. Victoria Piano Co., corner Yates and Government. J22

SEE Mrs. Sims' Technola player-piano, \$25; sacrificed. Victoria Piano Co., corner Yates and Government. J22

LEFT WITH US for immediate sale, Gerhard Heintzman, \$125; guaranteed. Victoria Piano Co., corner Yates and Government. J22

WE WILL SELL your piano for you if you are leaving city, 5 per cent. commission; must be examined by our expert and a snap. Victoria Piano Co., corner Yates and Government. J22

BUY A RED PLANO NOW, every dollar has buying power of five. We locate people who must sacrifice. \$50 and \$600 plans, \$10 to \$20. Such a chance will not occur again. Victoria Piano Co., corner Yates and Government. J22

WHITTEN GUARANTEE TO REFUND all money should purchaser be dissatisfied within two years. Victoria Piano Co., corner Yates and Government. J22

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their next regular sitting for a transfer of the liquor license now held by me in respect of the St. Francis Hotel, situated at the corner of Yates street and Oriental alley, in the City of Victoria, to Harry Brown, of the said City of Victoria. Dated the 19th day of July 1915. G. M. STANLEY, Applicant.

VICTORIA DAY AT PANAMA EXPOSITION

Rotarians Celebrate on Behalf of City; Exchange of Telegrams Marks Occasion

To-day is Victoria Day at the Panama-Pacific exposition, and the honor of representing the city is devolving on the local Rotarians who went down to the convention of clubs which ended yesterday at San Francisco.

A reception is being held at the Canadian Club building, moving pictures of Victoria and British Columbia scenes are being shown there, while this evening in the downtown moving picture house of San Francisco, special display will be made of views of B. C. and this city.

Mayor Stewart has wired to Mayor Rolph: "Please express for me my regrets that I am unable to be with our delegation at the Victoria Day ceremonies to-day. I can assure you it would have given me much pleasure to have expressed in person the congratulations and good wishes of the citizens of Victoria upon so great an achievement. Victoria, as a tourist city, has already derived much benefit from your splendid enterprise; but hopes from an industrial and commercial standpoint to receive many more benefits in the years to come, especially as we are the first Canadian port reached after leaving your city; on behalf of the city I thank President Moore, the management of the exposition, and yourself for the opportunity you have given us of being identified with the exposition, and appreciate to the fullest extent the friendly relations which exist, and which I hope will always exist, between the two cities."

Commissioner Cuthbert has wired to President Moore on the subject as follows: "There is scarcely any limit to the influence the Panama canal will have upon the industrial growth of the Pacific coast. San Francisco has performed almost a superhuman task, in addition to so magnificently rebuilding her own city. In inaugurating and carrying on so successfully the most comprehensive and beautiful exposition the world has ever seen, in order to draw attention to the opportunities offered on the coast through the opening of the canal, and has rendered signal service to every city."

"Victoria businessmen, your nearest Canadian neighbors, realize the advantages that will accrue to us as a national port and distributing centre, and appreciate your courtesy in setting aside one day to allow us to join with you in this celebration, which will further cement the friendship existing between the two cities, and make us more anxious than ever to work with you in order to further the development of the whole coast."

In conjunction with the Rotary convention, members held a special conference and reception to-day in the Court of the Universe at the exposition grounds.

RECEIVES DEPUTATION
Aldermen Hear Case for Public Abattoir; the Assessment Appeals.

A deputation from the Local Council of Women, accompanied by the representatives of other organizations and Professor W. T. Macdonald, livestock commissioner, is waiting upon the city aldermen this afternoon, to urge the provision of a public abattoir.

The streets committee work of the council has, in addition, a light amount of routine business before it.

Recently McPherson & Fullerton Bros. lodged an objection to have their properties assessed at the same figure as the holdings of a revision approved, while the court of revision appears to be slender. The statute makes no provision for a change, realizing apparently that there must be finality somewhere.

Yesterday afternoon the barbers of Victoria lodged a petition with the city clerk, renewing the effort for compulsory closing at 7.30 p.m. on the days from Monday to Friday inclusive, and on Saturday at 10 o'clock, with absolute closing on Sunday. This movement has usually in the past been directed to force the barber shops in Chinatown to come into the same arrangement as the white barbers. The matter will be before the council on Monday.

Harold Campbell and Miss Annie Aubel announce the holding of an "At Home" at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, 1463 Ryan street, tomorrow, both afternoon and evening, commencing at 3 o'clock, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell's wedding day. No cards of invitation have been issued, but all friends of the family will be welcomed. Guests are requested not to bring presents.

"I'll clean the snow off your walk for a sixpence." "Why, I just paid a sixpence to have it cleaned." "That's half done." "Come, come, that isn't a nice way to abuse a fellow worker." "Oh, dad's all right—he's me partner."

WARD II. LIBERALS

A meeting of the Ward II. Liberal association will be held in the Jenne block, Cormorant street, this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock, for organization purposes. The candidates will speak.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS IN MATRICULATION

Large Number From Victoria and District Passed McGill Examination

It is announced that the following candidates from Victoria were successful at the recent matriculation examinations for the faculty of arts of McGill university, 1,900 marks being the maximum:

Nina M. Rigby, 748; Wilhelmina M. Marquart, 745; Hilda G. Parkinson, 742; Nora E. Wallace, 717; Katherine Jackson, 706; Mary Tourigny, 704; H. S. Roe, 698; Margaret E. J. Reid, 697; Margery S. McCannell, 685; Jean E. Anderson, 684; Florence M. McNell, 684; Margaret A. Dunn, 678; Mary Bell, 670; J. J. Graham, 669; E. J. Savanah, 668; Edna R. Sparling, 668; Christine A. Williams, 665; R. W. Smalthurst, 663; N. H. Allen, 654; Elizabeth J. Dunnett, 653; Edna M. Marwick, 653; Amanda Jussila, 650; K. Terry, 649; Christian Sivertz, 642; Dora B. Tanner, 638; Kathleen N. Grubb, 631; Edith Forster, 629; A. W. White, 621; Margaret J. Samson, 622; Hazel E. McConnell, 621; P. F. James, 616; Amy M. Winkel, 593; Margaret F. Burridge, 582; Ruth S. Cochran, 581; Eleanor B. Nicholson, 579; Eva L. Howard, 576; Edith V. Edwards, 569; Gladys I. House, 567; Lily S. Christie, 562; R. M. Leshgold, 561.

Science and matriculation—Passed for entrance to the faculty of applied science—(Highest marks possible 1,100):

G. F. Chan, 786; W. A. Gale, 719; J. D. Wheeler, 709; G. H. Chan, 694; H. D. McDiarmid, 693.

Complete matriculation—The following who had qualified in part by certificate or by a previous university examination have also passed:

In arts—Edna Creeden, Edna Finland, R. P. Finlayson, T. M. Jones, Donna Kerr, Melba B. Lehman, K. G. Macdonald, (A. B.); K. C. Maclean, Mary K. Morrow, Thelma Nelson, Beatrice H. Sargent, H. Marguerite, Sergeant, Marion G. Service, Edith R. Verrinder, Victoria M. Walker, G. Corfield, W. R. Culler, J. G. May.

Mary S. Glenn, of Ladysmith, and Mariah Gray, of Cumberland, also passed in arts.

MAKES ARRANGEMENT TO CONTINUE COLLEGE

McGill Work Will Be Continued Here for at Least Another Year

The result of the conference held yesterday evening between the governors of the British Columbia University and representatives of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning in British Columbia was completely satisfactory. The governors have agreed, it is gathered from the discussion yesterday, that the classes maintained in the Constable Hook section of McGill College will be continued for at least twelve months, or until such time as the university is definitely established.

Chairman Jay, of the city school board; Inspector Paul and Principal Willis, represented the local management of the college, and after presenting the case for the continuation of the classes, the governors subsequently met to consider details of the best method in which to carry out the objects sought.

First and second year work of the McGill syllabus will be continued, and classes will resume in October. Chairman Jay stated this afternoon that the arrangements could be regarded as satisfactory, and were at any rate a method of meeting a situation which threatened the termination of university work in Victoria. The local college will continue to be under the control of the institution, whereas the McGill College in Vancouver is transferred absolutely to the university board of governors.

BLUE CROSS FETE.

Will Be Held at Home of Col. and Mrs. Coy, Under Auspices of W.A. of S.P.C.A.

The Blue Cross fete at the home of Col. and Mrs. Coy on Tuesday promises to be a tremendous success.

Col. Lorne Ross has kindly consented to speak at 4 p.m. on horses in warfare. The pipers of the 56th Highlanders will give selections during the afternoon, and Mrs. H. Briggs will be ably assisted in her musical programme by Mrs. Roy Troup, Mrs. H. Pooley, Mrs. Baird, Miss Phyllis Davies, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. H. Davis, Mr. Moore, and Mrs. Gibson, accompanist.

Palmyra and fortune-telling will play a prominent part in an afternoon of entertainment, and no lover of animals should miss this opportunity of doing something to help the patient four-footed sufferers on the battlefields, on whose behalf the fete is to be given.

A fee of twenty-five cents (which includes ten) will be charged.

Tickets are on sale at Campbell's drug store, The Hat Shop, Yates street, or from members of the W.A. committee.

LOCAL SOLDIERS WIN IN BIG FIELD MEET

16th Battalion Held Athletic Competitions in France on July 1; Pte. Scott Did Well

Several Victoria athletes who are now serving at the front with the 16th battalion, which is now known as the "Canadian Scottish," gave very creditable accounts of themselves in a field meet held "somewhere in France" on July 1. The battalion had been relieved in the trenches for Dominion Day, and they spent the holiday in a most enjoyable manner.

British Columbians, as the following analysis of results show, easily won principal honors in the various contests. Pte. Scott, a well-known athlete of the Capital City, and a member of the J. B. A. A., captured five firsts and Pte. McKellar, of the Terminal City, one first and two seconds, while Pte. Burke, one of Vancouver's stalwart guardians of the peace upheld his reputation with a first, second and third. The western winners were:

Walking race—1st, Pte. G. Sterling, of Vancouver, ex-champion of Canada, 100 yards, No. 1, 1st, Pte. Scott, Victoria; 2nd, Pte. Gallon, Victoria, 100 yards, staff, 1st, Pte. H. G. Gould, Vancouver; 2nd, Pte. P. Burke, of Vancouver.

Musical race—2nd, Pte. McKellar, Vancouver; 3rd, Pte. Harkness, Vancouver.

High jump—1st, Pte. P. Burke, Vancouver; 2nd, Pte. McKellar, Vancouver; 3rd, Pte. Thomas, Victoria.

Broad jump—1st, Pte. Scott, Victoria, 16 ft. 2 in.; 2nd, Pte. Gould, Vancouver, 15 ft. 6 in.; 3rd, Pte. P. Burke, Vancouver, 15 ft. 4 in.

Three-legged race—1st, Ptes. Scott and Gallon, Victoria; 2nd, Ptes. McKellar and Park, Vancouver.

Company relay race—No. 1, Co. Ptes. Scott and Gallon, Victoria.

Open hundred—1st, Pte. Scott, Victoria; 2nd, Pte. Fraser, Victoria; 3rd, Pte. Gallon, Victoria.

Kicking football—1st, Pte. Gregory, Prince Rupert; 2nd, Pte. H. F. Wearmouth, Prince Rupert.

Pipe competition (March)—1st, Pte. Richardson, Vancouver; 2nd, Pte. Gordon Ross, Vancouver.

Piping reels—1st, Gordon Ross, Vancouver; 2nd, Lieut. C. Macdonald, Vancouver.

Highland fling—1st, Pte. McGilvery, Vancouver.

Officers' 100 yards—1st, Lieut. Wallis, Victoria; 2nd, Capt. Wood, Victoria; 3rd, Lieut. Cotton, Vancouver.

ALASKAN GOLD PRODUCTION.

Washington, July 23.—Alaska's gold production in 1914 was valued at \$15,764,250, an increase of \$149,000 over the previous year, according to figures made public to-day by the geological survey. Production of copper amounted to 21,450,623 pounds, against 21,659,958 in 1913. The total mineral output was \$13,118,060, compared with \$19,476,356 in 1913.

COLONEL BURCHALL'S ESTATE.

London, July 23.—The estate of Col. Burchall, killed at Ypres while commanding the fourth Canadian battalion, was probated to-day at nearly £40,000. Requests were made of £200 to the Western Canadian church fund, and £100 to the Children's hospital at Halifax, N. S.

WELL-KNOWN LAWYER DIES.

New York, July 23.—William I. Ivins, a well-known lawyer and for many years prominent in politics, died at his home here to-day. He was 64 years of age. Mr. Ivins was recently taken ill after his labor in behalf of William Barnes in his libel suit against Theodore Roosevelt.

TO-DAY'S BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE
At Detroit—R. H. E.
Washington 1 3 2
Detroit 2 7 0
Batteries—Gallia, Ayres and Henry; Coveleskie and Stange.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
At New York—R. H. E.
Pittsburg 6 9 2
New York 1 9 4
Batteries—Adams and Schanz; Mathewson, Ritter and Dooin.

TO SPEAK TUESDAY

Lieut. Joan Arnoldi to Address Meeting at Alexandra Ballroom on Distribution Work.

A public meeting will be held in the Alexandra club ballroom on Tuesday evening next, at 8.30 o'clock, when Miss Joan Arnoldi, who has been connected with the distribution of field comforts to the Canadian soldiers, and who has come in personal contact with many of the men, will be present, and will give an address.

The officials of the city and provincial government as well as the military commanders of the district have been informed of Miss Arnoldi's coming, and it is hoped that these will all be represented. A big audience of men and women of the city should be present to give Miss Arnoldi the greeting and thanks of Victoria, and to hear the very interesting account she will have to give of this department of the empire's service at the present time.

QUIET AT OIL PLANTS.

New York, July 23.—Comparative quiet, in marked contrast to the three previous days of the week, prevailed to-day in the Constable Hook section of Bayonne, N. J., around the plants of the Standard Oil Company and the Tidewater Oil Company, which have been closed because of a strike of 1,000 men in the Standard Oil Company and the resultant disorders whereby three men were killed and scores injured. Crowds gathered as usual, but no threatening move was made.

Every Woman Can Use

and ought to use occasionally, a proper remedy for the headache, backache, languor, nervousness and depression to which she may be subject. These troubles and others are symptoms of debility and poor circulation caused by indigestion or constipation

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are at once safe, certain and convenient. They clear the system and purify the blood. They exert a general tonic effect and insure good health and strength, so that all the bodily organs do their natural work without causing suffering. Every woman of the thousands who have tried them, knows that Beecham's Pills act

To Certain Advantage

West End Grocery Co., Ltd. Frequent Deliveries to All Parts of City. Corner Government and Broughton Streets.

Grand Opening, Saturday Night Hotel Cecil

Corner Blanshard and Johnson Streets

Beautifully laid-out Summer Garden. Come, you and your friends.

SOMETHING NEW Victoria's Auto Laundry

PAULINE'S GARAGE.
742 Pembroke St. Phone 227.

We make a specialty of washing and polishing automobiles. We are experts. Note our prices: 50c for single wash, with auto body polish \$1.00. Ticket for 4 washes, \$2.50. Cars called for and delivered free of charge.

Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Open for business Monday, July 26.

Tenders for Fence

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p. m. on Monday, August 2nd, 1915, for the erection of a fence to enclose City Yard, Garbally Road. Plans and specifications may be secured from W. GALT, City Purchasing Agent, to whom all tenders must be submitted and marked on outside of envelope, "Tenders for Fence." Each tender must be accompanied by a marked cheque for 5 per cent. of the amount of tender. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. GALT, City Purchasing Agent, Victoria, B. C., July 23, 1915.

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL

March 23, 1907.

"A Most Valuable Food"

At a time when the preparation of artificial foodstuffs is causing more attention than ever before, and when new forms of easily assimilable fat to take the place of cod liver oil are being frequently brought to the notice of the medical profession, it is desirable that some of the older forms of administering natural fats should not be lost sight of. Among natural fats, butter easily takes first place for nutritive value, and when combined with a suitable soluble carbohydrate, a most valuable food is produced.

The BUTTER SCOTCH which Messrs. Callard & Bowser (Duke's Road, Boston Road, W. C.) have prepared for fifty years is such an article, which has the great advantage of being palatable, so palatable in fact, that children are more likely to accept it, and which figures further chemical examination of the fat extracted showed it to be genuine butter fat. This confection can therefore be recommended, not only as a harmless sweetmeat, but also as a very useful addition to the diet in suitable cases.

In all the Principal candy stores in Victoria.

We Do Not Save Money For Our Customers

At the expense of either quality or quantity—FULL MEASURE, QUALITY UNSURPASSED—are the corner stones of our vast business. Read the following prices and be convinced.

Date Nut Butter, special, a jar, 3c.	Macconnachie's Mixed or Chew Pickles, large jar, 25c.
Noel's Marmalade, 2-pound glass jars, 25c.	Long's Table Preserves, a jar, 25c.
Noel's Pure Strawberry Jam, 2-pound glass jars, 25c.	Holbrook's Worcestershire Sauce, 35c.
Robertson's Jams (assorted), 2 glass jars, 25c.	Finest Creamery Butter, 2 pounds, \$1.00.
Raspberry Vinegar, a bottle, 25c.	Plain or Stuffed Olives, a bot., 10c.
	English Bottled Candy, special, 2 bottles, 25c.

NO. 1 QUALITY OKANAGAN APRICOTS, A CRATE, \$1.00

The finest in the land. Leave your orders early.

FRUIT JAR SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY ONLY

Golden State, Mason or Schram Fruit Jars.

Pints, reg. \$1.25 a doz. 75c.
Quarts, reg. \$1.50 a doz. 50c.
Half-Gallons, reg. \$2.00 a doz. \$1.10

WE SELL TOPS TO FIT ANY JAR.

Fly Coils, large size, 4 for 25c.
Kib-a-fly Fly Pans, reg. 35c. special, each, 25c.
Picnic Plates, 3 doz. 25c.

Sanitary Drinking Cups, 15 in a package 25c.
Potted Meat for Sandwiches, 4 tins 25c.

FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES DAILY

Our Meat Department is proving a big success, being in charge of an expert butcher, and every order placed has careful attention. Local Lamb and Mutton, Beef, Chickens, etc., always on hand.

DELIVERY PROMPT

PHONES 28, 88 and 1761

WEST END Grocery Co., Ltd.

Corner Government and Broughton Streets

PHONES 28, 88 and 1761

WEST END Grocery Co., Ltd.

Corner Government and Broughton Streets

Frequent Deliveries to All Parts of City

NUT COAL

An economical summer fuel, large size, double screened. Let your next order be for a ton of our nut.

HALL & WALKER

Distributors Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd., Wellington Coals.
1232 Government Street. Phone 83

MEXICO IS CUT OFF FROM REST OF WORLD

Forces of Carranza and Villa Engaged Somewhere Near Capital

Washington, July 23.—Mexico City remains to-day cut off from communication with the outside world and military operations in the surrounding territory are cloaked in mystery. No special effort is being made by the United States to re-establish communication because fighting makes it impossible.

Both Villa and Carranza agencies here are without advice of the armies believed to be engaged somewhere near Pachuca, forty miles northeast of the capital. The Carranza troops, which left Mexico City to meet the southward-bound Villa column have not been heard from since Sunday.

The minister from Guatemala, Joaquin Mendes, to-day added his denial to those of others that President Carranza had promised to aid Victoriano Huerta in a new revolution in Mexico. President Wilson to-day urged officials of the American Red Cross not to discontinue their efforts to relieve famine sufferers of Mexico despite the difficulties they are encountering. He told them to keep trying to get food into the distressed sections and to do the best they could.

Nogales, Ariz., July 23.—Carranza troops advancing to attack Nogales, Sonora, came into contact with a Villa outpost at Santa Barbara, ten miles south to-day. The outpost hurried back to Nogales. Governor Jose Maytorena, the Villa leader, received a report to-day that 2,000 Carranza troops left Cananea this morning with thirty-four machine guns and fifteen field pieces to aid in the attack on Nogales. General P. Elias Calles, the Carranza commander, is said to have declared that he would take the town to-morrow.

BERLIN IS BEING HOAXED.

Samples of the News Supplied to the Citizens of German Capital.

Berlin, July 23.—The Overseas News Agency to-day gave out the following dispatch from Geneva: "The French submarine Joubert has been missing since April 23, and is considered lost."

Another dispatch from The Hague to the same agency says that according to reports from Cairo the British steamship Theresa, while passing through the Suez canal, ran upon a Turkish mine and sank.

Available shipping records contain several vessels of the name of Theresa but none of British nationality. The dispatch also overlooks the impossibility of the Turks laying mines in the Suez, every foot of which is being closely guarded by British troops.

STRIKE AGREEMENT SIGNED.

Bridgport, Conn., July 23.—With the arrival here to-day of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, J. J. Johnston, vice-president of the Structural Iron Workers, announced that he had been informed the written agreement by which an amicable settlement of all labor troubles in Bridgport will be secured had been signed. Johnston also stated it had been determined that the next move in the campaign to secure an eight-hour day throughout New England would be made at the Winchester Repeating Arms company at New Haven, also engaged in the manufacture of munitions for Great Britain and her allies.

MEAT PACKERS' CASE.

London, July 23.—Argument for the American packers was continued to-day in the prize court proceedings in the cases of the four Scandinavian ships carrying meat cargoes from the United States. In the course of his argument, Sir Robert Finlay stated in behalf of the packers that one of the claimants to a shipment of lard involved agreed to give an undertaking not to sell the goods if they were released, or to sell any goods in future to any agent or person known to be employed by Germans.

WARNING FOR MOTORISTS.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 23.—Flashing a clear reflection of one of the most dangerous curves in western Pennsylvania, a plate glass mirror thirty by forty-eight inches has been placed at the top of the Logan's Ferry hill by the New Kensington Automobile club near here. The mirror is mounted so that automobile drivers may see the curve they are approaching for a distance of fully 400 feet.

AMERICAN MINISTER RESIGNS.

Washington, July 23.—James M. Sullivan, American minister to the Dominican Republic, has tendered his resignation to President Wilson, and it has been accepted. Mr. Sullivan's resignation is the consequence of an investigation conducted for the state department into the minister's fitness for his office. The findings were unfavorable.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT

Germany Seeking to Recover Possibilities They Have Recently Lost.

Paris, July 23.—Northward of Arras, the Germans to-day have maintained a continuous bombardment of positions lost by them to the French, using heavy shells and aerial torpedoes.

A special communique announcing the bombardment was issued here this afternoon.

NOTE TO BRITAIN

United States Will Protest Against Interference With Trade to Neutrals.

Washington, July 23.—The new American note to Great Britain protesting further against interference with commerce between the United States and the neutral nations was almost finished to-day at a conference between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing.

It will be sent forward to London probably next week. Secretary Lansing will finish the note, and expects to forward it to President Wilson at Cornish for his final approval before dispatching it to London.

The note has been delayed partly because of the president's desire to complete the last German note before taking up the issue with Great Britain, and partly because of developments in the British situation which have come up from time to time.

AN UNLIKELY STORY

Montreal Rumor of Mysterious Aeroplanes and Gun Emplacements.

Montreal, July 23.—Following a report received yesterday that an aeroplane had visited Chateauguay, near Montreal, Tuesday night and that a report to-day that 2,000 Carranza troops left Cananea this morning with thirty-four machine guns and fifteen field pieces to aid in the attack on Nogales. General P. Elias Calles, the Carranza commander, is said to have declared that he would take the town to-morrow.

This concrete structure, seven feet in depth, was built more than a year ago by a German resident and was covered over and used as a tennis court. The situation commands the Soulanges canal and the railways in the vicinity. The matter has been reported to the authorities at Ottawa.

If the above is more than a canard the German concerned was more zealous than practical. Chateauguay is between fifteen and twenty miles from the eastern entrance of the Soulanges canal and the only railway line of importance it commands is the New York Central road from Montreal southwards.

GERMAN DYNAMITERS

Secret Organization Offering Its Services to Destroy Canadian Property.

Sarnia, Ont., July 23.—Information has been given to the local authorities that there is an Austrian boarding-house keeper in the south ward who has received an offer from a German secret association in Port Huron if he will blow up the plant of the Mueller Manufacturing company in this city.

The story is told by a Russian who has been staying in the house. He heard remarks passed between Austrians.

The case will be investigated, as the firm lately received a threatening letter from the United States.

GE MAN SOCIALIST MINORITY FOR PEACE

Copenhagen, July 23.—Berlin telegrams state that criminal proceedings have been instituted against four Socialist agitators, two of whom are Rosa Luxemburg and Clara Zetkin, on account of alleged treasonable articles in the monthly Internationale.

Clara Zetkin, editor of a German Socialist weekly, and Rosa Luxemburg are two of the most outspoken and active members of the minority in the German Socialist party. About the time the war broke out Rosa Luxemburg was tried for accusing German officers and non-commissioned officers of frightfully abusing private soldiers, and was sentenced to several months' imprisonment.

Zurich, July 23.—The ever-increasing volume of discussion of peace conditions in the Socialist press is embarrassing the German government, which is taking vigorous measures to stifle it. Small newspapers, the Freie Presse, of Elberfeld, the Arbeiter Zeitung, of Bismarck, the Volk Zeitung, of Dusseldorf, the Arbeiter Zeitung, of Dulsburg, publish the common declaration that they cannot take part in a discussion of peace, as the censor has forbidden publication of all reference to it. These newspapers support the view of those who blame the government for the war and oppose all annexation.

Stockholm, July 23.—A private message to the Stockholm Tidningen from Berlin, which passed the censor, says that war weariness is evident in Germany among the population, and especially among the poorer classes.

BERLIN TO BE ASKED FOR AN EXPLANATION

Washington Now Has Affidavits From Americans on the Orduña

Washington, July 23.—The United States will make diplomatic inquiries of Germany regarding the submarine attack on the Cunard liner Orduña at a time when she was bringing a score of Americans home.

A report of an investigation conducted by Customs Collector Malone at New York, presented to-day to the state department, embracing affidavits of officers, crew and passengers on the liner, contains the sworn statement of at least one American passenger that the ship was attacked without warning.

All of them refused to discuss the report or its contents, but it is known that the state department officials did not feel they could address inquiries to Germany on statements made by British passengers alone.

Now in possession of statements by Americans, the United States probably will ask the Berlin foreign office for its version of the affair, and developments will depend on the reply.

THOUSANDS PERISH IN CHINESE FLOODS

Peking, July 23.—Latest reports from the flood districts in southeastern China indicate that more than 175,000 persons perished. Heavy rains are falling and the rivers in the Kwangsi and Kwang Tung provinces are over their banks again. More than sixty villages have been swept away. Thousands are starving.

THE CITY MARKET

Oils	
Pratt's Coal Oil	41.55
Kerosene	1.50
Meats	
Premium Hams (American), per lb.	22 up
Lacon (long clear), per lb.	15
Suet, per lb.	15
Beef, per lb.	12.00
Mutton, per lb.	15.00
Spring Lamb, hindquarter, lb.	30.00
Spring Lamb, forequarter, lb.	30.00
Farm Produce	
Fresh Island Eggs	35
Butter, Comox	45
Butter, Salt Spring	45
Butter, Cowichan	45
Lard, per lb.	25
Pastry Flour	
Moffet's Best, per sack	1.90
Western Canada Flour Mills	
Purity, per sack	1.90
Hungarian Flour	
Gladator Pastry	1.75
Roller Oats, 25-lb. sack	1.10
Roller Oats, 45-lb. sack	1.10
Roller Oats, 80-lb. sack	1.10
Wheat Flakes, per pkt.	1.10
Whole Wheat Flour, 10 lbs.	.45
Whole Wheat Flour, 20 lbs.	.90
Whole Wheat Flour, 35 lbs.	1.35
Whole Wheat Flour, 50 lbs.	1.80
Whole Wheat Flour, 75 lbs.	2.25
Whole Wheat Flour, 100 lbs.	2.70
Whole Wheat Flour, 125 lbs.	3.15
Whole Wheat Flour, 150 lbs.	3.60
Whole Wheat Flour, 175 lbs.	4.05
Whole Wheat Flour, 200 lbs.	4.50
Whole Wheat Flour, 225 lbs.	4.95
Whole Wheat Flour, 250 lbs.	5.40
Whole Wheat Flour, 275 lbs.	5.85
Whole Wheat Flour, 300 lbs.	6.30
Whole Wheat Flour, 325 lbs.	6.75
Whole Wheat Flour, 350 lbs.	7.20
Whole Wheat Flour, 375 lbs.	7.65
Whole Wheat Flour, 400 lbs.	8.10
Whole Wheat Flour, 425 lbs.	8.55
Whole Wheat Flour, 450 lbs.	9.00
Whole Wheat Flour, 475 lbs.	9.45
Whole Wheat Flour, 500 lbs.	9.90
Whole Wheat Flour, 525 lbs.	10.35
Whole Wheat Flour, 550 lbs.	10.80
Whole Wheat Flour, 575 lbs.	11.25
Whole Wheat Flour, 600 lbs.	11.70
Whole Wheat Flour, 625 lbs.	12.15
Whole Wheat Flour, 650 lbs.	12.60
Whole Wheat Flour, 675 lbs.	13.05
Whole Wheat Flour, 700 lbs.	13.50
Whole Wheat Flour, 725 lbs.	13.95
Whole Wheat Flour, 750 lbs.	14.40
Whole Wheat Flour, 775 lbs.	14.85
Whole Wheat Flour, 800 lbs.	15.30
Whole Wheat Flour, 825 lbs.	15.75
Whole Wheat Flour, 850 lbs.	16.20
Whole Wheat Flour, 875 lbs.	16.65
Whole Wheat Flour, 900 lbs.	17.10
Whole Wheat Flour, 925 lbs.	17.55
Whole Wheat Flour, 950 lbs.	18.00
Whole Wheat Flour, 975 lbs.	18.45
Whole Wheat Flour, 1000 lbs.	18.90
Whole Wheat Flour, 1025 lbs.	19.35
Whole Wheat Flour, 1050 lbs.	19.80
Whole Wheat Flour, 1075 lbs.	20.25
Whole Wheat Flour, 1100 lbs.	20.70
Whole Wheat Flour, 1125 lbs.	21.15
Whole Wheat Flour, 1150 lbs.	21.60
Whole Wheat Flour, 1175 lbs.	22.05
Whole Wheat Flour, 1200 lbs.	22.50
Whole Wheat Flour, 1225 lbs.	22.95
Whole Wheat Flour, 1250 lbs.	23.40
Whole Wheat Flour, 1275 lbs.	23.85
Whole Wheat Flour, 1300 lbs.	24.30
Whole Wheat Flour, 1325 lbs.	24.75
Whole Wheat Flour, 1350 lbs.	25.20
Whole Wheat Flour, 1375 lbs.	25.65
Whole Wheat Flour, 1400 lbs.	26.10
Whole Wheat Flour, 1425 lbs.	26.55
Whole Wheat Flour, 1450 lbs.	27.00
Whole Wheat Flour, 1475 lbs.	27.45
Whole Wheat Flour, 1500 lbs.	27.90
Whole Wheat Flour, 1525 lbs.	28.35
Whole Wheat Flour, 1550 lbs.	28.80
Whole Wheat Flour, 1575 lbs.	29.25
Whole Wheat Flour, 1600 lbs.	29.70
Whole Wheat Flour, 1625 lbs.	30.15
Whole Wheat Flour, 1650 lbs.	30.60
Whole Wheat Flour, 1675 lbs.	31.05
Whole Wheat Flour, 1700 lbs.	31.50
Whole Wheat Flour, 1725 lbs.	31.95
Whole Wheat Flour, 1750 lbs.	32.40
Whole Wheat Flour, 1775 lbs.	32.85
Whole Wheat Flour, 1800 lbs.	33.30
Whole Wheat Flour, 1825 lbs.	33.75
Whole Wheat Flour, 1850 lbs.	34.20
Whole Wheat Flour, 1875 lbs.	34.65
Whole Wheat Flour, 1900 lbs.	35.10
Whole Wheat Flour, 1925 lbs.	35.55
Whole Wheat Flour, 1950 lbs.	36.00
Whole Wheat Flour, 1975 lbs.	36.45
Whole Wheat Flour, 2000 lbs.	36.90
Whole Wheat Flour, 2025 lbs.	37.35
Whole Wheat Flour, 2050 lbs.	37.80
Whole Wheat Flour, 2075 lbs.	38.25
Whole Wheat Flour, 2100 lbs.	38.70
Whole Wheat Flour, 2125 lbs.	39.15
Whole Wheat Flour, 2150 lbs.	39.60
Whole Wheat Flour, 2175 lbs.	40.05
Whole Wheat Flour, 2200 lbs.	40.50
Whole Wheat Flour, 2225 lbs.	40.95
Whole Wheat Flour, 2250 lbs.	41.40
Whole Wheat Flour, 2275 lbs.	41.85
Whole Wheat Flour, 2300 lbs.	42.30
Whole Wheat Flour, 2325 lbs.	42.75
Whole Wheat Flour, 2350 lbs.	43.20
Whole Wheat Flour, 2375 lbs.	43.65
Whole Wheat Flour, 2400 lbs.	44.10
Whole Wheat Flour, 2425 lbs.	44.55
Whole Wheat Flour, 2450 lbs.	45.00
Whole Wheat Flour, 2475 lbs.	45.45
Whole Wheat Flour, 2500 lbs.	45.90
Whole Wheat Flour, 2525 lbs.	46.35
Whole Wheat Flour, 2550 lbs.	46.80
Whole Wheat Flour, 2575 lbs.	47.25
Whole Wheat Flour, 2600 lbs.	47.70
Whole Wheat Flour, 2625 lbs.	48.15
Whole Wheat Flour, 2650 lbs.	48.60
Whole Wheat Flour, 2675 lbs.	49.05
Whole Wheat Flour, 2700 lbs.	49.50
Whole Wheat Flour, 2725 lbs.	49.95
Whole Wheat Flour, 2750 lbs.	50.40
Whole Wheat Flour, 2775 lbs.	50.85
Whole Wheat Flour, 2800 lbs.	51.30
Whole Wheat Flour, 2825 lbs.	51.75
Whole Wheat Flour, 2850 lbs.	52.20
Whole Wheat Flour, 2875 lbs.	52.65
Whole Wheat Flour, 2900 lbs.	53.10
Whole Wheat Flour, 2925 lbs.	53.55
Whole Wheat Flour, 2950 lbs.	54.00
Whole Wheat Flour, 2975 lbs.	54.45
Whole Wheat Flour, 3000 lbs.	54.90
Whole Wheat Flour, 3025 lbs.	55.35
Whole Wheat Flour, 3050 lbs.	55.80
Whole Wheat Flour, 3075 lbs.	56.25
Whole Wheat Flour, 3100 lbs.	56.70
Whole Wheat Flour, 3125 lbs.	57.15
Whole Wheat Flour, 3150 lbs.	57.60
Whole Wheat Flour, 3175 lbs.	58.05
Whole Wheat Flour, 3200 lbs.	58.50
Whole Wheat Flour, 3225 lbs.	58.95
Whole Wheat Flour, 3250 lbs.	59.40
Whole Wheat Flour, 3275 lbs.	59.85
Whole Wheat Flour, 3300 lbs.	60.30
Whole Wheat Flour, 3325 lbs.	60.75
Whole Wheat Flour, 3350 lbs.	61.20
Whole Wheat Flour, 3375 lbs.	61.65
Whole Wheat Flour, 3400 lbs.	62.10
Whole Wheat Flour, 3425 lbs.	62.55
Whole Wheat Flour, 3450 lbs.	63.00
Whole Wheat Flour, 3475 lbs.	63.45
Whole Wheat Flour, 3500 lbs.	63.90
Whole Wheat Flour, 3525 lbs.	64.35
Whole Wheat Flour, 3550 lbs.	64.80
Whole Wheat Flour, 3575 lbs.	65.25
Whole Wheat Flour, 3600 lbs.	65.70
Whole Wheat Flour, 3625 lbs.	66.15
Whole Wheat Flour, 3650 lbs.	66.60
Whole Wheat Flour, 3675 lbs.	67.05
Whole Wheat Flour, 3700 lbs.	67.50
Whole Wheat Flour, 3725 lbs.	67.95
Whole Wheat Flour, 3750 lbs.	68.40
Whole Wheat Flour, 3775 lbs.	68.85
Whole Wheat Flour, 3800 lbs.	69.30
Whole Wheat Flour, 3825 lbs.	69.75
Whole Wheat Flour, 3850 lbs.	70.20
Whole Wheat Flour, 3875 lbs.	70.65
Whole Wheat Flour, 3900 lbs.	71.10
Whole Wheat Flour, 3925 lbs.	71.55
Whole Wheat Flour, 3950 lbs.	72.00
Whole Wheat Flour, 3975 lbs.	72.45
Whole Wheat Flour, 4000 lbs.	72.90
Whole Wheat Flour, 4025 lbs.	73.35
Whole Wheat Flour, 4050 lbs.	73.80
Whole Wheat Flour, 4075 lbs.	74.25
Whole Wheat Flour, 4100 lbs.	74.70
Whole Wheat Flour, 4125 lbs.	75.15
Whole Wheat Flour, 4150 lbs.	75.60
Whole Wheat Flour, 4175 lbs.	76.05
Whole Wheat Flour, 4200 lbs.	76.50
Whole Wheat Flour, 4225 lbs.	76.95
Whole Wheat Flour, 4250 lbs.	77.40
Whole Wheat Flour, 4275 lbs.	77.85
Whole Wheat Flour, 4300 lbs.	78.30
Whole Wheat Flour, 4325 lbs.	78.75
Whole Wheat Flour, 4350 lbs.	79.20
Whole Wheat Flour, 4375 lbs.	79.65
Whole Wheat Flour, 4400 lbs.	80.10
Whole Wheat Flour, 4425 lbs.	80.55
Whole Wheat Flour, 4450 lbs.	81.00
Whole Wheat Flour, 4475 lbs.	81.45
Whole Wheat Flour, 4500 lbs.	81.90
Whole Wheat Flour, 4525 lbs.	82.35
Whole Wheat Flour, 4550 lbs.	82.80
Whole Wheat Flour, 4575 lbs.	83.25
Whole Wheat Flour, 4600 lbs.	83.70
Whole Wheat Flour, 4625 lbs.	84.15
Whole Wheat Flour, 4650 lbs.	84.60
Whole Wheat Flour, 4675 lbs.	85.05
Whole Wheat Flour, 4700 lbs.	85.50
Whole Wheat Flour, 4725 lbs.	85.95
Whole Wheat Flour, 4750 lbs.	86.40
Whole Wheat Flour, 4775 lbs.	86.85
Whole Wheat Flour, 4800 lbs.	87.30
Whole Wheat Flour, 4825 lbs.	87.75
Whole Wheat Flour, 4850 lbs.	88.20
Whole Wheat Flour, 4875 lbs.	88.65
Whole Wheat Flour, 4900 lbs.	89.10
Whole Wheat Flour, 4925 lbs.	89.55
Whole Wheat Flour, 4950 lbs.	90.00
Whole Wheat Flour, 4975 lbs.	90.45
Whole Wheat Flour, 5000 lbs.	90.90
Whole Wheat Flour, 5025 lbs.	91.35
Whole Wheat Flour, 5050 lbs.	91.80
Whole Wheat Flour, 5075 lbs.	92.25
Whole Wheat Flour, 5100 lbs.	92.70
Whole Wheat Flour, 5125 lbs.	93.15
Whole Wheat Flour, 5150 lbs.	93.60
Whole Wheat Flour, 5175 lbs.	94.05
Whole Wheat Flour, 5200 lbs.	94.50
Whole Wheat Flour, 5225 lbs.	94.95
Whole Wheat Flour, 5250 lbs.	95.40
Whole Wheat Flour, 5275 lbs.	95.85
Whole Wheat Flour, 5300 lbs.	96.30
Whole Wheat Flour, 5325 lbs.	96.75
Whole Wheat Flour, 5350 lbs.	97.20
Whole Wheat Flour, 5375 lbs.	97.65
Whole Wheat Flour, 5400 lbs.	98.10
Whole Wheat Flour, 5425 lbs.	98.55
Whole Wheat Flour, 5450 lbs.	99.00
Whole Wheat Flour, 5475 lbs.	99.45
Whole Wheat Flour, 5500 lbs.	99.90
Whole Wheat Flour, 5525 lbs.	100.35
Whole Wheat Flour, 5550 lbs.	100.80
Whole Wheat Flour, 5575 lbs.	101.25
Whole Wheat Flour, 5600 lbs.	101.70
Whole Wheat Flour, 5625 lbs.	102.15
Whole Wheat Flour, 5650 lbs.	102.60
Whole Wheat Flour, 5675 lbs.	103.05
Whole Wheat Flour, 5700 lbs.	103.50
Whole Wheat Flour, 5725 lbs.	103.95
Whole Wheat Flour, 5750 lbs.	104.40
Whole Wheat Flour, 5775 lbs.	104.85
Whole Wheat Flour, 5800 lbs.	105.30
Whole Wheat Flour, 5825 lbs.	105.75
Whole Wheat Flour, 5850 lbs.	106.20
Whole Wheat Flour, 5875 lbs.	106.65
Whole Wheat Flour, 5900 lbs.	107.10
Whole Wheat Flour, 5925 lbs.	107.55
Whole Wheat Flour, 5950 lbs.	108.00
Whole Wheat Flour, 5975 lbs.	108.45
Whole Wheat Flour, 6000 lbs.	108.90
Whole Wheat Flour, 6025 lbs.	109.35
Whole Wheat Flour, 6050 lbs.	109.80
Whole Wheat Flour, 6075 lbs.	110.25
Whole Wheat Flour, 6100 lbs.	110.70
Whole Wheat Flour, 6125 lbs.	111.15
Whole Wheat Flour, 6150 lbs.	111.60
Whole Wheat Flour, 6175 lbs.	112.05
Whole Wheat Flour, 6200 lbs.	112.50
Whole Wheat Flour, 6225 lbs.	112.95
Whole Wheat Flour, 6250 lbs.	113.40
Whole Wheat Flour, 6275 lbs.	113.85
Whole Wheat Flour, 6300 lbs.	114.30
Whole Wheat Flour, 6325 lbs.	114.75
Whole Wheat Flour, 6350 lbs.	115.20
Whole Wheat Flour, 6375 lbs.	115.65
Whole Wheat Flour, 6400 lbs.	116.10
Whole Wheat Flour, 6425 lbs.	116.55
Whole Wheat Flour, 6450 lbs.	117.00
Whole Wheat Flour, 6475 lbs.	117.45
Whole Wheat Flour, 6500 lbs.	117.90
Whole Wheat Flour, 6525 lbs.	118.35
Whole Wheat Flour, 6550 lbs.	118.80
Whole Wheat Flour, 6575 lbs.	119.25
Whole Wheat Flour, 6600 lbs.	119.70
Whole Wheat Flour, 6625 lbs.	120.15
Whole Wheat Flour, 6650 lbs.	120.60
Whole Wheat Flour, 6675 lbs.	121.05
Whole Wheat Flour, 6700 lbs.	121.50
Whole Wheat Flour, 6725 lbs.	121.95
Whole Wheat Flour, 6750 lbs.	122.40
Whole Wheat Flour, 6775 lbs.	122.85
Whole Wheat Flour, 6800 lbs.	123.30
Whole Wheat Flour, 6825 lbs.	123.75
Whole Wheat Flour, 6850 lbs.	124.20
Whole Wheat Flour, 6875 lbs.	124.65
Whole Wheat Flour, 69	

WEILER'S DAILY STORE NEWS

Attractive Souvenirs for Summer Visitors



Don't leave Victoria without seeing our display of beautiful Devonshire Ware from the Royal Aller Vale Potteries. Many pieces are useful as well as ornamental, and have the added charm of being delightfully quaint. Each piece is inscribed with a motto or proverb, and almost every one bears a different impress.

The ware is a rich brown, overlaid with cream, and embellished with a singular decoration in colors. You'll find a choice selection of Tea-Pots, Sugar Bowls, Plates, Ash and Pin Trays, Mugs, Tobacco Jars, Mustard Pots, other interesting pieces, which make delightful

Vases, Candlesticks and many other interesting souvenirs. Cash Prices up from 25¢.

Dining Room Furniture

The soft shade of fumed oak is the latest, most popular and best finish for dining room furniture. We have a number of different styles in this finish built on simple and beautiful lines, all up to the 'Weiler' standard of quality.

CASH PRICES

- Fumed Oak Pedestal Extension Tables... \$25.20
- Fumed Oak Set of Dining Chairs, consisting of five diners and one arm chair, set... \$36.00
- Handsome Fumed Oak Buffet, with lots of drawers and cupboard space only... \$33.75
- Dinner Wagon, in fumed oak, at... \$22.50
- Fumed Oak China Cabinet at... \$31.50

Brussels Carpets

You'll enjoy seeing our great variety of Oriental, floral and conventional designs in Brussels Carpets. They can be made up with or without border, and are laid without extra charge.

Cash Prices, Per Yard, \$1.12½ to \$1.80

Protect Your Food

From flies. We have a fine assortment of reinforced Wire Dish Covers, in all sizes, which will keep the flies away from your food. These covers are neatly finished and well japanned, and are greatly strengthened by four bands of steel, two over the length, and two over the width of the covers.

CASH PRICES

- 10-inch size... 23¢
- 12-inch size... 32¢
- 14-inch size... 36¢
- 16-inch size... 45¢
- 18-inch size... 54¢
- 20-inch size... 68¢

Royal Doulton Ware

Have you seen our last shipment of beautiful Royal Doulton Ware, some showing fishing, hunting and coaching scenes, historical, romantic and Shakespearean characters, also views of famous castles, etc.

A piece of Royal Doulton Ware makes an ideal wedding gift.

CASH PRICES

- Salad Bowls, \$2.25, \$2.48 and... \$4.50
- 7-Piece Berry Sets, per set, only... \$4.28
- 13-Piece Berry Sets, per set, only... \$9.00
- Vases, \$3.38 to... \$9.45
- Pin Trays... 54¢
- Jugs, from 68¢ to... \$2.25
- Porridge Bowls... 45¢
- 3-Piece Porridge Sets, with nursery rhymes. Per set, \$1.35 and... \$2.05
- Sugars and Creams, pair, only... \$1.67

It's Every Woman's Ambition

To have a supply of dainty household linen, whether she has a home of her own to use it in or lays it carefully away in her "bottom drawer." Just now our Linen Department is the Mecca of all shoppers, who are never through their rapturous praises of our Spring display of handsome, hand-embroidered Irish Linen Doilies and Centrepieces, edged with real Irish crochet lace, which make such acceptable wedding gifts.

Beautiful hand-embroidered, lace-edged Afternoon Tea Cloths, of finest Irish linen, sizes 36 in. x 36 in., 45 in. x 45 in., and 54 in. x 54 in. Dainty Afternoon Tea Napkins, with scalloped edges and floral wreath embroidered in one corner. Embroideries and hemstitched Bureau Scarves in various sizes can be had to match throughout. Embroidered Pillow Shams, 31 in. x 31 in. Embroidered and Hemstitched Tea Cloths, 36 in. x 36 in. Guest Towels of finest huckaback linen in large and small sizes, with embroidered and scalloped end, with space for initial.

For the woman who loves to do her own embroidery we have a special line of plain linen hemstitched Bureau Scarves in all sizes, also Tea Cloths, sizes 36 in. x 36 in., 45 in. x 45 in., and 54 in. x 54 in., which she can have stamped and embroidered in any design she wishes.

HIGH SCHOOL RESULTS SHOW EXCELLENT WORK

Large Percentage of Passes in Victoria High School; Island Names

Of 2,871 candidates who presented themselves for the examinations last month in the provincial high schools, 2,136 passed. Three high schools on the mainland passed all their candidates.

The following are the statistical results on the island:

Centre	Candidates	No. Passed
Cumberland	23	9
Duncan	21	14
Ladysmith	24	16
Nanaimo	63	36
Port Alberni	12	11
Sidney	4	1
Victoria	431	346

The pass list for island centres is as follows:

CUMBERLAND CENTRE.
Cumberland High School—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 23; passed, 9. Elizabeth B. G. Herd, 716; Marjorie B. Sling, 712; Harry Smith, 665; Arthur H. L. Stevenson, 638; Robert W. Whidden, 608; Harry N. Compton, 583; Catherine A. M. Macdonald, 549; Ian C. Macdonald, 514.
Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 6; passed, 5. Wilfred A. Greene, 508; Frederick H. L. Fisher, 500; Albert M. Dixon, 522; Clyde E. Hawthorne, 511; Winter Cook, 502.
Intermediate grade; maximum marks, 1,100. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1. Leah E. Parlett, 608.

DUNCAN CENTRE.
Duncan High School—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 14; passed, 8. Elizabeth B. G. Herd, 716; Marjorie B. Sling, 712; Harry Smith, 665; Arthur H. L. Stevenson, 638; Robert W. Whidden, 608; Harry N. Compton, 583; Catherine A. M. Macdonald, 549; Ian C. Macdonald, 514.
Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 6; passed, 5. Wilfred A. Greene, 508; Frederick H. L. Fisher, 500; Albert M. Dixon, 522; Clyde E. Hawthorne, 511; Winter Cook, 502.
Intermediate grade; maximum marks, 1,100. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1. Leah E. Parlett, 608.

LADYSMITH CENTRE.
Ladysmith High School—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 16; passed, 11. Elizabeth J. Nairn, 635; Charlotte O'Connell, 630; Violet A. Davis, 628; Florence L. Weir, 628; Isabelle M. Dixon, 622; Clyde E. Hawthorne, 602; Marjorie W. Dunne, 577; Gladys S. Jones, 571; Theodore L. Bryant, 563; Margaret Palmer, 553; William M. Skilling, 530.
Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 3; passed, 3. Elizabeth W. Baird, 606; Alexander S. Christie, 589; John H. Robertson, 541.
Full course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,200. Number of candidates, 4; passed, 1. Mike A. Zbojovsky, 652.
Private study, senior academic (education only)—Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1. A. Digby Banting, 60.

NANAIMO CENTRE.
Nanaimo High School—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 66; passed, 43. William E. Philpott, 650; Walter Pryde, 608; Barbara Craig, 559; Andree S. Brunetteau, 550; William R. Adams, 542; Marguerite M. Haddock, 541; Jean I. McGill, 539; Murray A. E. Plant, 539; Olive B. Lawrence, 536; Enos C. Goodman, 528; Edith Jessop, 528; Isobel S. Johnston, 508; Clarence E. Grieve, 506; Dorothy M. Armitage, 506; Rosemary C. Downey, 506.
Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 12; passed, 7. Marion Steele, 619; Eugene K. Arnold, 587; Margaret Wilson, 587; William A. Negan, 551; May L. Lowther, 524; Mary Muslo, 512; Sylvia M. McDonald, 500.
Full course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,200. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1. Frederick W. Laird, 624.
Third class; maximum marks, 1,100. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1. John Rowan, 672.
Intermediate grade; maximum marks, 1,100. Number of candidates, 10; passed, 10. Flora M. Dougan, 540; Nellie Rogers, 717; Rowena D. Peto, 706; Lilian A. Carter, 700; James A. Young, 683; Agnes S. Irvine, 624; Lily Piper, 621; Catherine Ritchie, 587; Helen S. Dalley, 587; Minnie M. Stewart, 564.
Senior grade; maximum marks, 1,100. Number of candidates, 2; passed, 2. Eva Coombs, 595; Tryphena Sampson, 553.
Private study, third class; maximum marks, 1,100. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 0.

PORT ALBERNI CENTRE.
Port Alberni High School—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 12; passed, 11. Helen D. Neill, 730; Florence Dine, 727; Thomas B. Bird, 723; Mary L. Manning, 724; James A. Forrest, 706; Saul Lubell, 673; Edward A. Garrard, 670; Leonard B. Rolph, 622; Ladislav A. Wrotnowski, 603; Janet M. Rolph, 581; Dorothy E. F. S. Bayne, 566.
Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 3; passed, 3. Marie E. McKillop, 596; Alan I. Deacon, 558; Annie F. Bowman, 539.
Full course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,200. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1. Mabel A. Lott, 624; Margaret V. Simister, 563.

SIDNEY CENTRE.
Sidney Superior School—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 2; passed, 2. Marie E. McKillop, 596; Alan I. Deacon, 558; Annie F. Bowman, 539.
Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 3; passed, 3. Marie E. McKillop, 596; Alan I. Deacon, 558; Annie F. Bowman, 539.

VICTORIA CENTRE.
Victoria High School—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 217; passed, 174. Mildred U. Barker, 814; Elinor G. Tysoe, 789; Ernest J. Knagott, 786; Marguerite I. Dwyer, 784; Mary E. Hodgson, 784; Esther E. Tervo, 783; Gerald E. Wellburn, 783; Robert J. Hepburn, 778; Victor E. Hall, 775; Joya H. Walsh, 774; Hilda F. Hinder, 770; Catherine C. Battison, 764; Margaret Corbett, 755; Doris B. Graves, 754; Mabel V. Millington, 749; Agnes Stevenson, 749; Florence S. Hammill, 744; George Fong, 729; Alan Cumine, 719; Olive Severs, 718; Irene M. Craig, 715; William E. Hutchison, 715; Amy G. Johns, 715; Lawrence W. Merkle, 712; Gertrude H. Potts, 712; Richard F. Campbell, 709; Isabel C. Elliott, 707; Helena Keay, 706; Ruby M. Nachtrieb, 706; Newton F. Pullen, 705; Henry C. Gilliland, 701; William McDougall, 701; Jean B. Wilson, 699; Arthur J. Hepburn, 692; Heddley A. Sheret, 691; Gwendoline M. Hole, 690; Chester A. Scott, 688; Grace M. Playfair, 682; Margaret Cameron, 672; Claude L. Campbell, 678; William F. Love, 677; Gertrude L. Bolden, 675; William S. Butterfield, 674; Gladys M. Carter, 674; John A. McIntosh, 673; Eleanor C. Had-dow, 669; Mildred F. Bassett, 668; Violet Parfitt, 665; Henry B. Matthews, 667; Arnold Stobart, 667; Edith A. Eilers, 666; Estelle E. Jones, 666; Wootton L. Minto, 664; Robert A. Wootton, 660; Evelyn M. Patrick, 655; Fred J. Hamilton, 653; Duncan C. Reids, 651; Aldyth M. Waites, 647; Frank R. Sproul, 645; Lucy B. Brown, 642; Nora E. Ault, 641; Ellen Grange, 640; Edward Gung, 640; Ellen H. Fletcher, 639; James T. Hamilton, 639; Ronald A. Lyons, 637; Ida L. Pommer-ville, 634; Ellen Hart, 632; Winifred C. Henderson, 632; Marion L. Baird, 630; Lillian B. Smethurst, 630; John H. Fulton, 627; Kathleen E. Jones, 626; Elsie M. Armstrong, 623; Sutherland H. McKay, 623; George C. Hardie, 622; John T. Burnes, 621; Earl W. Irvine, 620; Zalia M. Ormond, 619; Margaret E. Beckwith, 617; Gertrude A. Bryce, 617; Frederick W. Copas, 615; Sidney St. C. Miller, 614; Gwendoline M. Stubbs, 614; Gladys C. Croft, 607; Bertha C. Muir, 607; Harry Copar, 605; Gwendolyn N. Williams, 604; Aileen G. Bowron, 602; Catherine Cummins, 602; Robert L. Todd, 602; Arthur M. Gee, 601; Fred P. Fatt, 598; Marjorie T. Goss, 598; Ruth E. Johnson, 598; Harold M. Pearce, 598; Louise Hay, 597; Cyril K. Sprinkling, 595; Eva A. Chrow, 593; Roland E. Legg, 593; Kathleen Palmer, 593; Ellen E. Girling, 592; Elizabeth K. Harkness, 591; Donald M. Hearn, 590; Jeanette Sargent, 587; Grace Adam, 586; Robert W. Hartley, 583; Malcolm E. McMillan, 583; William N. Turpel, 583; Marjorie E. Cross, 578; Warren Cooper, 575; Dorcas I. Gawley, 575; William G. Heaney, 574; Arthur E. Davey, 573; Vernot A. Jones, 572; Dorothy S. Hattie, 571; Vera B. Basso, 568; Roy Col-tie, 571; Maria M. Rattay, 566; Phyllis E. Jennings, 566; Sarah S. Fatt, 565; Sydney R. Saunders, 564; Myrtle M. Bernath, 563; Stanley E. Hume, 563; Joseph O. Stinson, 563; Leila Wootton, 563; Eva F. Payne, 561; Hilda F. Whit-ley, 561; Fernie E. Dilworth, 560; Jean M. Murray, 560; George L. Taylor, 559; Frank W. Gregory, 554; Fred M. Brady, 553; Margaret Findley, 553; John L. Wyles, 552; Florence M. Clay, 550; Dorothy B. Aird, 548; Mary Hannan, 548; Thomas Smith, 548; Doris E. Oldershaw, 547; Florence M. Wyles, 547; Cyril A. Elkington, 546; Marjorie E. Palmer, 545; Margaret H. Cullum, 543; Rudyard T. Kipling, 542; Dorothy W. Grayson, 541; Alexander C. Muir, 541; Florence M. Turner, 540; Percival A. Lipsky, 538; Raymond Castle, 531; Victor E. Lemmax, 531; Ella M. Simp-son, 530; Thomas G. Wilkinson, 527; Constance E. Willms, 526; Marguerite A. McEachern, 523; Carolyn M. Tomlin, 522; Eugene F. Worth, 522; Edna E. Grant, 521; Elsie G. MacCibbon, 520; Victor E. Emery, 518; Helen I. John-ston, 517; Bessie M. Shampney, 517; Walter W. Bailey, 515; Amy M. Nichols, 515; Mary E. Purdy, 515; Gordon Hutchinson, 513; Dora Alb-house, 511; Archibald L. Doidge, 511; Gladys M. Thorpe, 510; Alma Bray, 508; Earl Hall, 508; Helen V. Straith, 505; Phlo D. Bates, 500; Eleanor M. McLennan, 500.
First-year course, commercial; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 43; passed, 25. Vivienne D. Charlton, 797; Ruby G. Poole, 765; Clif-ford Carver, 745; Walter E. Brown, 685; Annie M. Morgan, 687; Margaret Crowder, 654; Margaret Plummer, 654; Frank F. Garland, 650; Margaret F. Garland, 652; Adam Taylor, 646; Margaret E. Eastman, 645; Margaret E. Greir, 645; Arthur Edbourne, 642; Irene R. Wilson, 639; Sterling H. Beck, 627; Edward G. Fullerton, 624; Minnie E. Bell, 622; Cyril C. Godson, 617; James A. Hunter, 615; Elsie L. Green, 614; George O. Toward, 592; Clifford E. Whaker, 589; Annie W. S. Gibson, 575; James A. Post, 574; George W. Malcolm, 563; Henry A. Wilby, 562; Ernest C. R. Greenshaw, 559; Isabel J. Laurison, 550; Lucy W. Warren, 546; Thomas B. Maynard, 545; Lovell W. Turnbull, 543; William H. Gropp, 541; Helen Vase, 540; Muriel Wormald, 534; Harry L. Woolson, 514.
Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 97; passed, 85. Harry Cross, 827; Edward E. Uihl, 808; Edith A. Stewart, 799; Victoria Chung, 777; Evelyn C. Lucas, 760; Adah L. Hunt, 752; Grace V. Darling, 749; Frederick A. Small, 746; Valdemar F. Bendrodt, 743; Elizabeth P. Smith, 742; Douglas E. Scott, 740; Murray B. Scott, 709; Clarence W. Dawson, 706; Mona C. Misner, 696; Herbert W. Dava, 692; John R. Murray, 688; Victorian Bv-ert, 686; Harold Davenport, 682; Mary H. McKinnon, 683; Allet F. Young, 680; Mabel M. Atherton, 676; Harvey E. Ledingham, 676; Walton Gilbert, 675; Robert S. Wilson, 673; Dorothy W. Cass, 671; John H. Watson, 662; Audrey A. Carter, 662; Edna D. Bird, 661; Marguerite McDougall, 657; Agnes Gjolander, 656; Mehetabel M. Blaken-bach, 654; Helen I. Kvarno, 650; Got-fred S. Foulkes, 645; Marjorie E. Mal-lagh, 643; Benjamin E. Nickells, 640; Mona Lane, 637; Margery Preston, 627; Sydney H. Knott, 624; George F. Geldard, 616; Frank M. Jones, 616; Agnes E. Carne, 615; Stuart G. Ken-ning, 615; Elsie F. Anderson, 614; Mar-garet H. Hardie, 613; James L. Mc-Fadden, 613; Victor R. Pasfitt, 613; Janet M. Sutherland, 612; Nina I. Crawford, 611; Winsome H. Geroul-tos, 608; Gladys G. Porter, 606; Ger-trude W. Paterson, 605; Harold G. Mc-Ivride, 602; Frances P. McNamee, 601; John W. Jones, 594; Ruth E. Mc-Kay, 592; Thekla M. Cavin, 588; Jen-nie A. Wootton, 587; Irene E. McDon-ald, 586; James E. Ellard, 584; Stanley F. Miles, 583; Percy G. Barr, 575; Edith Birckett, 574; Torquill J. Burns, 571; Katie M. Parkinson, 570; Wilma Jack-son, 569; Verna B. Hurst, 568; Louise A. Eastman, 567; Cora C. Shaw, 566; Dorothy G. Kingham, 561; Frank K. Stevens, 555; Jennie N. Dill, 550; Ead-son M. Harkness, 546; Mona M. Muir-rie, 543; Mabel Malcolm, 541; Charles H. Tait, 540; Marjorie D. Robson, 534; Thomas A. Temple, 532; Phyllis O. Pierce, 528; Elsie M. Fleming, 527; Thomas T. Taylor, 524; Irma Creeden, 527; Ivy G. Sprinkling, 515; Helen M. Farquharson, 512; William A. McKin-non, 503; James C. Hay, 502; William J. Millar, 500.
Full course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,200. Number of candidates, 10; passed, 4. Winston A. Gardiner, 829; Phyllis J. Cameron, 784; Sydney O'Neill, 663; Aleta L. Barker, 614.
Second-year course, commercial; maximum marks, 1,200. Number of candidates, 21; passed, 19. Gladys I. Keown, 872; Florence E. Scaplen, 848; Mabel A. Charlton, 801; Wilhelmina C. Penhallurick, 781; Mae G. Bryant, 759; Kathleen Morris, 755; Beatrice McLen-nan, 752; Bernice E. Anderson, 710; Rosie Fairlie, 707; Herbert W. Lacout-riere, 706; Dorothy Banner, 689; Jennie E. Savage, 664; Lillian F. Mercer, 661; Eva M. Jacobson, 655; Arthur R. Hole, 642; Langford J. Gannon, 638; Alfred W. Luney, 637.
Commercial subjects only; maximum marks, 700. Teresa Robinson, 490; Keith Lyons, 385.
Advanced course, junior grade, applied science; maximum marks, 900. Number of candidates, 6; passed, 5. Cecil E. Laundry, 524; Harry Chan, 504; Heber R. B. Jones, 487; Robin Gray, 483; Troy H. Hodgson, 466.
Full course, junior grade, applied science; maximum marks, 1,100. Number of candidates, 2; passed, 2. Doung-las A. Wallace, 530; Paul A. King, 557.
St. Ann's Academy—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 4; passed, 2. Edith F. Lineham, 637; May Quilty, 520.
Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 9; passed, 6. Froda Handford, 791; Dagmar E. Bendrodt, 567; Teresa McKenna, 550; Edith R. Feker, 527; Mary McKinnon, 527; Agatha W. Fitz-gerald, 507.
Full course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,200; number of candidates, 4; passed, 1. Rose M. McKenna, 667.
St. George's school—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 3; passed, 2. Dorothy M. Bowes, 646; Marjorie E. Birch, 572.
St. Michael's school—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 0.
Private study—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1. Alma Lyche, 560.
Third class; maximum marks, 1,100. Number of candidates, 7; passed, 4. Winifred Fairman, 740; Myrtle R. Greenway, 631; Isabel A. Grayson, 643; Dorothy McDougall, 550.
Intermediate grade; maximum marks, 1,100. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 0.
Senior grade; maximum marks, 1,100. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 0.
Senior academic (education only). Number of candidates, 4; passed, 4. Daisy E. K. Jones, 65; Ralph C. Flitton, 57; Raymond S. Baker, 55; Maurine Robb, 50.



Letters addressed to the Editor and intended for publication must be short and legibly written. The longer an article the shorter its chance of insertion. All communications must bear the name of the writer. The publication or rejection of articles is a matter entirely in the discretion of the Editor. No responsibility is assumed by the paper for MSS. submitted to the Editor.

NOT A "CELEBRATION."

To the Editor.—How much better that we on August 4 do hold the anniversary of the declaration of war as a day of prayer in our churches than a demonstration of jubilee? I am sure the advent of the second year of the war could be much better used by intercession with the Almighty for the success of our arms than by any sort of demonstrative procession. The king and all the leaders of the nation will attend that day to inaugurate it, and why not we in Victoria?
W. H. DANBY.

RÉGIMENT OF NATIVE SONS.

To the Editor.—Within a few days will take place the anniversary of the declaration of war. Many suggestions have been made as to the best way of commemorating that event, and with your kind permission I beg leave to add another.
Why not start a big recruiting campaign for the formation, throughout Canada, of regiments composed exclusively of native sons of the Dominion? I feel sure that if such were done the movement would be a great success and would result in adding probably fifty thousand to the Canadian forces. What a splendid example it would be to the rest of the British dominions. I am certain that thousands of our boys would gladly offer their services, and are only waiting to be asked.
"BORN CANADIAN."

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MEDALS.

To the Editor.—His royal highness the governor-general has evidently been convinced of the unfair manner in which his bronze medals had been distributed amongst the school districts of this province. Sir Richard McBrade wrote to me that the governor-general had named the school districts to which his twelve additional medals were to be given in 1912, thus placing upon him the responsibility for that unfair distribution. This year it seems as if he had insisted that his ten extra

medals should be distributed amongst the rural schools on the same principle as city schools. It would be interesting, however, to know how his royal highness came to specify that five medals should go to rural municipal and five to rural and assisted schools.

It was always a matter of wonderment to fair-minded people why the education department should select the principle of mere numbers for the distribution of rewards for proficiency, and even at that to bar out rural schools. Of course city districts have the most political influence, but surely no government would allow that to affect the distribution of the highest rewards of public school children.

It is to be hoped that the sending of those ten extra medals by his royal highness this year will be taken by our education department as a hint to distribute hereafter the regular ten medals in a fair manner.

This year again the best scholar in the province gets no medal because forsooth the district has too small a population. Armstrong sent up 17 pupils to try the entrance examination. Every one of the 17 passed, and the best one with 80 marks heads the province, but no medal. Will the department ever consider proficiency as a basis to award medals donated for proficiency?
JOHN N. WILSH.

"THAT SAANICH MACHINE."

To the Editor.—Allow me in the columns of your evening paper to correct the glibful statements of Mr. Grant at Saanich council's meeting of July 23, in which he states that Mr. J. Jones was elected by the machine at the last municipal election. Now being on that executive meeting of the Ratepayers' association I wish to state that there was at least two-thirds of the members of that executive Liberals, or who professed to be such. Whatever Mr. Grant made a statement for I cannot imagine, but one thing is certain, the people of Ward II. who were connected with the electing of Mr. Jones are far from being satisfied with such wild statements.

However, perhaps Mr. Grant will inform us if the machine is responsible for the men who are working for the municipality that are Tories, and who are giving complete satisfaction according to the reeve's report.
WILLIAM CAREY.
Maywood, July 22.

SAANICH AFFAIRS.

To the Editor.—Referring to the report of the meeting of Saanich council where the resignation of Councilor Jones, Ward II., was accepted, I desire to take the opportunity of contradicting Councilor Grant as to who were the means of having Mr. Jones nominated for the council. Mr. Jones was nominated at a full meeting of genuine Ward II. ratepayers, both Liberals and Conservatives being present. Everyone present who was a ratepayer in the ward was permitted to vote, and Mr. Jones received the unanimous nomination. At this meeting the ward decided to support no special candidate for the reeve'ship, and possibly this in the real reason why there has been so much mud slinging at Ward II. Ratepayers' association. This is not the first occasion upon which Mr. Grant has made statements regarding which there has been considerable doubt as to their veracity, and I have no doubt that the ratepayers of Ward II. will treat his statements with the contempt they deserve. Ward II. can look after their own interests and do not require farmers to come and teach them who to nominate for the council.
Mr. Grant may think he is gaining notoriety by continually preaching Liberalism in the council, but I consider he is by no means helping the cause of the Liberal party in Saanich by the wild statements he makes while a member of the council. The present council was elected on a non-political basis, but I regret to say that upon every opportunity available several of the Saanich council take the advantage to throw mud at men who, while they may not be of the same political party, have done more for Ward II. than either of the councilors for Ward II. in 1913 or 1914.
R. MACNICOL.
Secretary Ward II., Saanich Ass'n.
Maywood, July 21.

When the hour is come, I shall die; but I will die as a man should who returns a gift to its giver.—Epictetus.



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- Malaga Table Raisins, per packet 25¢
- Noel's Potted Meats, in glass, 2 jars for 25¢
- English Sugar Candy, 2 lbs. for 25¢
- Morton's Arrowroot, 1-lb. packet 25¢
- Ston's Stove Polish, per tin 5¢
- Cowan's Eagle Chocolate, per lb. 30¢
- Albert Pine Tar Soap, 6 packages for 25¢
- Chocolate Menier Cocoa, 2 tins 25¢
- Cowan's Cocoa, 1/4-lb. tins, 2 for 25¢
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NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY

F. Elworthy Has Been Secretary of the Board of Trade for 25 Years.

It is 25 years ago to-day since the secretary of the board of trade, F. Elworthy, was elected by the members of the board to fill the important office he still holds.

Mr. Elworthy was chosen at a special meeting following shortly on the annual meeting, at which Robert Ward had been re-elected president. He succeeded William Monteith, who was secretary for five years, and is the third secretary of the board since it was incorporated under the name of the B. C. Board of Trade, absorbing the old chamber of commerce. The membership at the time of his appointment was 190. Mr. Elworthy has served under 17 presidents in the interval, whose portraits adorn the walls of the board room. Since his appointment the name of the organization has been changed to that of the Victoria B. C. Board of Trade, an association of a similar character have been since established in neighboring towns.

The annual reports since 1890 have told the progress of Victoria and district, and form a fairly complete history of the activities of the community from a commercial standpoint since that date.

In his quarter of a century's connection with the board of trade, Mr. Elworthy has done an infinite amount of useful work, and has performed his important duties from year to year with efficiency and untiring energy.

Two Lancaashire schoolboys were arguing as to the merits of their respective fathers in the usual line. "My father plays the cornet better than any other man in the town," boasted one of them. "Does he?" replied the other, quite unimpressed. "When my father starts, every man round about stops work." The first lad looked quite crestfallen. "Do they?" he asked, in a meek voice. "What does he play?" "He don't play nothing," was the triumphant retort. "He blows the dinner-hour whistle up at the mill!"

"Dear sir," wrote the anxious mother, "I am afraid Johnny is not trying enough." "Dear madam," replied the harassed teacher, "I assure you that Johnny is trying enough. He is the most trying boy in the class."

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Wild Rose Pastry Flour is uniform. It never varies in quality, so you are sure always of success when you use it.

Housewives who are proud of their baking have good reason when they use this fine family flour. Because it is the only Pastry Flour made in B. C., and we are all commencing to realize the fact that it pays to use goods of B. C. manufacture when they are just as good or as in the case of Wild Rose Pastry Flour, far superior to other brands of foreign manufacture. And we make this claim of superiority without hesitation or fear of contradiction.

Prove its worth at our expense. Order a sack of Wild Rose Flour from your dealer to-day. If you are in any way dissatisfied, if it does not give you the best results you have ever had from any other pastry flour, the full purchase price will be refunded to you.

Ask Your Dealer.

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TWO LOCAL COMPANIES ARE INCORPORATED

Gazette Announces Rules for Probate of Wills of Alien Enemies

Two local companies are incorporated in the current issue of the B. C. Gazette. The first is the Cleansing Compound Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$50,000. Its objects are to manufacture hand-cleaner, shampoo-oilment and sweeping compound and other articles of a like nature from sawdust and other ingredients.

The second is the Wilfrid Gibson Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$5,000, to carry on the business of general photographing, together with all businesses usually accompanying and incidental thereto, including portrait enlargements, picture-framing, exhibiting and collecting works of art.

The rules for the probate of wills for alien enemies, on the recommendation of the attorney-general, are gazetted by order-in-council. They provide:

1. During the war no probate of a will or letters of administration of the estate of any German, Austro-Hungarian, or Turkish subject, wherever resident, shall be granted in respect of any assets in this country without the express license of the crown acting through the minister of finance.

2. In all cases where probate or letters of administration are granted during the war to any person entitled thereto, the grant shall be made upon the condition that no portion of the assets shall be distributed or paid during the war to any beneficiary or creditor who is a German, Austro-Hungarian, or Turkish subject, wherever resident, or to any one on his behalf, or to or on behalf of any person resident in Germany, Austro-Hungary, or Turkey, of whatever nationality, without the express license of the crown acting through the minister of finance; and if any distribution or payment is made contrary to this condition the grant of probate or letters of administration will be forthwith revoked.

3. Any applicant for letters of administration or probate during the war shall furnish evidence to the satisfaction of the judge to whom application is made that the person in respect of whose estate such probate or letters of administration are applied for was not a German, Austro-Hungarian, or Turkish subject; or, falling such evidence, shall produce the license of the crown that such probate or letters of administration may be granted. Such applicant shall also give such information as the registrars of the courts may require in order to ascertain whether any of the assets would in time of peace be distributable or payable to any such subjects, and if required shall make a statutory declaration as to the assets and their disposition in the event of probate or letters of administration being granted.

4. In cases deemed by him proper, the minister of finance may sanction the payment of moderate sums out of assets to beneficiaries or creditors who are German, Austro-Hungarian, or Turkish subjects resident in this province at the commencement of the war and during the war.

"RUINED IF WE WIN"

M. Maurice Strauss gives the following account in L'Information, of Paris, of statements made to him in Berlin by a financier of the entourage of Herr Behrens, director of the Dresdner Bank, during a conversation: "Even if we win, we are ruined. The money which is in circulation is fictitious. I do not mean that the Reichsbank paper money is valueless. But how are you to determine this value? On what basis can you fix it? In Britain gold circulates; in France it is hidden away by the private citizen. Here in Germany it is the government which has taken possession of it. Nillywilly it had to be given up.

"At the beginning of the war the government gave out that it would pay all its payees in gold. It was so. Then those who had received this gold were made to understand that they must pay it into the Reichsbank if they expected a continuance of government orders. How were they to refuse? They had no option. In these troublous times you must work for the military or not at all. In a word all the gold in the country has gone to swell the war treasure. What has been done with it?

Judge (to actor, who has been found guilty of murder).—"Is there anything you would like to say before I pronounce sentence of death?" Actor.—"Yes; I would like to say that this will be positively my last appearance."

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ARE QUALIFIED TO GIVE INSTRUCTION

List of Teachers Passing Necessary Tests is Published

Accompanying is the list of the teachers' certificates granted in British Columbia this summer, exclusive of the academic certificates granted to men and women holding university degrees in other provinces and parts of the British empire:

First Class Certificates.
Balfour, Maria Olive; Bourne, Beatrice Mabel; Bruce, Graham. Coburn, Dora P. Devereaux, Augustus J.; Duncan, Kathleen P. Ewing, John M. Fleming, William R.; Frame, Eleanor M. Gregg, Ruth Maitland.

Johnston, Amy Violet; Hall, Unina F.; Hannin, Mrs. Leonora; Hardman, Beatrice; Hawe, Zella C. Ireland, Aldyth M. Loree, Susie M. Moscrop, Ethel; Murrie, Margaret Kathleen; McNeill, Irene I. O'Neil, Margaret Alice. Rogers, Ethel Kitto. Shearman, A. E.; Stewart, Annie Gertrude; Stewart, Margaret F.; Stuart, Edna M. Woodcock, Thomas.

Second Class Certificates.
Abel, Jessie M.; Anderson, Mary A. Bow, Mabel; Brannick, Errol H.; Brown, Christine Louise; Brown, Phoebe W.; Bunt, Ruby Lavilla. Calbeck, Isabelle C.; Carson, Lella Audrey; Cartmell, Lillian M.; Cary, May O. Beatrice; Chivers, Madeline Gertrude; Chow, Mildred; Clark, Frances Willard; Corbett, Florence; Corson, Edna Gertrude; Coulter, Ruby; Dunes, Janet Campbell. Fleet, Ida M.; Fletcher, Bruce; Floyd, Esther; Freeman, Helen. Gardner, Elizabeth Hill; Gilley, Beth May; Green, Nora.

Harrison, Hannah; Hartings, Ida Rose; Henry, Ivy E.; Houston, William Francis. Irwin, Irene D. G. Jackson, May; Johnston, Clara; Johnston, Margaret Grace. Kenyon, Fanny Eleanor; Ketchison, Laura; King, Ernest Howard. Lyness, Mildred I. Marshall, Mary Jane; Mercer, Annie M.; Milton, Ada M.; Mitchell, Luella Lynch; Morgan, Norma M.; Morrow, Annabel; Munro, Constance Elizabeth; Munro, Elizabeth. McCallum, Daisy J.; McGregor, Grace H.; McLean, Marjorie Joy; Macdonald, Annie M.; Macpherson, Mary; McRae, Florence. O'Connell, Daniel P. Pake, William Tweedle; Paterson, Ellen B.; Patrick, Grace Alice; Peterson, Catherine R.; Procmuir, V. E. Irene.

Rees, Ida A.; Reid, Marguerite Ailstone; Robertson, Agnes; Robertson, Eva Olive; Robertson, Janet E.; Robinson, Cecil A. A.; Rogers, Uriel R. Scharschmidt, Daphne M.; Scott, Ruth Wilhelmina; Sehl, Kezia M.; Shearman, Eustace R.; Sullivan, Kathleen. Taylor, Mary Evelyn; Thomas, Alice M.; Tretaway, Frances Emma; Truswell, Grace Florence; Tucker, Winifred M. Watson, Hilda; Whistler, Henrietta Kathleen; Whitebread, Phyllis G.; Whyte, Janet Edmund; Wilkinson, Percy T.; Wilson, Janet L.; Wolverson, Dora A.; Woods, Hazel K.

Third Class Certificates, Valid for Life.
Baker, Katie Lillian; Barr, Nettie Zilla; Bottger, Hermine Dorothea; Bradshaw, Myra; Brett, Kathleen J.; Bruce, E. Maude; Buckingham, Mabel Olivia. Cameron, Mrs. Elizabeth; Campbell, Jessie M.; Carruthers, Winifred M.; Coesford, Erma Campbell; Cox, Alice Ethel; Cuffin, Ethel; Cunningham, Paul K.; Cuttle, Mrs. Hilda Maud. Davies, Gladys A.; Deane, Jessie M.; Dieken, Isabel. Elliott, Ruth Irene. Fisher, Elizabeth McKillop; Freeman, Classy V. Graham, Jeanie; Greenway Myrtle Rena. Harrigan, Margaret E.; Henderson, Dorothy M.; Hooper, Alfred H.; Irwin, Irene D. G.; Keech, Edith; Keith, Kathleen Irene; Kittson, M. Elleen; Laidman, Alberta.

Magowen, Dorothy; Mann, Flora J.; Manzer, Mrs. Una E.; Mouat, Jessie. Mude, Eva; McDonald, Helen Maude; Macfarlane, Edith Jardyne; McGregor, Virginia M.; McInnes, Clara Belle; MacKay, Marguerite; MacKenzie, Irene; Macrae, Grace C.; Macleod, Vera I. O'Hearn, Ellen; Oliver, Dorothy; O'Neil, William W. C.; Parton, Mrs. Sara E.; Patrick Georgia Hazel; Robertson, Laura C.; Sewell, Eunice A.; Sheepy, Janet; Shimp, Erlena May; Skee, Elizabeth Reid; Turnbull, Alexander; Welbanks, George E.; White-Edwards, Nellie.

Third Class Certificates.
Ashton, Nora Elizabeth; Atkinson, F. Gertrude. Berrymann, Edward; Blackberg, Ethel; Black, Olive M.; Bond, Adelaide; Boydson, Dorothy Frances; Bradish, Frances E.; Bryant, Dorothy G. H.; Bryson, Rowell A.; Burns, Flora A. H.; Burnes, Irene May. Clark, Harry M. Davidson, Donald; Devereaux, Gladys Mae. Eckardt, Harold A.; Elliott, Carrie Isabel; Etter, Harold Clinton; Everett, Hilda. Fleishman, Daisy; Forman, Joseph Earl; Fournier, John R.; Fraser, Helen P. Greene, Charles Joseph; Greenwood, George. Laxton, Ethel M.; Livingstone, Ethel B.; Luno, Ruth E. Miller, Grace W.; McLean, Florence. Orr, John Milton. Pastner, Jeanne Irene; Patchett, Christina; Peters, Florence E. Reece, Annie; Reid, James D. M. Shaw, Rhoda M.; Simpson, Eleanor

All Shoes Reduced for Saturday



Many Unusual Shoe Bargains

739 Yates St. Phone 5510

Many July Sale Bargains Made for the Week-End

Many Wanted Bargains to Be Had in the Basement

150 Ladies' Waists go on sale Saturday morning. The materials are voiles, crepe, dimities and crossbar muslin. Sale price 90¢

Wash Underskirts, well made of a light colored material in pink and white, sky and white and grey and white stripes. July Sale price is 50¢

House Dresses, made in a variety of serviceable styles, in good wearing materials. Prices, 90¢ to \$1.50

Children's Dresses — Many good styles to select from. Material used is gingham in an assortment of good colorings. July Sale price, each 75¢



Beautiful Suits at Extraordinary Bargain Prices

During this July Sale of Suits we are offering many of the greatest bargains yet seen in this city this season. Many people coming in from the larger cities have made remarks concerning the small prices at which our Suits are marked.

Faille Silk Novelty Suits, Reg. \$25.00, July Sale price \$15.00

Smartly tailored Semi-novelty Suits, Reg. to \$15.00, July Sale price \$5.90

Smartly tailored Semi-novelty Suits, Reg. to \$25.00, July Sale price \$11.90

Smartly tailored Semi-novelty Suits, Reg. to \$29.50, July Sale price \$20.00

Smartly tailored Semi-novelty Suits, Reg. to \$50.00, July Sale price \$24.75

The Underwear Department Makes a Bargain of Women's Vests

Fine Cotton Vests, Reg. price 20c. July Sale price 15¢

Fine Lisle Vests, Reg. prices 50c and 75c. July Sale price is 50¢

Fine Silk Lisle Vests, daintily trimmed with lace yokes. Reg. price \$1.00 July Sale price is 65¢

Another Important Millinery Sale for the Week-End

Many exceedingly pretty models have been selected for this sale. Included are several with the smart transparent brim effect. A few of these are displayed in the window. Reg. values mostly \$10.00. July Sale price \$3.50

New Neckwear With Cretonne Effects

The latest novelties in Neckwear in a variety of styles are now on display in our window and department. You would do well to look these over early as the supply is limited, and you will certainly want one if you desire to be in the fashion. They are marked at a range of small prices.

Many Exceptional Values in Wash Dresses Are Being Offered at \$2.65, \$3.65, \$4.50 and \$5.50

Many exceptionally pretty models have been selected for this sale. Included are several with the smart transparent brim effect. A few of these are displayed in the window. Reg. values mostly \$10.00. July Sale price \$3.50

Panama Hats at Less Than One-Half

Panamas of very fine quality to go on sale at this extraordinary reduction—the price of an ordinary straw shape. It would be a wise piece of economy to get one for outing wear; they will last for years. Reg. \$10.00. July Sale price is \$4.95

A Large Stock of Parasols Compels Us to Make Further Price Reductions

For the week-end we are making another bargain of Ladies' Parasols. They come in a good variety of shapes and colorings. Reg. \$1.50 to \$1.75. July Sale price \$1.00

New Neckwear With Cretonne Effects

The latest novelties in Neckwear in a variety of styles are now on display in our window and department. You would do well to look these over early as the supply is limited, and you will certainly want one if you desire to be in the fashion. They are marked at a range of small prices.

Many Exceptional Values in Wash Dresses Are Being Offered at \$2.65, \$3.65, \$4.50 and \$5.50

Many exceptionally pretty models have been selected for this sale. Included are several with the smart transparent brim effect. A few of these are displayed in the window. Reg. values mostly \$10.00. July Sale price \$3.50

Fine Lisle Hose at Popular Prices

Cotton Lisle Hose in tan, black and white. Price, pair 25¢
Silk Boot Hose in white only. Price, pair 40¢
Silk Boot Hose in black, white and tan. Price, pair 50¢
Silk Lisle Hose in black. Price, 3 pairs for \$1.0

High Grade Corsets at July Sale Prices

Included in this sale are a number of odd lines in such well known makes as—Thomson's Glove-fitting, D. & A., and R. & G. The regular prices were as high as \$2.50. July Sale price is \$1.75



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"Tango" Outing Pumps, Tennis Shoes and Oxfords All sizes. Popular prices.

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