

"The Electric Company"

# Facilities Get Better—Rates Go Lower

Seattle has increased a little more than 250 per cent in population since 1900.

Street car capacity and equipment in this city have grown more than 1,200 per cent in that same period.

Power development is 1,100 per cent greater than in 1900.

Seattle has grown rapidly, but this company's service has grown at a much more rapid pace, but our rates for light and power and for car fares based on mileage, have grown steadily down.

## Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co.

Seattle Division

### FLOOD MAROONS TWO JAPS IN TREE TOP FOR SIX DAYS

Small Quantity of Food They Carry With Them Sustains Until They Are Rescued.

CHICO, Cal., Saturday, March 14.—Two Japanese woodchoppers working on a wood contract on the Marselus ranch along the Sacramento River west of this city were marooned from the top of a huge oak tree in which they had been marooned for six days.

cabin and almost covering it. They had grabbed a few provisions and in the tree, coming down for a few minutes to swim and wade for exercise but being forced to sleep and stay in the top of the tree.

E. D. Marselus and his brother saw the plight of the Japanese and they were gotten out, being forced to wade a considerable distance. They were almost starving, drenched to the skin, and suffered much from their cramped position.

The tree stood half a mile from the river bank.

The proper time for a man to marry is when he hasn't anything else to worry him.

# Exquisite Designs in New Spring Suits Are Here For You

All the taste, skill, fashion knowledge and perfect tailoring is gathered in this immense assortment. Every garment is so attractive that it will be an easy matter to choose from such beautiful models.

The coats are cutaway, elaborately trimmed with moire, lace, braid, etc., with kimono and inset sleeves, silk lined. The skirts are new and popular, including peg-top, tunic and flounce effects. They come in all the newest and latest colors, tango, cobalt brown, Labrador blue, black and white checks, etc. All moderately priced.

## On Easy Credit Terms

The buying of a new Spring Suit is a simple matter when you use our convenient credit plan. This privilege allows you to dress just as well on a limited income as those who possess abundance of ready cash. A small payment down and a little each pay day will keep you fashionably attired.

Today's Styles Today



Reliable Convenient Credit

1332-34 Second Ave., and 2th Union St.

## BRITAIN FAILS TO ESTABLISH HER CONTENTION

Frank Feuille, Law Officer of Isthmian Canal Commission, Cannot See John Bull's Side of Tolls Argument.

### REVIEWS AGREEMENTS BETWEEN TWO NATIONS

English Haven't Produced Sufficient Proof to Overcome Presumption Arising Against Them in Case at Hand.

(Continued From Page One.)

Isthmus of Panama is compensation for that burden, was not impaired by either of the conventions above.

The right held by the United States under the Clayton-Bulwer convention was equivalent to an easement over the isthmus and the easement ripened into a fee simple title when the treaty with Panama was made in 1903.

U. S. Owns Territory.

That the United States is now the owner of the territory in question, being the holder of an easement cannot change the status. Hence the United States now has rights commercial and otherwise, at the isthmus superior to those of England, as they have been since 1846.

It is claimed by Great Britain that the consideration for superceding the Clayton-Bulwer convention was to secure equality of treatment for her ships with those of the United States at the canal.

There is no such consideration expressed in the treaty nor in the correspondence between the two governments leading to its making.

A fair construction would permit of the suggestion that the treaty was a motive to obtain the use of a shorter route to the Pacific, without cost to her, neutrality of which was to be maintained by the United States singly and jointly.

The English contention means that the United States renounced all benefits under the Clayton-Bulwer convention and yet retained its burdens and obligations, not only with respect to England, but other nations.

Further, that these burdens must be assumed in regard to the canal over which the Clayton-Bulwer convention could not have been extended without further treaty stipulations with Colombia, as the burden was placed upon the party asserting a claim to establish it by satisfactory evidence beyond a reasonable doubt.

If the claim of Great Britain be conceded that she surrendered certain rights in the treaty, she retained the obligation to promote the building of the canal and to protect it and maintain its neutrality when built. It is fair to assume that the latter compensated for the former.

Great Britain's Tonnage.

But Great Britain will receive other considerations of the canal to her in agreeing to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, selling vessels is greater than that of the other maritime nations combined. It is unfair to Great Britain to say that the relative advantage to come to her from the opening of the canal will be in the hands of the United States, and that the superiority in tonnage will give her a most favored position.

She has great possessions in Asia and Australia and other parts of the Oceanica, the Panama Canal will give her another highway to the East.

But the benefits of the canal will not stop here. British America is larger than the United States, including Alaska, and British Columbia contains vast lumber regions and immense wheat fields.

The opening of the canal will turn immigration toward the Canadian Pacific and the future should bring a flourishing trade between that region and Great Britain in the exchange of manufactures for raw materials and lumber. Canada also has hundreds of miles of coast on the Atlantic and three or four hundred miles of coast on the Pacific and is traversed by trans-continental railroads.

These conditions will make British America a most valuable base for the operations of the English navy in both oceans, and the canal will be a great asset to the British navy, and thus the efficiency of the British navy will be increased almost equally with our own.



### The Venus Martell

Gives you the real girlish figure by holding the busts in their proper place firmly, which gives you that beautiful and youthful appearance. No other corset has these, as we control the bust.

The corset is built to the waist line in front with a nine-inch clasp. (We have them longer if you wish.) The latest models and best materials are used.

3000-3010 Arcade Bldg. Phone Elliott 1593.

IM ON MY WAY TO THE MONARCH HOME COMING CONTEST SEE THE REST OF US IN GROTE RANKINS AD PAGE 2

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Want to remove about 20,000 yards dirt from basement material, to be dumped in blocks away, and build concrete foundation for eight stories, 60x112. Give me estimate.

430 Walker Building.

much as no other nation has that privilege, but it is consistent with the "most favored nation" clause.

That clause does not prevent the granting of a special privilege to another nation, but it does mean that consideration is given in return. That is to say, Great Britain, if she observes the rule of neutrality and does not enjoy the canal on an equal footing with all other nations observing those rules, but the rule would be unfair to Panama if she were required to surrender her rights in the canal to Great Britain besides having to observe the rules of neutrality.

Hence Panama is entitled to a free canal for her vessels because she has given a special consideration. This doctrine has been generally recognized, especially by Great Britain at the time of the signing of the commercial treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands in 1876.

But Great Britain now protests against the exemption of Panamanian vessels. This objection, notwithstanding as made nine years after the making of the treaty, is a serious consideration. The only purpose it can serve is to demonstrate that England now recognizes that she cannot concede our right to exempt Panamanian vessels without surrendering her own.

So far I have discussed the question of the canal-tolls as if the burden of proof were upon the United States. As a matter of fact the onus is on Great Britain to establish her convention. Great Britain, in fact, is claiming servitude upon our property (the canal) and a limitation of our sovereignty. Her claim, if valid, means that we must tax imports and exports and our coastwise trade passing through the canal equally with the trade of other countries using that waterway.

That means a serious restriction upon the sovereign right of the United States to regulate its fiscal and economic policies as they may deem best. This is

Used Tobacco Over 46 Years.

"HAVE NOW QUIT FOREVER"

All Desire Gone and He Doesn't Even Think of It Now

The photo is that of Mr. J. A. Hill, a highly respected citizen of St. Lawrence County, N. Y. After many years of tobacco using (mostly chewing) and after having spent fifty dollars for so-called "cures," he got a certain book which gave him valuable information about how to get rid of the habit quickly and easily. He followed the information and now his desire is gone.

restriction of our sovereignty as well as a servitude upon our property.

In summing up our objections to the British claim, we might say that the commercial advantages that the United States has at the isthmus canal, with the treaty with Colombia in 1846 and not from the Clayton-Bulwer convention or the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and that neither of these affected the rights so held by us; that the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, when properly construed, do not sustain Great Britain's contention.

That in abandoning the explicit language of the Clayton-Bulwer convention which clearly prohibited a discrimination against the United States, England lost her right to claim at this time equality with the United States in the case of the canal for her vessels.

That Lord Lansdowne's communication of October 23, 1901, to Lord Pauncefote tends to prove that England's only desire was to obtain equality of treatment with other powers for her vessels at the canal.

That the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which clearly prohibited a discrimination against the United States, England lost her right to claim at this time equality with the United States in the case of the canal for her vessels.

That the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which clearly prohibited a discrimination against the United States, England lost her right to claim at this time equality with the United States in the case of the canal for her vessels.

That the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which clearly prohibited a discrimination against the United States, England lost her right to claim at this time equality with the United States in the case of the canal for her vessels.

That the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which clearly prohibited a discrimination against the United States, England lost her right to claim at this time equality with the United States in the case of the canal for her vessels.

That the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which clearly prohibited a discrimination against the United States, England lost her right to claim at this time equality with the United States in the case of the canal for her vessels.

That the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which clearly prohibited a discrimination against the United States, England lost her right to claim at this time equality with the United States in the case of the canal for her vessels.

That the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which clearly prohibited a discrimination against the United States, England lost her right to claim at this time equality with the United States in the case of the canal for her vessels.

That the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which clearly prohibited a discrimination against the United States, England lost her right to claim at this time equality with the United States in the case of the canal for her vessels.

That the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which clearly prohibited a discrimination against the United States, England lost her right to claim at this time equality with the United States in the case of the canal for her vessels.

That the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which clearly prohibited a discrimination against the United States, England lost her right to claim at this time equality with the United States in the case of the canal for her vessels.

That the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which clearly prohibited a discrimination against the United States, England lost her right to claim at this time equality with the United States in the case of the canal for her vessels.

That the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which clearly prohibited a discrimination against the United States, England lost her right to claim at this time equality with the United States in the case of the canal for her vessels.

That the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which clearly prohibited a discrimination against the United States, England lost her right to claim at this time equality with the United States in the case of the canal for her vessels.

That the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which clearly prohibited a discrimination against the United States, England lost her right to claim at this time equality with the United States in the case of the canal for her vessels.

That the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which clearly prohibited a discrimination against the United States, England lost her right to claim at this time equality with the United States in the case of the canal for her vessels.

That the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which clearly prohibited a discrimination against the United States, England lost her right to claim at this time equality with the United States in the case of the canal for her vessels.

## Country Dollars Are Big

[From The Furrow]

A MAN with a genius for figures, Smith by name—not an uncommon name, but in this instance, J. Russell Smith, which makes a difference, because he is an expert on the farming and commercial industries—shows conclusively that a country dollar is twice as big as a city dollar.

"Sidelapping tiresome statistics, we all know that the man on the farm has his house rent, his garden, his fruit, chickens, eggs, milk, butter, and, in most cases, his fuel. His living is a sort of by-product of the farm and hardly figures in his expenses at all.

"A man in the city has high rent to pay; every egg, every potato, every pound of butter, every quart of milk; in fact, every thing that he eats, has to be purchased in the very highest market. His fuel bills haunt him like a ghost. Owing to the nature of his employment, his clothing costs more than the farmer's and temptations to spend money are spread around his feet at every turn.

"Considering the farm dollar twice as big as the city dollar, is not such a pipe dream after all. The man on a farm can get more of the necessities and comforts of life out of one dollar than the city man can get out of two—generally speaking.

"A city man with an income of a thousand dollars a year is indeed poor, and even with double that amount he must live on a side street and practice every possible economy. On the farm a man can have real comfort on a thousand a year and an income of two thousand is affluence. Living expenses in the city mean cash out of pocket every day. Street car fare alone is more than enough to clothe the farmer's entire family."

If you've a grain of sense—you know this is true. And, in your chase after the BIG DOLLAR, don't forget the farm, nor—that A FARM in Quincy Valley fills the bill to "WT."

If you're hot on the trail of the best combination on earth for the production of the BIG DOLLAR, get my booklet on Quincy Valley and read it. Then give me half a chance to prove what I claim.

You are not asked to dream dreams nor draw on your imagination—simply prime yourself and then go see for yourself.

My next excursion to QUINCY VALLEY will be on Wednesday night, March 18th, leaving at 10 p. m., and returning to Seattle at the same hour—24 hours out.

I am making a special rate of \$7.50 for the round trip that includes all expenses.

Go with me and get in line to make the BIG DOLLAR.

A. McKAY JORDAN

QUINCY VALLEY \$17.50 to \$25.00 AN ACRE

Farm Lands and Real Estate

114 James St., Seattle. Phone Elliott 5434.

MAIL THIS TODAY

ST-315 Send me your Booklet, etc., regarding your Great Tracts in QUINCY VALLEY.

Name Address City State

present. The grand march began promptly at 8:45 o'clock and the dancers engaged in an unbroken session of the latest dances until after midnight. Wagner's Orchestra furnished the music for the occasion.

IF YOU want results use The Times Want Ad. columns.

BREWERY WORKERS HOLD ANNUAL DANCE

Brewery Workers' Union, Local No. 14, gave its annual ball last evening at Washington Hall, 153 Fourteenth Avenue. More than 100 couples were

LILLIAN'S ONE-TIME HUSBAND IS DEAF

Jean Perugini Joins Colony of Actors at Edwin Forest Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 14.—Jean Perugini, one-time husband of Lillian Russell and in youth a famous tenor, has joined the colony of actors at the Edwin Forest Home near Holmesburg. Despairing of his retirement for life he is not an old man, being in his sixtieth year.

The tenor is very active in the club. He is one of the youngest members and entertains generously with his voice, which is still very full and true. He entertains many visitors, as he is better known by the stars of the present than by most of the residents of the home.

Perugini began his stage career when a child. His first appearance was on Broadway in "The Yellow Jacket." He was the only male pupil of Madame Marchesi.

TERRIFIC GALE SWEEPS OVER BRITISH COAST

LONDON, Saturday, March 14.—The British coasts have been swept by a terrific gale during the past twenty-four hours, during which hundreds of persons have been injured, hundreds of houses, either partially demolished or unroofed and many ships have been blown from their moorings. Being in his sixtieth year, the tenor is very active in the club. He is one of the youngest members and entertains generously with his voice, which is still very full and true. He entertains many visitors, as he is better known by the stars of the present than by most of the residents of the home.

Perugini began his stage career when a child. His first appearance was on Broadway in "The Yellow Jacket." He was the only male pupil of Madame Marchesi.

WILL SEND BOOK FREE.

The above are but three out of legions of cases that might be cited. If you are addicted to the use of tobacco in any form—pipe, chewing, snuff, cigars or cigarettes—don't wait another day but write to the author, Edward J. Woods, 334 Sixth Ave., 942 Z, New York City, and he will mail the book free; it will likely be worth its weight in gold to you. Many Washington testimonials.

STEINWAY the best investment in PIANOS

A Steinway will outlast two ordinary pianos, either of which may cost nearly as much.

Steinway Pianos, whether 5 or 25 years old, have a cash value at any Sherman, Clay & Co. store.

An investment in a Steinway—the STANDARD by which all other Pianos are judged—assures complete satisfaction and closes the avenue to future regret.

You will never be satisfied until you own a Steinway. We will sell you a less expensive Piano now and agree to take the same in exchange for a Steinway, any time within three years, allowing you the full purchase price paid.

Moderate payment terms on any Piano, even a Steinway.

Mail orders now, Moore Theatre, for Jean Gerardy, cellist, Friday, March 20th, 1914.

Sherman Clay & Co. VICTOR TALKING MACHINES PIANOLA PIANOS STEINWAY, WEBER AND OTHER PIANOS Third at Pine, Seattle