

THE POPE REFUSED TO SEE ROOSEVELT

Another Row Over the Methodists

Ex-President Wouldn't Promise Not to Address Them

Incident Creates Great Sensation in Rome and United States — Teddy Deplores the Situation But Says it is Only a Personal Matter.

Rome, April 3.—The audience which it was believed President Roosevelt would have with the Pope on Tuesday next, will not occur, owing to conditions which the Vatican has imposed and which Mr. Roosevelt refuses to accept.

Although the definite negotiations relative to the audience ended on Tuesday, Mr. Roosevelt left Egypt, the announcement was withheld until after Mr. Roosevelt reached Rome tonight, at the solicitation of his American Catholic friends here, who believed that the audience the Vatican might change its attitude.

One of the former president's American friends, who was with him in Egypt, came to Rome yesterday without, however, any authorization from Mr. Roosevelt, and intimated to Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary, in an endeavor to avoid a situation which, as it now stands, has caused a real sensation in Rome, although it was not entirely unexpected. But his efforts were unavailing.

While at Gondokoro, in February last, Mr. Roosevelt wrote to Ambassador Leighman saying that he would be glad of the honor of an audience with King Victor Emmanuel and the Pope. The audience with the king was promptly arranged. Before an arrangement could be reached relative to an audience with the Pope, several telegrams were passed, and the negotiations ended by Mr. Roosevelt refusing in any way to be bound by his conversation with the king, and announcing that an audience with the Pope, under the circumstances, was now impossible.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Roosevelt, although declining to accept any conditions in connection with his audience with the Pope, had neither directly or indirectly before, during or after the negotiations, made or considered any engagements in Rome except those of an official character, and he actually entered Rome tonight without any definite engagements, the audience with the king, and the dinner to be given in his honor by the municipality.

Pope Imposed Conditions.

The history of the negotiations is about as follows: While at Cairo, Mr. Roosevelt received the following telegram from Ambassador Leighman, dated March 23:

"Monsignor Kennedy, rector of the American Catholic College, in reply to an inquiry which I caused to be made, requests that the following communication be transmitted to you:

"The Holy Father will be delighted to grant an audience to Mr. Roosevelt on April 5, and hopes that nothing will arise to prevent it, such as the much-regretted incident which made the reception of Mr. Fairbanks impossible."

Replying by cable, Ambassador Leighman on March 25, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Please present the following to Monsignor Kennedy:

"It would be a real pleasure to me to be presented to the Holy Father for whom I entertain high respect, both personally and as the head of a great church. I fully recognize his entire right to receive or not receive whomever he chooses, for any reason that seems good to him, and if he does not receive me I shall not for a moment question the propriety of his action. On the other hand, I, in my turn, must decline to make any stipulations or submit to any conditions which, in any way, would limit my freedom of conduct. I trust that on April 5 he will find it convenient to receive me."

On March 28, Mr. Roosevelt, at Cairo, received a cablegram from Ambassador Leighman giving message from Monsignor Kennedy, which concluded:

"The audience cannot take place except on the understanding expressed in the former message."

The following day Mr. Roosevelt sent another message to the American ambassador, saying:

"The proposed presentation is, of course, now impossible."

Mr. Roosevelt particularly desires that the incident shall be regarded by his friends, both Catholic and Protestant, in America, as personal, and that it shall not give rise to an acrimonious controversy. With this end in view, he called today the following statement to the attention of the Outlook, editor of the Outlook, at New York:

Roosevelt's Statement.

"Through the Outlook, I wish to make a statement to my fellow Americans regarding what has occurred in connection with the Vatican. I am sure that the great majority of my fellow citizens, Catholic as well as Protestant, will feel that I acted in the only way possible for an American to act, and because of this very fact I most earnestly hope that the incident will be treated in a matter of course way as merely personal, and, above all, as not warranting the slightest exhibition of rancor or bitterness."

"Among my best and closest friends are many Catholics. The respect and regard of those of my fellow Americans who are Catholics are as dear to me as the respect and regard of those who are Protestants. On my journey through Africa I visited many Catholic, as well as many Protestant missions. As I look forward to telling the people at home all that has been done by Protestants and Catholics alike, as I saw it, in the field of missionary endeavor, it would cause me a real pang to have anything said or done that would hurt or give pain to my friends of whatever religious belief. But, any merely personal considerations are of no consideration in this matter. The important consideration is the avoidance of harsh and bitter comment such as may excite mistrust and anger between and among good men."

The more an American sees of other countries, the more profound must be his feelings of gratitude that in his own land there is not merely complete toleration, but the heartiest good will and sympathy between sincere and honest men of different

faiths—good will and sympathy so complete that in the innumerable daily relations of our American life Catholics and Protestants meet together and work together without thought of the difference of creed being even present in their minds. "This is a condition so vital to our national well being that nothing should be permitted to jeopardize it. Bitter comment and criticism, acrimonious attack and denials, which are not only profane but harmful and to seize upon such an incident as this as an occasion for denigration would be wholly indefensible and should be frowned upon by Catholics and Protestants alike, and all good Americans."

Although measures had been taken by the police to prevent a large gathering inside the railroad station at the time of the arrival of the Roosevelt party, many Americans and prominent Italians managed to find a way to circumvent these precautions and the depot was well filled when the ex-president made his appearance at the door of the car.

Colonel Roosevelt was greeted by Mayor Nathan and Signor Bolletti, director-general of the Italian foreign office; Ambassador Leighman, and the other members of the American embassy.

A detachment of carabinieri and a large force of police made a pathway from the train to the royal waiting room, the king having ordered that the ex-president should be given the same honors as the members of royal families when they visit the Italian capital.

Colonel Roosevelt was immediately escorted to the warm greetings with which he was received on all sides, and he shook hands with many of those about him. The streets to the hotel were lined with spectators, and Colonel Roosevelt and his family were cheered from time to time as they proceeded in carriages.

When Mr. Roosevelt was greeted by Mayor Nathan and Signor Bolletti, director-general of the Italian foreign office; Ambassador Leighman, and the other members of the American embassy.

A detachment of carabinieri and a large force of police made a pathway from the train to the royal waiting room, the king having ordered that the ex-president should be given the same honors as the members of royal families when they visit the Italian capital.

Colonel Roosevelt was immediately escorted to the warm greetings with which he was received on all sides, and he shook hands with many of those about him. The streets to the hotel were lined with spectators, and Colonel Roosevelt and his family were cheered from time to time as they proceeded in carriages.

When Mr. Roosevelt was greeted by Mayor Nathan and Signor Bolletti, director-general of the Italian foreign office; Ambassador Leighman, and the other members of the American embassy.

A detachment of carabinieri and a large force of police made a pathway from the train to the royal waiting room, the king having ordered that the ex-president should be given the same honors as the members of royal families when they visit the Italian capital.

Colonel Roosevelt was immediately escorted to the warm greetings with which he was received on all sides, and he shook hands with many of those about him. The streets to the hotel were lined with spectators, and Colonel Roosevelt and his family were cheered from time to time as they proceeded in carriages.

When Mr. Roosevelt was greeted by Mayor Nathan and Signor Bolletti, director-general of the Italian foreign office; Ambassador Leighman, and the other members of the American embassy.

A detachment of carabinieri and a large force of police made a pathway from the train to the royal waiting room, the king having ordered that the ex-president should be given the same honors as the members of royal families when they visit the Italian capital.

Colonel Roosevelt was immediately escorted to the warm greetings with which he was received on all sides, and he shook hands with many of those about him. The streets to the hotel were lined with spectators, and Colonel Roosevelt and his family were cheered from time to time as they proceeded in carriages.

When Mr. Roosevelt was greeted by Mayor Nathan and Signor Bolletti, director-general of the Italian foreign office; Ambassador Leighman, and the other members of the American embassy.

A detachment of carabinieri and a large force of police made a pathway from the train to the royal waiting room, the king having ordered that the ex-president should be given the same honors as the members of royal families when they visit the Italian capital.

Colonel Roosevelt was immediately escorted to the warm greetings with which he was received on all sides, and he shook hands with many of those about him. The streets to the hotel were lined with spectators, and Colonel Roosevelt and his family were cheered from time to time as they proceeded in carriages.

When Mr. Roosevelt was greeted by Mayor Nathan and Signor Bolletti, director-general of the Italian foreign office; Ambassador Leighman, and the other members of the American embassy.

A detachment of carabinieri and a large force of police made a pathway from the train to the royal waiting room, the king having ordered that the ex-president should be given the same honors as the members of royal families when they visit the Italian capital.

Colonel Roosevelt was immediately escorted to the warm greetings with which he was received on all sides, and he shook hands with many of those about him. The streets to the hotel were lined with spectators, and Colonel Roosevelt and his family were cheered from time to time as they proceeded in carriages.

When Mr. Roosevelt was greeted by Mayor Nathan and Signor Bolletti, director-general of the Italian foreign office; Ambassador Leighman, and the other members of the American embassy.

A detachment of carabinieri and a large force of police made a pathway from the train to the royal waiting room, the king having ordered that the ex-president should be given the same honors as the members of royal families when they visit the Italian capital.

Colonel Roosevelt was immediately escorted to the warm greetings with which he was received on all sides, and he shook hands with many of those about him. The streets to the hotel were lined with spectators, and Colonel Roosevelt and his family were cheered from time to time as they proceeded in carriages.

When Mr. Roosevelt was greeted by Mayor Nathan and Signor Bolletti, director-general of the Italian foreign office; Ambassador Leighman, and the other members of the American embassy.

A detachment of carabinieri and a large force of police made a pathway from the train to the royal waiting room, the king having ordered that the ex-president should be given the same honors as the members of royal families when they visit the Italian capital.

Colonel Roosevelt was immediately escorted to the warm greetings with which he was received on all sides, and he shook hands with many of those about him. The streets to the hotel were lined with spectators, and Colonel Roosevelt and his family were cheered from time to time as they proceeded in carriages.

When Mr. Roosevelt was greeted by Mayor Nathan and Signor Bolletti, director-general of the Italian foreign office; Ambassador Leighman, and the other members of the American embassy.

PEACE



"The peace which Canada has with its neighbors is worth all the nuts and prunes in creation."—SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

—Toronto News.

Wished to keep the door open, not for his own sake, but for the sake of the Catholic church in America.

When Mr. O'Loughlin came to Rome, it was with the distinct understanding that he did not do so in Mr. Roosevelt's behalf but in behalf of his co-religionists in America, and that he did not carry any authorization to submit or add a word to Mr. Roosevelt's position as defined by his telegram to Monsignor Kennedy.

Vatican Too Hasty.

New York, April 3.—The Outlook is authorized to say that Mr. Roosevelt had not directly or indirectly communicated with the Methodists or anyone else and had not made any agreement to speak or receive anybody. He was merely in the audience with the king, so that the Vatican, in endeavoring to impose conditions upon, acted before he even thought of taking steps for any other engagements.

The foregoing statement was given out in New York tonight by the publishers of the Outlook.

Bishop H. J. Greer, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, commenting tonight on Col. Roosevelt's experience with the Vatican, said that in his opinion the American people would regard it as a national affront. And they will continue to regard it in this light, he added, no matter how much the Vatican might later attempt to deprecate the incident.

The Vatican's attitude he characterized as ill-willed.

Makes Tillman "Sick."

New York, April 3.—In a telegram from Atlanta (Ga.) to the New York World, Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, says: "All this hoopla over Roosevelt makes me sick."

THREE GERMAN AERONAUTS KILLED

Stettin, Germany, April 3.—The German balloon Pommern which made an ascension here this afternoon, met with a serious accident which ended in a disaster. Three men lost their lives, including the pilot, the Reichstag, Werner Hugo del Bruck, Herr del Bruck and another member of the party were drowned.

The balloon, which was picked up unconscious and died from his injuries, while the fourth was rescued in a serious condition.

The Pommern, carrying del Bruck, who was acting as pilot, a banker, Herr Semmelhardt, an architect, Herr Benduhn, and a man named Hein, ascended early in the afternoon at the gas works. The wind at the time was blowing a hurricane, and the Pommern broke away before she had been completely ballasted.

A chapter of accidents began immediately. The balloon collided with telegraph wires, which broke, almost overturning the basket. It then dashed into the roof of a neighboring factory, destroying the smoke stack. With the basket swaying wildly and all of its ropes cut, the balloon soared to a great altitude and disappeared in the clouds at a terrific speed.

The crowd of on-lookers, including a detachment of military, which had assisted in the ascent, ran along the roads, expecting the basket to break away. The balloon, however, was not seen again until it reached Swinemunde, thirty-six miles northwest of Stettin, over which it passed at a height of 6,000 feet in the direction of the sea. Tugs followed in its track, and one of them which had out-distanced the others, was almost directly under it, when suddenly the balloon fell into the sea. The tug steamed to the spot quickly but the rescue work was difficult. Already del Bruck and Benduhn had disappeared, but Semmelhardt and Hein were clinging to the ropes and they were dragged aboard the vessel.

Hein died soon after being taken on the tug and del Bruck's body was washed ashore this evening.

The crowd of on-lookers, including a detachment of military, which had assisted in the ascent, ran along the roads, expecting the basket to break away. The balloon, however, was not seen again until it reached Swinemunde, thirty-six miles northwest of Stettin, over which it passed at a height of 6,000 feet in the direction of the sea. Tugs followed in its track, and one of them which had out-distanced the others, was almost directly under it, when suddenly the balloon fell into the sea. The tug steamed to the spot quickly but the rescue work was difficult. Already del Bruck and Benduhn had disappeared, but Semmelhardt and Hein were clinging to the ropes and they were dragged aboard the vessel.

Hein died soon after being taken on the tug and del Bruck's body was washed ashore this evening.

The crowd of on-lookers, including a detachment of military, which had assisted in the ascent, ran along the roads, expecting the basket to break away. The balloon, however, was not seen again until it reached Swinemunde, thirty-six miles northwest of Stettin, over which it passed at a height of 6,000 feet in the direction of the sea. Tugs followed in its track, and one of them which had out-distanced the others, was almost directly under it, when suddenly the balloon fell into the sea. The tug steamed to the spot quickly but the rescue work was difficult. Already del Bruck and Benduhn had disappeared, but Semmelhardt and Hein were clinging to the ropes and they were dragged aboard the vessel.

Hein died soon after being taken on the tug and del Bruck's body was washed ashore this evening.

The crowd of on-lookers, including a detachment of military, which had assisted in the ascent, ran along the roads, expecting the basket to break away. The balloon, however, was not seen again until it reached Swinemunde, thirty-six miles northwest of Stettin, over which it passed at a height of 6,000 feet in the direction of the sea. Tugs followed in its track, and one of them which had out-distanced the others, was almost directly under it, when suddenly the balloon fell into the sea. The tug steamed to the spot quickly but the rescue work was difficult. Already del Bruck and Benduhn had disappeared, but Semmelhardt and Hein were clinging to the ropes and they were dragged aboard the vessel.

Hein died soon after being taken on the tug and del Bruck's body was washed ashore this evening.

The crowd of on-lookers, including a detachment of military, which had assisted in the ascent, ran along the roads, expecting the basket to break away. The balloon, however, was not seen again until it reached Swinemunde, thirty-six miles northwest of Stettin, over which it passed at a height of 6,000 feet in the direction of the sea. Tugs followed in its track, and one of them which had out-distanced the others, was almost directly under it, when suddenly the balloon fell into the sea. The tug steamed to the spot quickly but the rescue work was difficult. Already del Bruck and Benduhn had disappeared, but Semmelhardt and Hein were clinging to the ropes and they were dragged aboard the vessel.

Hein died soon after being taken on the tug and del Bruck's body was washed ashore this evening.

The crowd of on-lookers, including a detachment of military, which had assisted in the ascent, ran along the roads, expecting the basket to break away. The balloon, however, was not seen again until it reached Swinemunde, thirty-six miles northwest of Stettin, over which it passed at a height of 6,000 feet in the direction of the sea. Tugs followed in its track, and one of them which had out-distanced the others, was almost directly under it, when suddenly the balloon fell into the sea. The tug steamed to the spot quickly but the rescue work was difficult. Already del Bruck and Benduhn had disappeared, but Semmelhardt and Hein were clinging to the ropes and they were dragged aboard the vessel.

Hein died soon after being taken on the tug and del Bruck's body was washed ashore this evening.

The crowd of on-lookers, including a detachment of military, which had assisted in the ascent, ran along the roads, expecting the basket to break away. The balloon, however, was not seen again until it reached Swinemunde, thirty-six miles northwest of Stettin, over which it passed at a height of 6,000 feet in the direction of the sea. Tugs followed in its track, and one of them which had out-distanced the others, was almost directly under it, when suddenly the balloon fell into the sea. The tug steamed to the spot quickly but the rescue work was difficult. Already del Bruck and Benduhn had disappeared, but Semmelhardt and Hein were clinging to the ropes and they were dragged aboard the vessel.

THINKS BRITAIN WILL NOT GRAPPLE WITH CABLE RATES

London Radical Paper Fears Government Too Busy to Follow Canada's Lead

Thirty Thousand Settlers to Sail for This Country During April; London Times Sees Another Election in May.

London, April 1.—The Leader hopes that concurrent cable legislation in Britain will be passed without difficulty and says the rapid increase of mutual interest between Canada and Britain makes it of interest to everyone to see the present restrictive charges lightened without delay.

According to interviews with the cable company officials here, the announcement of the passing of a bill at Ottawa is interesting rather than important. With respect to the necessary concurrent action of the British government, the cable company officials here are quite content to rely on the answer of Premier Asquith to the deputation from the Imperial Press Conference in 1909.

The opinion appears to be that in the present annual state of political affairs it is improbable any legislation will be attempted as the new postmaster-general is overwhelmed with routine work. Still, the view is firmly maintained in some quarters that the matter must sooner or later be taken up by parliament.

The Canadian Associated Press learns that the government will give only a week to consideration of the cable bill. After its introduction into the commons it is expected the bill will be presented to the Lords before the end of April. Should the government fail to pass the veto proposals through the Lords they will not resign but advise dissolution and ask permission for a vote on account to carry them through the general election.

It is anticipated that dissolution will take place before the end of May. The result in Middle Glamorgan by-election is, Gibbins, Lib. 8929; Harshorn, Labor, 6210.

It is stated that 30,000 emigrants will sail for Liverpool to Canada in twenty-three steamships during April, the increasing proportion of the people going with capital is the subject of comment here.

Interest is aroused in Liverpool by a suggestion that a hotel be provided for emigrants who have to wait before shipping for their new homes.

Canadian officials and experts now in Britain declare emphatically in interviews that Canada scored a triumph over the United States in the tariff negotiations, and also state that no Canadian government could afford to refuse reciprocity if offered because of the great advantages to the dominion. A point is emphasized by several Canadians that England should not worry about the present tariff reductions to the United States but apply herself more assiduously to sympathetically catering for Canadian trade with the motto: "We want British made goods not because of our loyalty but because of their superiority."

In the House of Lords today Lord Brassey suggested that, instead of scrapping vessels the admiralty should make a free gift of them for service in colonial waters.

Lord Granard, replying on behalf of the government, said they had no demand by the dominions for such ships. If they really wanted them the dominions would have asked for them.

DEPUTY CAMPBELL PLEASED WITH CHATHAM RAILWAY PLANS

Chatham, N. B., April 1.—(Special).—A. W. Campbell, M. P. for the district here on Thursday and spent Friday morning going over the proposed branch of the I. C. R. Mr. Campbell said that his visit was to look over the proposed route and plans and report to the minister. He stated that his recommendation would be a favorable one to both the proposed route and plans, which means that the new branch will deviate from the present branch line of the I. C. R. at Nelson and run along a river front through Chatham to Loggieville.

The full list of officers elected at the Easter meeting held in St. John's church, Ormoco, for the parish of Burton, is as follows:

Wardens—Henry Wilmot, John W. Gilmore.

Vestry clerk—J. West Smith.

Vestrymen—R. D. Wilmot, Geo. H. Clowes, Jas. P. Bliss, S. T. McMonagle, H. G. Cannon, Chas. E. Clowes, F. A. Hubbard, John McFadden, Chas. H. Gilmore, Chas. F. Street, Geo. Gilbert, A. F. Russin.

Delegates to synod—Henry Wilmot, John W. Gilmore.

Substitutes—A. B. Wilmot, J. West Smith.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ORMOCO

Portland, Me., April 1.—A feature of the coming of Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, to Portland today was the visit paid by him to the grave of Captain Blyth, of the British ship of war Boxer, who was killed in battle with the American ship Enterprise off Portland in the war of 1812, and lies buried at the Eastern Cemetery.

Sir Ernest arrived in Portland at noon and was met by British Vice-Consul Keating who accompanied him to his hotel. Here he was met by Chas. J. Nichols, Commander Peary's personal representative, who welcomed him to the home of the discoverer of the North Pole.

The visitor was given a complimentary luncheon at the Cumberland Club and was then taken in an automobile to the grave of Captain Blyth.

CAPT. GEO. MOREHOUSE, OF SANDY COVE, DIGBY, DIES IN SIBERIA

Taken Ill While on Train En Route to China—Capt. Melbourne Morehouse, of Sandy Cove, Killed in New York Friday.

Digby, N. S., April 3.—Word reached here last night of the death of Captain George Morehouse, of Sandy Cove, which occurred in Siberia, March 3.

Captain Morehouse, who was forty-six years old, had for a number of years been in the employ of the Chinese government, being master of a passenger steamer running between two Chinese ports. A few years ago he returned home on a short vacation and married Miss Annie Task, of Little River, who survives him, the latter having always resided at home.

This winter Captain Morehouse again returned to his native country, having been sent to London on business for his employers. While in Digby, he informed your correspondent that this would be his last trip away, and at the end of two more years he would retire from business and he and his wife would occupy their pretty little cottage at Sandy Cove, Digby Neck.

He was taken ill with pneumonia while on the Siberian railway. His parents are dead, but he is survived by two brothers and two sisters.

An odd coincidence it is also yesterday the news reached here of the death of Captain Melbourne Morehouse, a native of the same village, who was killed in Perth Amboy, N. J., on a coal barge, Friday.

Of which he was master. He was also forty-six years of age, and is survived by several half brothers and three sisters, among whom is Mrs. Emerson Reed, of Bear River. Interment will take place in New York.

George Turnbull, a carpenter on the Pines hotel, was taken suddenly ill and fell from a staging yesterday afternoon, being quite badly injured. It is thought he will recover.

AMHERST LIGHTING COMPANY VOTES TO SELL TO RIVAL

Maritime Power Company to Become Owner of Canada Electric Light Company.

Amherst, N. S., April 1.—The annual meeting of the Canada Electric Light Company was held today. President D. W. Robb presided. After the usual reports were read, a proposition was presented from the Maritime Coal, Railway & Power Co. to buy the plant and franchise of the company.

Although no official announcement has as yet been made, it is understood that the Maritime Coal Company is paying somewhat over par for the shares, and is also taking over the bonds, making the transfer price about \$90,000.

The Canada Electric Light Company was incorporated about twenty-five years ago and its franchise was a case of sweeping character that it prevented the purchasing company from successfully competing with it in this town for lighting purposes.

A resolution was passed endorsing the sale and recommending the shareholders to transfer their stock.

SHACKLETON VISITS THE GRAVE OF BRITISH OFFICER KILLED IN WAR OF 1812

Portland, Me., April 1.—A feature of the coming of Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, to Portland today was the visit paid by him to the grave of Captain Blyth, of the British ship of war Boxer, who was killed in battle with the American ship Enterprise off Portland in the war of 1812, and lies buried at the Eastern Cemetery.

Sir Ernest arrived in Portland at noon and was met by British Vice-Consul Keating who accompanied him to his hotel. Here he was met by Chas. J. Nichols, Commander Peary's personal representative, who welcomed him to the home of the discoverer of the North Pole.

The visitor was given a complimentary luncheon at the Cumberland Club and was then taken in an automobile to the grave of Captain Blyth.

FOSTER FILES APPEAL IN LIBEL CASE.

Toronto, April 1.—Hon. G. E. Foster's solicitors put up \$200 at Osgoode Hall today as security for costs in his appeal against the verdict in the libel action against J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Globe.

EIGHTEEN BERTHS FOR WEST ST. JOHN

PRaises Canada's Immigration Law

American Congressional Committee Finds That It Surpasses Theirs

QUALITY THE OBJECT

Report Says This Country Picks the Best Class of European Settlers to Locate on the Lands, While the United States Does the Reverse.

Washington, April 1.—A report was submitted to congress today by Senator Dillingham, chairman of the joint immigration commission, in regard to the immigration situation in Canada.

Probably the most important statement made in the report is that Canada wants immigrants whose purpose is to enter agricultural pursuits, either as owners, tenants, or laborers, and desires to exclude those immigrants whose presence would tend to a congestion of towns and cities.

Another striking feature of the report is the comparison of immigration into Canada during the past decade with that into the United States. This shows that while seventy per cent. of Canada's immigrants during that period came from northern and western Europe, and only thirty per cent. from southern and eastern Europe, the reverse was true in regard to the immigrants entering the United States. The report says: "That no effort is made to secure immigrants from northern and western Europe, and unless it is the purpose of such immigrants to enter agricultural pursuits their admission to Canada is doubtful."

On the other hand, it is pointed out, effort is made through salaried agents to secure the Canadian immigration department aided by sub-agents, to whom a bonus or commission is paid, and by means of advertising, to secure immigrants from France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Ireland, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

Of the total number of immigrants going from the United States to Canada during the past three years, more than seven-eighths were classed as farmers or farm laborers.

From 1900 to 1909 in western Canada, 23,639 homesteads were entered for settlement, 27.67 per cent. of the entries being by immigrants, divided as follows:

English, 20.32 per cent.; Scotch, 5.30 per cent.; Irish, 1.91 per cent.; continental Europeans, 27.67 per cent., and American, 44.91 per cent.

Continuing, the report says Canada gives great liberty to her administrative authorities in the matter of rejections or admissions, and allows her officials substantial freedom in the matter of deportation. All persons who become public charges within two years after landing may be deported. No one is debarred from Canada because of previous arrangements made for securing employment.

The dominion maintains free information bureaus in the principal centres both for the benefit of employers of labor and of immigrants seeking employment, and in dealing with oriental immigration Canada has adopted a policy which practically excludes Asiatic labor.

\$4,000 TOWARDS SIR LEONARD TILLEY'S MONUMENT PASSES

Some Members of Parliament Suggested the Memorial Be Erected at Ottawa by the Government, Instead of Aiding