

THE HESITATION.



ANGLO-FRENCH TEN YEARS OF FRIENDSHIP HAS PROVED BULWARK OF PEACE FOR OLD WORLD ENTENTE HAS BROUGHT REMARKABLE RESULTS

From Public Opinion.
"It is ten years today (April 8) since the signature of the agreements which embody the entente between England and France," says the Times. "They have witnessed immense changes, and changes fraught with the utmost peril to peace."

"The war between Japan and Russia, the collapse of two great monarchies in Asia, and revolution in a third, the downfall of Morocco as a sovereign state, and the creation of the French protectorate, the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement, the incorporation of Bosnia-Herzegovina in the dual monarchy, the African conquests of Italy, and the wars of the Balkan allies against Turkey and amongst themselves have been amongst the events which they have seen."

An Abiding Friendship.
"Anxious care, mutual suspicion, and

at certain moments, acute alarm have filled the cabinets of Europe, while they have passed away. All these transformations, great in themselves and pregnant with yet greater consequences, have been accomplished, and no great power has drawn the sword against another. That we are firmly convinced, has been due, in the first place, to the great act of reconciliation we commemorate today. It was not a mere piece of statecraft. It was more than a sagacious arrangement for the accommodation of old controversies and the promotion of common interests. It was accepted by two great nations, frankly and without reserve, as the basis and as the consecration of a firm and abiding friendship."

A Ten Years' Test.
"That is the vital principle of the entente. That has enabled it to thrive and grow with the years. That has enabled it to withstand all strains from within and from without. That leaves it deep-rooted today, with the promise of fresh growth and fresh developments to come. For ten troubled years it has stood the test. It has been exposed to many searching ordeals. Open assault and furtive sap, brutal menace and subtle intrigues have not been spared against it. All has been in vain. The entente, expanded and supplemented by the Anglo-Russian agreement, remains the bedrock of their whole international policy and an essential bulwark of the world's peace."

What the Entente Has Done.
"The Anglo-French agreement had not been signed a year when the first efforts were made to destroy it," says the Times. "Scarce had the news of Russia's final feat at Mukden reached Europe, when the German Emperor hurried to Tangier to make ostentatious professions of protection to Morocco. Russia, for whose Asiatic adventure Germany had had nothing but encouragement and praise, was manifestly unable to give her French ally effective support. From complicity for the pacifists France herself had neglected her means of defence. What better moment could there be to punish her audacity in having a foreign policy of her own, and to demonstrate the impotence of her allies and her friends to save her from the wrath of Prussia-Germany?"

German Press vs. France.
"Prince Bulow, who had declared a few months before that the entente did not hurt German interests, now discovered that France had insulted Germany by neglecting to supplement the communication of the arrangement which she had made to the German ambassador before it was signed by an official notification after it had been signed. The whole German press was mobilized to threaten France, and all the strength of German diplomacy was exerted to insure the sacrifice of the statesman who had triumphantly shattered the cherished tradition of the Wilhelmstrasse, that friendship between France and England was inconceivable. The sacrifice was made. The Radical capitalists threw over M. Delcasse."

What Alcibiades Taught.
"Germany had her will, and forced France to assent to the Alcibiades Convention."

Equilibrium of Peace.
"From that time forward the triple alliance has found its counterpoise in the balance of power. It is the equilibrium thus established which enabled France to emerge unharmed from the dubious intrigues into which she was lured under the Monis and Caillaux Ministries, and to sustain with tranquil dignity the challenge of Agadir. It is this which has made it possible for other powers to see the formidable question of the near east opened in Bosnia-Herzegovina, in Tripoli, and in the Balkans without rushing to arms. It is this which led them during the most acute periods of the prolonged crisis in that peninsula to discuss their conflicting interests and desires with restraint and moderation through their ambassadors in London. It is this which leaves their relations in all cases correct, and in almost all cases, friendly. Today, it is this which affords the world its best hopes of peace in the future."

Two Balanced Groups.
"The division of the great powers into two well-balanced groups with intimate relations between the members of each, which did not forbid any such member from being on the friendliest terms with one or more members of the other, is a twofold check upon inordinate ambitions or sudden outbreaks of race hatred. All sovereigns and statesmen—aye, and all nations—know that war of group against group would be a measureless calamity. That knowledge brings with it a sense of responsibility which chastens and restrains the boldest and the most reckless. But they know, too, that to secure the support of the other members of their own group and to induce them to share the responsibility and risks of such a conflict, any power and powers which may meditate recourse to arms must first satisfy those other members that the quarrel is necessary and just. They are no longer unfettered judges in their own cause, answerable to none but to themselves."

A Cardinal Factor.
"That the Triple Entente bears the character we have ascribed to it, and has been for some years one of the twin pillars on which the peace of Europe and of Asia rests, is proved."

The balance of power is now the cardinal factor in the policy of the Old World. We owe it to all the developments it may bring to the entente which is ten years old today."

Thought Nothing But Death Would End Her Misery. WAS TROUBLED WITH Heart Disease.

Mrs. J. D. Talbot, Owen Sound, Ont., writes:—"I have been a great sufferer from heart disease, and leaking valves. I have had recourse to every kind of treatment I could think might help me, including the skill of several doctors. I suffered so for years that at times I have felt that nothing but death could end my misery. I was advised by a friend, who had suffered untold pain and misery, just as I had, and had been cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, to give them a trial, so I decided to do so. I am delighted with the result, as I am now completely cured, and can eat and sleep as I have not done for years."

You are at liberty to use my name at any time as I am convinced they are the best pills on the market for any form of heart disease."
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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ONE OF LARGEST TELESCOPES SOON BELONG TO DOMINION To Cost \$100,000 and Will Be Used to Measure Movement of Stars Fainter Than First Magnitude.

The Canadian Government will soon possess a more powerful reflector telescope than any now in existence. It has been referred to in the newspapers as "the largest telescope in the world," but this description is misleading for two reasons: first, because its aperture, 72 inches, is to be the same as that of the famous Parsonstown reflector, built by Lord Rosse in 1842; and second, because by the time the Canadian instrument is completed it now seems likely that the 100-inch reflector which has long been under construction for the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory will also be ready for use. The Canadian telescope will, however, be a much more efficient instrument than Lord Rosse's. Not only will the mirror be much superior, but the mounting will enable the telescope to be worked to the full advantage. The Parsonstown reflector has an altazimuth, not an equatorial, mounting, and is operated under such difficulties that comparatively little use has ever been made of it.

The New Telescope.
Contracts for the new telescope have just been awarded to J. Brashear for the mirrors and other optical parts, and to Warner & Swasey for the mounting. The disk for the principal mirror will be made by the St. Gobain glass works, in Paris, but all the grinding and figuring will be done in the United States. The total cost will be nearly \$100,000. Inasmuch as the instrument is intended primarily and not for work of no immediate practical benefit, viz., the spectrographic measurement of radial stellar velocities, this sum represents a very notable contribution to pure science on the part of a Government.

The telescope will have a parabolic mirror of 72 inches clear aperture and 36 feet focal length, with a central hole 10 inches in diameter. The mounting is to be similar to that of the Ann Arbor and Melbourne reflectors, with a skeleton tube at one side and nearly midway between the bearings of the long polar axis, the balance being restored by the declination motion mechanism and by counterweights at the other side. Both polar and declination axes will be carried entirely on ball or roller bearings and a complicated system of counterweighted roller for relieving the friction. The construction will also be simplified in other respects, e. g., all fine circles will be omitted, as will the slow motion arm in right ascension. It is characteristic of twentieth century technique in astronomy that, although the new telescope will have a full set of oculars for visual observations, no program of visual work is contemplated. Nowadays the camera takes the place of the human retina. The main purpose of the instrument will be the measurement of motion in the line of sight of stars fainter than the fifth magnitude; a task beyond the light-gathering power of nearly all existing telescopes. For such work the telescope will generally be used in the Cassegrain form; the light from the main mirror, converging toward a focus, will be received by a second hyperboloidal mirror of about 19 inches aperture and 10 feet focus, placed about 25 feet above the main mirror. The light passes thence down through the hole in the main mirror, and the star images are formed about three feet below the latter. Here the spectrograph will be placed. For the faintest stars a flow dispersion spectrograph will probably be placed at the prime focus. An investigation of the atmospheric conditions in different parts of Canada is now in progress, to determine where the telescope will be located.—Scientific American.



With the idea of wars and rumors of war in America, the Paris designers have been putting out gowns that have a decidedly military air. In one of the splendid fashion places was shown, the other day, a gown and cape of bright blue chiffon broadcloth made very plain with a low-cut cash trim with brass buttons and gold braid. With this was worn a blue helmet cap with a bright red upstanding feather.

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WOMAN SUFFERED TEN YEARS

From Female Ills—Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Belleville, N.S., Canada.—"I doctored for ten years for female troubles, and had such organic pains that sometimes I would lie in bed four days at a time, could not eat or sleep and did not want anyone to talk to me or bother me at all. Sometimes I would suffer for seven hours at a time. Different doctors did the best they could for me until four months ago I began giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and now I am in good health."—Mrs. WILLIAM H. GILL, No. 15 Pleasant Street, Auburn, New York.

Another Woman Recovers.
Auburn, N. Y.—"I suffered from nervousness for ten years, and had such organic pains that sometimes I would lie in bed four days at a time, could not eat or sleep and did not want anyone to talk to me or bother me at all. Sometimes I would suffer for seven hours at a time. Different doctors did the best they could for me until four months ago I began giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and now I am in good health."—Mrs. WILLIAM H. GILL, No. 15 Pleasant Street, Auburn, New York.

The above are only two of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which show clearly what great things Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does for those who suffer from woman's ills.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

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