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LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 14.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S NOTABLE SPEECH.

Sir Edward Grey is the most reticent member of the British Government, but when he speaks he weighs his words, and no British public man is heard with more attention. His deliverance in the House of Commons yesterday will resound through Christendom. It was an unreserved appeal to the nations of the world to stop the mad and ruinous rivalry of armaments. In holding out the olive branch to Germany he lifted a corner of the veil which ordinarily hides the workings of British diplomacy. People would be astonished, he said, if they could know how easy it had been at any time within the past three years to discuss differences with Germany in a frank spirit. This is a revelation, indeed. The British and German peoples have imagined that their respective Governments were almost in a state of non intercourse.

Sir Edward went on to deplore the growth of armaments, as a burden which, if it continued unchecked, would become so intolerable that it would be dissipated by a revolt of the masses. He believed the solution would be found only in an agreement by nations to do what individuals had done—to regard an appeal to the law as the natural course to be pursued, instead of an appeal to force. He eulogized President Taft for his bold proposal that two nations should set the example by consenting to refer all differences to a court of law, and declared that Great Britain would receive such a proposal with delight.

In Great Britain the national expenditure for all purposes has risen by £40,000,000, or $200,000,000, in ten years. For the current year it is estimated at £162,272,000. Most of this increase has gone to the army and navy. From 1857 to 1887 British naval expenditure was almost stationary, seldom exceeding ten and a half million pounds. Then the "two-power" standard was invented, and expenditure rapidly rose to twenty million pounds, where it stood before the Boer war. The fear of European intervention gave another sensational addition to the navy. Then came the Dreadnought, which opened a new era, the idea being fostered that it had superseded all other types. The German score followed on its heels, with the result that the total outlay on the navy rose last year to £40,604,000, or four times what it was 23 years ago. The estimates for the present year, brought down last week, show an increase of £4,000,000, or $20,000,000 over 1910. Five Dreadnoughts, four cruisers, twenty destroyers and six submarines, are to be laid down this year, the cost of construction being $75,000,000, compared with $65,000,000 last year.

The annual cost of the British army in the year 1884 was only £16,600,000, or $80,000,000. It rose when the navy scare began, and was £92,660,000 in the worst year of the Boer war. The army is now on a peace footing again, but the expenditure is nearly double what it was in 1884, having risen to £27,760,000 last year. It is true that the wealth of the country has increased, but the outlay for the army and navy per head of population has grown from £2 7s 6d in 1857-8 to £3 4s 4d in 1910.

At a time when an increasing flow of money is wanted for education, old age pensions, land redistribution, and other schemes of social reform, the growing demands for the army and navy are swelling the forces of social discontent. Germany is staggering under the burden of war taxes, which she is less able to carry than Great Britain, with the result that the Socialist party is sweeping everything before it. The rivalry in armaments between Great Britain and Germany is a scandal to Christendom, and unless the two countries can come to an understanding, all Europe will be dragged into the abyss which Sir Edward Grey foresees.

A LENTEN PASTORAL.

In the ancient English language the word "lenten" had the meaning of "spring," and the fast prescribed by the mediaeval church was known as the "lenten-faesten." But as in the case of some other words, lenten or Lent has become restricted in its meaning, so as itself now to signify particularly the period of the fast rather than a season of the year. Probably the original meaning of this word is to be sought in connection with "lengthen," the time being one of slowly lengthening days as the sun returns to the north. Because of storms and clouded skies the lengthening seems all the slower. It is in northern lands a somewhat dull season of slush and mire, unfavorable to farmer or wagoner or sportsman. Even the bold-hearted little birds which come to enliven it have to shiver and cower too often, and their enforced fasting is an example that man would hardly care to follow. The year has its dull, long hour before the Easter dawn.

At this time the hope of spring oft deferred maketh the impatient heart sick. The angler waits long for the fish, the farmer for the sowing, the sharp-piping throat of the early robin aches for a good solid worm, the ladies pine for the day when the summer gown and hat may be worn out into the full sunshine, the small boy waits for dry land and the birds' nests, all nature is expectant, longing to burst the frozen bud. Bees crawl out feebly from their lairs, and then crawl back again as the sunshine fails. Poets call on the new-year delaying long to delay no more: "the spring comes slowly up this way," time seems to move with leaden foot in the Lenten month.

Some of the pastoral poets were fond of writing arguments on the respective merits of the various seasons. While spring always came off victor, it was recognized, however, that autumn was the time of plenty, spring of comparative famine; yet high spirits, love and fond anticipations could outweigh the material participation of lazy autumn. Perhaps the very scarcity of provision was felt to bring pressure upon the spirit and key it up to higher tone.

In this period of impatient expectancy and enforced privation, when fruits and roots and grains are low in the bin, and lambs not yet on the hooket, the mediaeval church set its stand fast of forty days, with here and there a day of feasting, as in nature the sunny days come to hint of summer's sure advance. The lean days of Lent are a pious counterpart of the lean and lengthening days of nature's calendar. The one continuously and increasingly bright note of the time is the chorus of the faithful fowls, greater every morning in volume. Spring itself may be fickle or cold-hearted, pelaid with sports of wintry relapse, but eggs getting cheaper Hail to the hen, who supplies the scanted table of both nature and religion.

THE COUNTRY WANTS IT.

A survey of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific reveals only two centres of anti-reciprocity agitation, Toronto and Montreal. The vote in the British Columbia Legislature means no more than a vote in the Ontario Legislature. The farmers of the prairie provinces are favorable to reciprocity almost to a man. The whole Conservative Opposition in Saskatchewan joined with the Government in a pro-reciprocity resolution. Premier Roblin was able to poll his full majority in the Legislature against the agreement, but the head of the Manitoba grain growers' associations says that not one of his followers could be re-elected if reciprocity were the issue. Outside of Toronto, there is no hostility in Ontario unless it is purely partisan. There is not a constituency in the province in which the farmers' vote is a large factor where a Conservative candidate would be safe on an anti-reciprocity platform, excepting in a party hive like Carleton. Quebec, outside of Montreal, is wholly favorable to the agreement, and the Maritime Provinces are almost unanimous for it. The Montreal Herald deals shrewdly with the conditions in Toronto and Montreal.

"The truth is that the business world has not shown itself, in the past fifteen years, so good a judge of what is best in national policy as to cause its opinions on the present subject to be accepted without examination. Take Toronto as an instance. Toronto has doubled in population since Laurier and Fielding came into office. Its businessmen prosper. Its banks overflow with money, the savings of the people. It has covered many square miles with the elegant homes of the comparatively rich, of men who have become so under the Laurier-Fielding regime. But does Toronto vote for Laurier? Bless you, no. Do these thousands of rich people trace back their fortunes to the wise policy of the Government? No, indeed. The richer they become the more hardened their Toryism becomes. Or take Montreal, if you will. Everything the Liberal party in office has done has benefited Montreal. The British preference benefitted the import trade. The cold storage policy benefitted the export trade. Millions have been spent on the harbor. Many millions have been spent on transportation, the benefits of which centre in Montreal. A wise immigration policy has filled the west, and made an ever-growing market for the commerce and industry of Montreal. Population increases. Wealth grows. The beneficiaries of this statesmanship are rich men in thousands. And they make it a point of honor, almost, to vote against the Laurier Government."

In the present case the Government has not tried to please Montreal and Toronto at the expense of the rest of the country and of the principles of the Liberal party. It has appealed to the whole country and there is no doubt of the response.

Reciprocity has at least done the Opposition a good turn by enabling it to drop its naval policy out of sight.

Local temperance workers will petition the Legislature to shorten the hours for the sale of liquor. The Bartenders' Union ought to view the move with favor.

The anti-reciprocists divide their time between trying to prove that the American market is valueless, and that it will lure us into annexation because it is such a prize.

Recent disclosures indicate that a morality officer would serve a useful purpose in the city. It is a question the police commissioners might consider with advantage.

It is unpatriotic and shortsighted to heap maledictions on the West because it is solid for reciprocity. The prosperity of the West has become essential to many industrial cities and towns in the East.

The immigration last year was over 300,000. The United States was a much more populous country than Canada when the tide of immigration began to pour upon its shores. Happily the newcomers in Canada are more easily digested than the bulk of Uncle Sam's new citizens.

The thirteen Conservatives in the Saskatchewan Legislature who voted for the reciprocity agreement are of British descent. Only one is a westerner born and four are natives of the old land. They are just as loyal as the "Eastern Gamaliels" of the party, and much more sensible.

Hamilton city council pronounced against reciprocity by a purely party vote of ten to six. In the meantime an American firm is spending $600,000 on a plow factory in the city, and says that reciprocity will not matter in the least. Hamilton has at least no objection to this form of annexation.

A DANGEROUS AGITATION.

[Hamilton Herald.]

That pro-reciprocity resolution unanimously adopted by the Saskatchewan Legislature ought to make the Ontario agitators against reciprocity pause and consider the situation. It is clear that the west wants reciprocity. If reciprocity were to be sidetracked merely because the protected interests in Eastern Canada fear that reciprocity may perhaps, in the future, jeopardize those interests, the west would be embittered against the east, and an organized warfare against the protected interests would be vigorously waged.

WORTHY TO BE WED.

[Sulphur, Okla., Democrat.]

Mr. Wall is one of the most genial and popular young men of Sulphur social set. He is in every way qualified, both by nature and culture, to fulfill the highest dreams of his confiding and happy bride.

TROUBLES ENOUGH.

[Buffalo News.]

The Englishmen who think the United States wants to annex Canada do not know what troubles we already have. Lawlessness, Arizona, the Kaw River, and oh, lots of things.

NON-BRITISH.

[Toronto Globe.]

The anti-reciprocity movement in Toronto starts off by applying the gag to all opposition. It is certainly not very British in that respect.

MAN'S INCONSISTENCY.

[Toronto World.]

Man is ever inconsistent. He will pay fifty cents to see a lady in trousers skirts on the stage, and declares them intolerable on the street.

THOSE WITH COLD FEET.

[Windsor Record.]

There are a whole lot of people in this country with cold feet. They are afraid Canadians cannot compete with Americans. The sooner they "come out of this" the better.

WHEN THEY DIDN'T CHEER.

[Kingston Whig.]

Mr. German wants free trade with the empire. The opposition applauded him until he came to this announcement, and then there was a profound silence. This flag waving is only popular sometimes.

THE ABSURDITY OF OVERWORK.

[Pittsburg Gazette.]

Dr. S. Hutchinson Eely, the brain expert, of Duluth, was discussing the new tuberculin cure for progressive paralysis, a malady common to brain workers.

Tuberculin has cured a third of the cases it has been tried on," he said. "Hence it may be called a pretty good cure. But a better cure for the diseases due to overwork is rest."

Dr. Hitchinson Eely thumped the table vigorously.

"When a professional man tells me he is too busy to take a rest," he cried, "I feel like he is like a workman who is too busy to sharpen his tools."

NO NEED FOR THE MILITIA.

[Toronto Star.]

Mr. Aitken, the Canadian who was elected for a constituency in England as a tariff reformer, is naturally not enthusiastic about reciprocity, but he says "we could not very well embody our militia because it suddenly dawned on Washington that Canadian wheat, instead of paying a duty of 25 cents per bushel . . . had better come in free."

CANADA IS DOING THE ANNEXING

[Albany Knickerbocker Press.]

Speaking of annexation, Canada is doing a little of it on her own account. Her immigration officials estimate that more that 10,000 Americans will settle in her wheat belt during 1911.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

[Montreal Herald.]

Mr. John S. Ewart, of Ottawa, asks whether greater danger to Canadian nationalism is not to be found in the entrance into Canada of American men, money and enterprise, than in trading with Americans who stay at home. The question is pertinent. Yet the restrictionists shout for joy over an American employer established in Canada, while they fear that the Canadian farmer will be Americanized by a customer living in the United States.

CANADA REFUSED IT.

[Hamilton Herald.]

President Taft, in a speech yesterday, said that he had offered unrestricted reciprocity to Canada, but Messrs. Fielding and Paterson refused the offer, for the reason that Canada's protected interests could not be satisfied. This bit of news ought to allay the alarm of our industrial magnates.

DETROIT'S FEAR.

[Detroit News.]

The Canadians are going to build their Georgian Bay Canal and their Welland Canal and we'll be on the siding if we don't watch out.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

[Montreal Herald.]

The Westminster Gazette has a higher opinion of Canadians than some of the anti-reciprocity organs of our own country, at least, it does not pretend, as the anti press does, that Canadian loyalty is to be bought for a song. It says: "We no more believe that free trade between Canada and the United States means annexation than we should believe in Britain being annexed if Germany opened her ports tomorrow."

IT WILL FAIL.

[Hamilton Times.]

No amount of shouting in display type, and no purchased rhodomondade can make the intelligent people of Canada believe that two and two is more or less than four. The Government is not in the slightest affected by such a campaign. Its purpose is known, its influence is discounted, and it is foredoomed to failure.

WHERE IS THE DISLOCATION?

[Ottawa Journal.]

A Montreal newspaper told, yesterday, about the dislocation of Canadian trade caused by the reciprocity proposals, and at the same time published, on its financial page, the information that the Canadian Bank of Commerce stock reached, yesterday, the highest point in its history. That's the sort of dislocation of which we all could stand a great deal.

A POWERFUL SPEECH.

[Brantford Expositor.]

From a Conservative point of view a single speech seems to have transformed Hon. Clifford Sifton from a grafter into a statesman.

GREAT OBJECT LESSON.

[Kingston Whig.]

Windsor, with its closest of business relations, with a ferry service that carries 100,000 people between Canada and the United States in a year, ought to see annexation tendencies if any place did, and there is not a place where the people are more loyal to Britain. Is that not a great object lesson?

SIR JAMES' BAD MANNERS.

[Hamilton Herald.]

Sir James Whitney's allusion to President Taft, made in the course of the premier's anti-reciprocity speech in the Legislature yesterday, was a most unfortunate blunder. He accused Mr. Taft of "trying to further his own designs for the annexation of Canada." Coming so soon after Mr. Taft's public assurances to the contrary, Sir James' accusation is a serious affront to the chief executive of that country, with which Canada is and must always be more intimately associated than with any other foreign country—a country whose good-will it is the duty of our statesmen to cultivate. To make the accusation against Mr. Taft which Sir James made, in the blunt, unreserved and offensive manner in which he made it, is virtually to charge the president of the United States with uttering lies.

TRAPEZE ACROBAT MISSED MATE'S HAND

Crashes to Stage On His Head and Dies as Result.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, March 14.—Frank Slavansky, a well-known acrobat and vaudeville performer, who fractured his spinal column last Wednesday in a fall while performing a trapeze act at an up-town New York Theatre, died last night in the Harlem Hospital.

Slavansky was a member of an acrobatic trio, and while performing on a high trapeze, he missed the hands of one of his partners, and crashed to the stage on his head.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

Solves the Problem of Good Hair

After Prof. Sabouraud confirmed the germ origin of dandruff, science was confronted by a new problem which was not solved until the discovery of Newbro's Herpicide. Herpicide being the first successful preparation compounded in harmony with this new theory, becomes the original remedy to kill the dandruff germ.

Since then, numerous preparations said to be "just as good" as Herpicide have been thrown upon the market, others have adopted Herpicide claims, and without making any change in their remedies, but none have ever reached the same degree of popularity. Everywhere this remedy is recognized as the one genuine dandruff germ destroyer. As a result Herpicide has more satisfied users than all other hair preparations combined.

Being the original remedy, users expect more astonishing results from Herpicide than they would look for from any other preparation and they usually get them. So wonderful has been the success of this germicide that it is now recognized as the standard hair remedy of the world.

Herpicide kills the dandruff germ, checks falling hair. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

For sale at drug stores. One dollar size bottles are guaranteed. Applications obtainable at the good barber shops. Insist on having real Herpicide. Send 10 cents in postage for sample and book to The Herpicide Co., Dept. R., Detroit, Mich.

Anderson & Nelles, 268 Dundas street, special agents.

"I COULD NOT LIVE"

WITHOUT "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Writes the Treasurer of Caledonia Township

Tenaghvale, Ont., Jan. 29, 1910.

For thirty-five years (and I am now a man over seventy), I have been a terrible suffered from Constipation.

No matter what remedy or physician I employed, the result was always the same—impossible to get a cure.

About two years ago I read the testimonial of Hon. John Costigan regarding "Fruit-a-tives," and I decided to give this fruit medicine a trial. I have used "Fruit-a-tives" ever since. They are the first and only medicine that suited my case. If it were not for "Fruit-a-tives" I am satisfied that I could not live. JAS. PROUDFOOT.

The liver controls the bowels by giving up enough bile to make the bowels move. The only possible way to cure constipation is to make the liver active and healthy, and thus store up sufficient bile to move the bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" acts directly on the liver insures an abundance of bile—and causes the bowels to move regularly and naturally. Fifty cents a box, six for $2.50, trial size 25 cents. At dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

Medicines that aid nature are always most successful. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It loosens the cough, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Sold by all druggists.

DECORATED CHINA

Clearing Oddments at HALF PRICE

A clearing of Odd Pieces of Fancy Decorated China at half price.

Including French, Austrian, Russian, Royal Suhl and Japanese China and Bric-a-Brac, also Bronze Figures, Ivory Statuettes, Glassware and Tepletzware; useful and decorative pieces, suitable for Easter gifts and wedding gifts. Starting Wednesday these articles will be on sale at **HALF PRICE.**

REMNANTS OF TABLE LINEN

60 ends of Fine Bleached Table Linen, in 1¼ and 1½ yard lengths; 60 and 72 inches wide. Worth 50c to 90c a yard. Wednesday the end for ..... **50¢**

Pure Linen Table Napkins, lunch size, 16x16 inches; in spot and clover patterns. Regular $2.00 a dozen. Wednesday at **$1.49**

Turkish Bath Towels, size 20x45. Special for Wednesday, **15¢** each, or, per dozen **$1.50**

WHITEWEAR

Remarkable specials in dainty, well-made and strictly desirable garments. Don't miss them.

Slipover Nightgowns at ..... **59¢, 85¢, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75**
High-Neck Nightgowns at **50¢, 65¢, 69¢, 75¢, 85¢, $1.00, $1.15, $1.50** to **$3.00**
Drawers at ..... **25¢, 35¢, 47¢, 50¢, 75¢, 85¢, $1.00, $1.25** and **$1.50**
Petticoats at ..... **75¢, 85¢, $1, $1.10, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3** to **$5**
Corset Covers at ..... **25¢, 35¢, 50¢, 65¢, 75¢, 85¢, $1.00**
Princess Slips at ..... **$1.50, $1.75, $2.25, $2.75** and **$4.50**

Lady's Petticoat, of fine cambric, deep frill of lawn, trimmed with two rows wide cotton torchon lace and torchon lace edge to match. A very special Petticoat at **$1.10**

Ladies' Nightgowns, made in slipover and empire styles, yoke effect of embroidery. This is a splendid quality Nightgown at **$1.25**

Ladies' Drawers, made of fine longcloth, trimmed with embroidery insertion and edge to match. An extra value **50c**

Corset Covers, made of allover embroidery, two styles to choose from, strap or high shoulders; extra in every way **50c**

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

Grey Says That Britain Would Welcome the Arbitration Plan

British Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons Asserts That Continued increase of Armaments Will Prove Ruinous to the Nations.

London, March 13.—Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, leading the House of Commons tonight in Premier Asquith's absence, made an important pronouncement on the Government's naval policy.

Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, in defence of his estimates against attacks from certain quarters, explained that in 1914 Great Britain would have thirty, and Germany twenty-one Dreadnoughts—not, he said, an unreasonable margin. The size of the British navy, he added, practically was governed by that of Germany, and unless some change occurred in the German naval law this year would be the high water mark in the British estimates.

Sir Edward Grey, acting as the Government leader in the absence of Premier Asquith, indorsed the position taken by Mr. McKenna and added that it was not to be inferred that the increase in the present estimates that Great Britain's foreign relations had become trained. He could say that the high-water mark of naval expansion had been reached, provided the building programmes of other powers so far as known to the Government were followed out. They were doing their utmost to promote goodwill on every hand. He referred to the cordial relations which existed with France, Russia, Austria and Italy and to the German Chancellor's declaration in December in favor of a frank and sincere exchange of views with Great Britain for the purpose of avoiding, if possible, a rivalry of armaments. He said that the Government heartily reciprocated the feeling.

No Signs of War.

"The people would be astonished," he went on, "if they could know how easy it has been at any time within the last three years to discuss differences with Germany in a frank spirit. The powers of Europe are spoken of as forming separate groups. Yes, that is true, but gradually, within the last five years at least, things which might have brought those things in opposition have been disappearing."

He added that it was a paradox that armaments were increasing while the nations were, as he believed, seeking good relations, but it was a greater paradox that the growth of the enormous burdens of armaments coincided with the growth of civilization. As a whole, it was the most civilized nations which were piling up their expenditures fastest and not against the uncivilized, but in mutual rivalry.

"Unless the incongruity," he continued, "and mischief of all this is not brought home, not only to the heads of men generally, but to their feelings as well, so that they resent the inconsistency and realize the danger of this tremendous expenditure, the rivalry will continue and it must in the long run break down civilization. You are having this great burden piled up in times of peace and if it goes on increasing by leaps and bounds as it has done in the last generation, it will become intolerable. There are those who think that it will lead to war precisely because it is already becoming intolerable. I think it much more likely that the burden will be dissipated by an international revolution, by a revolt of the masses of men against taxation."

He believed, however, that the rivalry was not to be stopped merely one nation dropping out of the race. On the contrary, such a step might give an impetus to the expenditures of some other nations. He did not believe that Great Britain was feeling most the burden of armaments because in this country taxation was so arranged that it was not heavily felt by those to whom existence must always be a struggle. When they began to create hunger by taxation, as sooner or later every country would if military expenditures went on increasing, they would be within a measureable distance of stopping the evil.

Sir Edward dealt further with the reasons for the German and British naval programmes and of the hope of retarding expenditures by means of friendly discussion. He remarked that among other things Germany had never regarded the British naval estimates as a provocation. He then came to the question of how the tide of expenditures in all countries might be checked until they could be made to ebb. He could think of nothing that would be likely to effect expenditure in this wholesale direction until the nations could be brought to do what individuals had done, namely, to come to regard an appeal to the law as the natural course to be pursued instead of an appeal to force.

As to Arbitration.

"Arbitration," Sir Edward went on, "has been increasing, but you must take a long step forward before the increase in arbitration will have an effect upon the expenditure for armaments. I should perhaps have thought it unpraiseable to mention arbitration had it not been for the fact that twice within the last twelve months the President of the United States has sketched out a step in advance more momentous than any one thing that any statesman in his position has ventured to say before. His words are pregnant with very far-reaching consequences. Mr. Taft recently made the statement that he does not see personally any reason why the matter of national honors should not be referred to a court of arbitration. He has also expressed the opinion that if the United States could negotiate a positive agreement with some other nation to abide by the adjudication of an international arbitration court on every question that could not be settled by negotiation, no matter what was involved, a long step forward would be taken.

"These are bold and courageous words. We have no proposal before us, and unless public opinion rises to the height of discussing a proposal of that kind, it cannot be carried out. But supposing two of the greatest nations of the world were to make it clear to the whole world by such an agreement that in no circumstances were they going to war again, I venture to say that it would have a beneficent effect. The nations which made such an agreement might be exposed to attack from a third power. This would probably lead to their following with an agreement to join each other in any case where one of them had a quarrel with a third nation, which had refused to arbitrate. I do not think that a statement of this kind made by a man in Mr. Taft's position, should go without responses. In entering into an agreement of that kind there would be risks, and you would have to be prepared for some sacrifice of national pride in such an agreement as that proposed by the United States. We should be delighted to receive such a proposal. I should feel it something so far-reaching in its consequences that it requires not only the signature of both Governments, but the deliberately decided sanction of Parliament. That I believe would be obtained."

He went on to say that he knew this involved the resignation in public opinion of a very high ideal—higher than some people thought possible—but the minds of men were working toward that end. There had been moments in history when public opinion had risen to an altitude that had seemed impossible. It was so in the case of slavery, with all its vested interests, when the United States so arose, not thinking of or counting the cost in blood or treasure, or the risk of national existence. This great hope to which he had alluded might not be realized in their own lives, "but there was no reason why they should not press forward in the direction in which we see possible means of relief."

He proceeded: "What may be impossible to one generation may be possible to another. The great nations of the earth are in bondage, increasing bondage, and it is not impossible that in some of the future years they will discover, as individuals have discovered, that the law is a better remedy than force, and that in all the time they have been in bondage the prison door has been locked on the inside.

The speech was too late for comment in the morning papers, but it created sensational comment in the lobbies.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - 25 cents.

TOUCHED A LIVE WIRE.

Belleville, March 13.—Henri Valee, a French-Canadian telephone lineman, was electrocuted this afternoon by touching a live wire of the Trenton Electric Power Line.

He fell dead across an arm of the pole, where his body remained until the power was shut off.

He was 27 years old, and was from Montmagny County. He was to have been married shortly.

FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Its Central Portion, Which Passes the Hotel St. Regis Is an Automobile Boulevarde.

Ten years ago Fifth avenue rivalled Hyde Park in the splendid character of its equipages; today it more than vies with the Bois de Boulogne in the number, elegance and variety of its motor cars. On pleasant days more than ninety autos a minute pass the St. Regis Hotel. This means a continuous, daily automobile parade unequalled anywhere else in the world.

The Hotel St. Regis, with its entrance just off the avenue on Fifth-fifth street, thus affords—to autoists touring through New York, and to those contemplating a longer stay as well—the most convenient stopping point. To this convenience must be added its other paramount features, for the St. Regis has won merited distinction among travellers as America's most comfortable and restful hotel. Great good taste, artistic feeling and appreciation, and, above all else, wide experience in catering to people of refinement, have made this hotel what it is. The touring autoist who makes his New York stop at the St. Regis finds there real comfort and rest under ideal conditions. The St. Regis restaurant has no superior in all the world in quality of food, skill in preparation and perfection of service; while the charges are no higher than those of other first-class hotels. Transient guests coming to New York and stopping at the Hotel St. Regis will find accommodations of the very highest grade in every particular, and at standard rates. Single rooms are $3 and $4 a day; the same with private bath for $5 a day for $6 for two people); while for a parlor, bedroom and private bath the rates are $12 a day and up.

Covered With Eczema

Cured by Two Bottles D. D. D.

On March 21, 1910, Mr. Angus McMillan, of Port Hood, N. S., wrote us:

"My little boy three years old was covered from head to foot with eczema, I tried over twenty different kinds of salves and washes, but could not see any improvement—in fact, it seemed to be getting worse.

"I was about discouraged and had lost faith in all kinds of so-called eczema cures, when I saw an ad. telling about D. D. D. Prescription. I sent for sample bottle, and the third application convinced me that I had at last got a sure cure. Two bottles effected a complete cure."

What D. D. D. did for this little boy it will do for any skin sufferer. A mild, soothing liquid made up of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, Glycerine and other ingredients, it penetrates to the root of the trouble and washes the disease germs out.

Why not get relief? Simply write today to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. L. A., 49 Colborne street, Toronto, and they will send you a free trial bottle.

For sale by all druggists.