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LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 26.

SIR JOSEPH WARD'S PLAN REJECTED.

The announcement that the proposal of New Zealand's premier for an Imperial Council of State has been rejected without finding any support in the Imperial Conference is no surprise. As has been already explained in these columns, New Zealand has some reasons of her own which do not apply to other British dominions for desiring a cast-iron federation with the mother country in foreign and naval policy. South Africa and Canada do not fear invasion. Australia does not feel comfortable about the Japanese alliance, and makes provision for her own safety, but New Zealand neither enjoys sense of security nor cares to merge herself in Australia. The Pacific Ocean means to New Zealand not only peace but possibly a scene of war.

Before leaving home for the Imperial Conference Sir Joseph Ward assured the people of New Zealand that he would move for an Imperial Council of State, looking towards the political unification of the empire. This council would be advisory in theory only in questions affecting the interests of his majesty's dominions overseas. It should consist of a proportional representation from the mother country and each of her autonomous dependencies. As this journal pointed out two or three months ago when Premier Ward's speech was published, to take such a step would create a formal and expensive responsibility on the part of the autonomous dominions for the British foreign policy, especially of defence. They would nevertheless have no real determining voice, the United Kingdom having necessarily the preponderance in the proposed council, and it would be an impertinence on the part of the colonies to ask for any voice in the disposition of Indian or Egyptian affairs for example.

It is plain that the British Government itself has not interfered at all in this matter. Probably it is not very eager to complicate its already difficult machinery, or to add to the problems of its world-wide policies, by associating the colonial governments too directly all at once in the work of foreign administration. There would beyond any question be more or less friction in the organization which Sir Joseph Ward proposed, between the preponderant partner and the others. Ill will rather than good will might be the result. Certainly the British Government, which does not invite the colonies into such a scheme, much less goes out of its way to compel them to come in. It has announced simply that it intends henceforth to take the colonial premiers into its confidence, keeping them informed as to the steps and proposes of its foreign policy, to a degree not enjoyed by the British Parliament itself.

This seems quite a sufficient development at the present time of a pan-British union. It is in the right direction, aiming at increased mutual knowledge and sympathy rather than at further political machinery. The line of safety at present lies not in forging new ties but in strengthening the old, not in stimulating a forced and artificial unification by means of paper constitutions, but in natural and easy growth as an organism towards spiritual harmony. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier says, there are no grievances in sight, and the British way is to deal with them when they arise.

THE PAPER TRUST'S ATTACK.

A new element of uncertainty has entered into the reciprocity question. Senator Root, of New York State, has offered an amendment in the interest of the American paper trust which may possibly pass by a bare majority.

Under the agreement negotiated, Canada will not put pulp and paper on the free list until the United States removes the duty on these articles, no matter what part of Canada they come from. When the United States does that, Canada will admit free, pulp, and paper up to 4 cents a pound. The American Government, however, takes power under the reciprocity agrement to admit free of duty, pulp and paper made from pulpwood of other than provincial crown lands, and therefore not subject to the embargo, while the Canadian Government will continue to levy duties on all American pulp and paper. This the American paper trust stigmatizes as an unfair arrangement. Mr. Root has taken up the cudgels in its behalf, and seeks to amend the agreement by the insertion of a clause which will guarantee that no Canadian pulp or paper shall be admitted free to the United States until the same articles are allowed to pass free from the United States into Canada.

There is some surprise in the course taken by Mr. Root, as he has all along been supposed to be closely associated with President Taft in a moderately progressive policy. But before entering public life Senator Root was one of the most conspicuous corporation lawyers in the United States, and while doubtless he does not hold a brief for the paper trust, his mind pursues an old familiar bent. The dyer's hand is subdued to that it works in. As for the Senate, as a whole, the tendencies of that body are such as to make it a matter for great surprise if a large number of the members do not follow Mr. Root with a rush. To many of them the work of ratifying a reciprocity pact, even one that does not touch the corporation interests to any extent, must be extremely distasteful.

Canadian interests will be little affected whatever the Senate may do with the amendment. It is, in fact, not the agreement itself that will be touched by it, but rather the corollary with which presidential action intended to follow up the agreement. But American newspapers and other large users of paper, mulcted as they have been by the highly protected and piratical American paper trust, object very strenuously to the amendment; its success would tend to weaken their interest in the passing of the agreement, and so break down its support in some degree.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

The editor of the St. Marys Argus publishes a humorous paragraph which he noticed recently in the New York Sun, and which he himself had written nineteen years ago for the Stratford Beacon. So, he says, his little joke has been ranging the newspaper offices until it has almost attained its majority. And yet the critics tell us that humor is the most ephemeral thing next to fashion. The Argus man's sally was as follows:

"He told his 12-year-old son to milk the cows, feed the horses, slop the pigs, hunt up the eggs, feed the calves, catch the colt, and put him in the stable, cut some wood, split the kindling, stir the milk, pump fresh water about it after supper, and be sure to study his lesson before he went to bed. Then he went to the farmers' institute to discuss the question, 'How to Keep the Boys on the Farm.'"

The editor of the Argus exclaims jocularly, "Why, this is fame!" But it will not be fame until the author can make the public know and remember that he did it. The last infirmity of noble minds is the desire to hear one's name spoken by the vox populi, which to the modern democrat and journalist is said to be the vox dei. But who shall know the editor's name, no matter how far his little effusion may travel? Not even his newspaper gets credit; for the paragraph referred to, printed in the Sun, was there cited as from "The Spring Hill New Era," and not from the Stratford Beacon. The reader of the joke column cares as little to know who started the good thing as to ask who grew the coffee beans that were ground for his breakfast cup, or what adventures his last ten-cent piece has come through in its term of existence.

The pleasant thing about journalism is, of course, that nobody works for fame, but each one draws the thing as he sees it, with a quick slab of a brush, for the people as they are. And, after all, who is the original author of anything that he should be bragged of? Who was the father of Confederation? Who wrote Homer? Who invented the "curve" in baseball? Big and little questions alike are hard to answer.

Far better than fame is a justifiable self-satisfaction. What is the difference whether your good strokes are known, if only you hear them reverberating, like the shots fired by the embattled farmers, around the world? To read your history in a nation's eyes is possible, though you be obscured. Even the little unremembered acts of kindness and of love go rolling through the general life, and many a bright saying takes wing perhaps into the receptive brain of a great author, who makes it his and stamps it with his name.

There is no end to a glad word. It is an eternal butterfly, and sometimes it is a man's good fortune to watch its course, knowing that he sent it forth. The editor of the Argus had lost sight of his for many a day, but has again the satisfaction of knowing it is still on the wing.

If the United States Senate chooses to deprive the American newspapers of cheaper paper, this country can stand it.

The premiers of Australia, Newfoundland and South Africa stand with Laurier against the creation of an Imperial Council of State. Surely they're not all disloyal!

Sir Wilfrid's habit of classical quotation and reference counts for less in Canada than in Great Britain, where the classical tradition is still powerful in public life. His scholarship is one of the reasons for his pre-eminence among overseas statesmen in the eyes of the British people.

The Canadian wheat surplus would overflow the British market a few years hence, even with a colonial preference, unless another outlet were found in the meantime. Those who say the United States market is not needed are not looking further ahead than the ends of their noses.

Sir James Whitney sails for England next week. The last time he was there he announced that Canada was about to secede from the Empire. If he has no gladder or more truthful message he ought to hold his peace. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is Canada's only accredited spokesman in the mother country just now.

The King has intimated that he cannot receive addresses from all parts of the Empire through delegations and that they must be transmitted through the governors of the respective countries. This will deprive many patriots of an opportunity of getting within speaking distance of the Sovereign, but of course he will read the addresses carefully at his leisure. There will be only a few cords of them.

The Toronto News complains that any Canadian who wins laurels abroad is immediately set down as an "American" by the people of the United States. It blames Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding for encouraging this tendency, by allowing the Americans to appropriate our natural resources, including our wheat and barley. The News was more than usually hard up for an excuse to have a fling at the Government when that paragraph was penned.

WHEN DICKENS VISITED AMERICA.

[Syracuse Post-Standard.]

Seventy years ago telephones, musical comedies, best sellers and ennui were alike unknown. It is doubtful whether Americans who were living then appreciated their advantages. They had far less comfort, far less luxury and, indeed, far less health and good government; but they had enthusiasms of which, one is tempted to think, this present age is quite incapable.

Think, for instance, of the reception which Charles Dickens got when he came to Boston. He had to furnish his autograph to 150 or 200 relic hunters every day. The ladies of Boston crowded into the studio of a portrait painter who was making a picture of "Boz," so that he was forced to flee, and actually ran to the Tremont House, shaking them from his coat tails as he went.

The late Thomas Wentworth Higginson wrote an article appropriate to the coming Dickens centenary, and the Outlook prints it. Col. Higginson says that Boston audiences were said to be cold, "although when we remember how Boston people stood in line all through the coldest Winter nights to obtain tickets to Dickens readings, we can be sure tha there was no lack of enthusiasm.

ALTERNATION.

[Puck.]

Farmer Slow—Do you alternate your crops?

Farmer Timothy—Yep. Have 'em killed by one thing one year and another the next.

A BOON TO BRITONS.

[London Daily News.]

When Mr. Lloyd George's bill is law these blots upon our society will be removed. It will be neither necessary nor possible for a mother to be driven to endanger her health and that of her child under the pressure of economic need; and it will no longer be possible for a workman to be denied the medical and surgical skill of which he stands in need. For the first time in the history of these islands, medicine, surgery, the whole divine art of healing and alleviation which has hitherto been the servant of wealth will become the servant of society. And Mr. Lloyd George has conceived the transformation with a large mind. Not merely the occasional bottle of medicine or the casual visit of a doctor will be put at the disposal of every citizen, but sanatoria and all the costly apparatus of science which are now the prerogative of wealth.

ON ICE.

[Catholic Standard and Times.]

"Yes," said Alkali Ike, "a couple o' cowpunchers indulged in a very pretty scientific scrap down at Bad Bucko's yesterday."

"It's wonderful how cool those fellows keep under the circumstances," remarked the eastern tourist.

"Yaas, they certainly have to keep cool, stranger. I believe, for some reason or other, their funerals ain't to be for a couple o' days yet."

THE SCIENTIFIC AGE.

[Delineator.]

When I was married to my wife
I shared her sweet domestic labors;
We led a simple country life,
And were contented with our neighbors.

In all the jobs a housewife finds
I always was adept and certain;
I fixed the catches on the blinds
And quelled the savage window curtain

To fit a stovepipe in the wall,
To make a shelf or mend a table—
These really were not tasks at all
To one mechanically able.

But when we moved to town, alas!
I found my talents much diminished,
A city man must join a class
In engineering ere he's finished.

I fear the incandescent light,
I cannot mend the radiator;
It never seems to be quite right,
Our chemical refrigerator!

I cannot understand the phone,
The vacuum cleaner has me guessing;
The fireless cooker makes me groan
The electric iron is distressing.

I once was handy with my tools,
But now I fuss about and blunder;
Too late to learn these modern rules,
I simply pay the bills—and wonder.

WILLING TO DO HER BEST.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"Please don't come too near me," she said. "I've been eating green onions."

"I'm very sorry," he replied, sitting in a chair across the room from her.

"Of course," she added, "I could get you one if you cared for it."

HIS MOTHER.

[The Century.]

Somewhere tonight you lie awake,
Bearing your bitterness alone;
I cannot shield your heart must take
Its turn to bleed and cower and moan.

When straight you pressed to your desire,
And all men spoke your praise, I smiled,
Now, naked, smitten, in the mire,
My arms reach out for you, my child.

Could I but sing you now to sleep,
How strong tomorrow from my breast
To fight and conquer you would leap!
Lord, I keep vigil; send him rest!

HOW IT HAPPENED.

[Birmingham Age-Herald.]

"Ranterby Rearer has appeared 999 times in the same play."

"How do you account for such an unprecedented run?"

"He dies in the first act."

CLEAN ENOUGH.

[M. A. P.]

Mistress—Mary, another knife, please; this one is not clean.

Mary—Not clean, mum? I'm sure it ought to be. The last thing it cut was soap.

AIRSHIP VS. AUTO.

[Brooklyn Standard.]

As a speed machine the aeroplane is slowly crawling up on the automobile, the swiftest of all self-propelled devices. Henry Weymann, an American aviator, in France the other day sent his flyer along at the rate of 80 miles per hour. The best time a motor car has made for a short distance on a straight track is at the rate of 140 miles an hour. In another decade the aeroplane will probably have nosed out the automobile in establishing speed records.

LONDON'S GOOD WORK.

[Galt Reformer.]

London has a tuberculosis hospital that is doing good work in combating the ravages of the white plague. With hospitals of a similar purpose distributed over the country, the terrors of so fell a disease as consumption should speedily disappear.

THE BATTLE OF CHATEAUGUAY

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

It has been decided finally that a scene portraying the battle of Chateauguay is to be part of the Canadian pageant in the festival of the empire which is to be one of tht features of the coronation. There was thought at one time of cutting it out, from fear that it might wound the feelings of sensitive Americans, because the engagement was one in which the Americans, or, rather, the general who commanded them, cut an inglorious figure, while the Canadians and their general acquitted themselves most creditably.

Few Americans ever have heard of the battle. It was one of the minor events of the war of 1812, ignored in the school histories. Gen. Wade Hampton, the grandfather of the Wade Hampton who was confederate general and United States senator, marched into Canada with 4,000 men. His objective point was Montreal. He had not gone far before he met a strongly intrenched force of 1,000 Canadian militia commanded by Gen. De Salaberry, who was a member of an old French-Canadian family. He was a resourceful, cool-headed soldier, which Hampton was not. After a little fighting, in which about fifteen Americans and five Canadians were killed, Gen. Hampton got frightened, overestimated the numbers of the enemy, and abandoned his forward movement.

The Canadian exaggerate when they say that the skirmish on Chateauguay River saved Canada to the empire. They have a right to be proud of it, however, because it was so exclusively their own affair—no British regulars there to share the glory—that it has a rightful place in the Canadian pageant. No American would ask to have it left out.

Indeed, the Americans who view it in addition to laughing at the quaint uniforms of the period may draw some useful lessons from it. It may teach them that inferiority in numbers can be more than counterbalanced by superiority in generalship. The fact that Hampton was 24 years older than De Salaberry had much to do with his failure. It is because age is so often a fatal handicap in war that it has become the policy of the Government to push ahead the more capable army and navy officers, so that armies and fleets may be commanded by men who combine experience and the full vigor of manhood.

SUMMER CLOTHES FOR POLICEMEN

Inspection of the Force Made by Chief Williams.

This morning the new summer clothes were issued to the police constables of the city, and this afternoon an inspection of the force was made by Chief Williams to see that all was satisfactory.

To the men, who up to the present time have been wearing the very heavy winter garments, the change to lighter clothing is most welcome.

"It was like being in an oven to wear those heavy tunics on those hot days last week," said one man to The Advertiser this afternoon. "I never felt the heat so much in my life as I did from Friday until Tuesday."

Constipation is the root of many forms of sickness and of an endless amount of human misery.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

thoroughly tested by over fifty years of use, have been proved a safe and certain cure for constipation and all kindred troubles. Try them.

25c. a box.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

GENUINE must bear signature

Brent Good

Saturday Specials — **J. H. Chapman Co.** — Saturday Specials

Week-End Events

Queen Quality Hosiery

Tan Lisle Hose for women. This famous Queen quality make, with wide garter tops and double soles, assorted shades of tan, at, a pair, 25c. Also 35c pair, three pairs for $1.00

QUEEN QUALITY COLORED LISLE HOSE, for women, made of beautiful mercerized lisle thread, in ten different colors for summer wear, also black; all the newest improvements. At, a pair 25c

Long Lisle Gloves

Better value than this you will not find anywhere in Ladies' Long Lisle Gloves, at 50c pair. Choice of black or white, two clasps, all sizes....50c

Vests

Summer Vests for women, fine ribbed cotton, with short sleeves or without. Regular 25c quality. Saturday 19c

Men's Underwear

We quote you here the best summer underwear that has ever been offered at 39c a garment. It ic made from fine - thread balbriggan, shirts and drawers, in natural cream color; summer weight, smooth finish, close-fitting cuffs and ankle; sizes 34 to 44. Each garment 39c, or a suit 75c

Men's Spring - Needle Union Shirts and Drawers, in cream or natural color; usually 75c, at each 50c

REMANTS Dress Goods

A great clearing of this season's remnants of Black and Colored Dress Goods at Half Price.

1,000 yards of Dress Goods and Suitings, ranging in length from 1 yard to 7 yards, all this season's remnants, in all weaves and all shades, including black. Here is one of the biggest bargains of the season. $1.00 goods for 50c, 50c goods for 25c, 25c goods for 12 1-2c, and so on. In fact, everything on the remnant table at half price. Be here bright and early Saturday morning for the best remnant sale you ever attended.....½ Price

Week-End Sale of Ladies' Suits

The price goes a notch lower for quick clearing of a group of Ladies' Tailored Suits, in sizes 34 to 38; black, navy, green and brown. Some worth as high as $18.00. Choice Saturday $6.95

Ladies' Short Fawn Coats, Worth Up to $8.50, Saturday - - $4.75

LADIES' BLACK DRESS SKIRTS, made of Panama or Venetian, black only; perfectly shaped, gored skirts. Lengths 38 to 42. Worth up to $6.50. Saturday $3.85

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

Special Kellaric Demonstration

Will not sag, get uneven or lumpy. IT IS ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

AN INTERESTING WINDOW DISPLAY AT

Wm. Trafford Furniture Co. Store

When you buy a KELLARIC you can see exactly what you are buying. The laced opening device at the end of the mattress permits you to inspect the filling. This is the only safe way to buy a mattress.

Every KELLARIC is equipped with strap handles; so much easier to turn the mattress that way. Call and see this practical mattress. We guarantee it.

Sale of Beds and Bedding

We have this week the BIGGEST STOCK OF NEW DESIGNS IN IRON AND BRASS BEDS of all sizes that we have ever shown. Quality and Prices are right. We invite your inspection.

WM. TRAFFORD FURNITURE COMPANY

129 DUNDAS STREET AND 11 MARKET SQUARE.

WE DO ALL KINDS OF RE-UPHOLSTERING.

HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINETS

NO BRICKS FOR CHICAGO

Strike Ties Up Building Operations Involving 47,000 Workmen.

Chicago, May 26.—Three hundred building contractors, who have working agreements signed with 47,000 workmen, are idle because of the brickmakers' strike, in which only 2,500 men are directly involved.

Brick shipped here cannot be utilized, because the teamsters are in sympathy with the brickmarkers, and refuse to haul it. Work represented by more than $40,000,000 worth of building contracts can not be started in an effective way because the contractors are unable to get brick.

TOO MUCH ALCOHOL.

Toronto, May 26.—Because he sold some wine which had over 19 per cent alcohol in it, W. Coomlon, a grocer on St. Claire avenue, was fined $100 and costs today.

G. T. R. Strikers Are To Be Paid

St. Thomas, May 26.—Mr. T. G. Thompson, local delegate to the B. of R. T. convention in Harrisburg, Pa., returned yesterday, and reports that on his initiative a resolution was passed by the convention making provision to pay all of the men who lost their positions in the Grand Trunk strike $40 per month until they return to their old positions or secure new ones

Seal Handbags at the Border

Windsor, Ont., May 26.—Local customs officials were notified yesterday of the passage of a new order by the United States treasury department by which all travellers from one American point to another riding on American railroads and passing through Canadian territory, must have their small hand baggage sealed until the train again reaches United States soil. The arrangement previously has been to affix a small sticker on the small baggage, but this is now done away with, and the locks of all baggage will be closed by having a stamp placed across the locks.

Many complaints are already heard from travellers, who are compelled to do without the contents of their bags from the time Niagara Falls, N. Y., is left until the train pulls into Detroit. Railroad officials say an attempt will be made to have the obnoxious order rescinded.