An Arraignment of Roosevelt's Guildhall Speech

Mr. Roosevelt has at last achieved tionary quibbles which he advanced hovelty, if he has fallen short of in his written judgment. But the plain originality. The views upon the present state of Egypt, to which he gave a the influence of the terrorism exercised certain spluttering emphasis at Guild- by a passionate national spirit. This them to rule themselves, it would be hall on Tuesday, are those which all angry sense of solidarity had its bethe lesser members of the English colthe lesser members of the English col-ony in Cairo have been ventilating for and what is more "sentimental" than some weeks past. They may be read panic?-to organize a dramatic judiin the correspondence columns of the cial murder of a few peasants, who de-Egyptian Gazette; they may be read in the telegrams of the Daily Express. The novelty lay only in this, that the person who expressed them happens to be the former head of a great republic, whose jack-boot doctrine is enough to make the martyrs and heroes of American liberty turn in their graves. So violent & reference to the internal politics of a state which is virtually a British dependency makes an unwonted demand on our tolerance of foreign criticism. To lecture your host while you partake of his bospitality might present itself to a more sensitive taste than Mr. Roosevelt's as something of an impertinence But we need not make an international question of the Guildhall performance Had Mr. Roosevelt gone to St. Petersburg and there delivered himself of & plea for Finnish liberty, we should have applauded his courage and backed his intervention. No state nowadays lives in isolation, and the knowledge that their actions are watched by foreign critics may have a salutary effect upon statesmen, more particularly upon statesmen responsible for the And it fortunes of a subject race. would be foolish to quarrel with the crudity of phrase and the tactlessness of form, which distinguished this unconventional outburst. By a fortunate provision of nature the man whose mind lacks subtlety and the power of sympathetic imagination is rarely enlowed with suavity of speech. These blunt and rasping sentences enable us to gauge the intellect behind them. They are worth exactly what a criti-

ism on some nice point of literature would be worth from a man who spoke in slang and murdered grammar. For it does not even seem to have occured to Mr. Roosevelt that the situation which he hastily scanned at Cairo is one of complexity and delicacy. He poasted, indeed, of the intimate acquaintance with the problems of Africa which he had acquired while hunting (under the limelight) in Uganda. But his views on Egyptian politics were fully formed, and uttered to the world in a public speech within a day of his arrival at Cairo. He tore out the heart of the Egyptian mystery as he might have trampled through a jungle. The ablest men, intimate with the east, learned in Mohammedan lore, may doubt and question, hope and fear, as they watch the struggle of old and new, and the mingling of an Oriental nationalism with the cosmopelitan modern spirit. To Mr. Roosevelt the Egyptians are simply a "fanatical" and "uncivilized" people, and the suggestion that they are worthy of any some European power is dismissed as York subway beaten to a pulp. "sentimentality." Frankly, we There is this difference, that Mr. cadilly. Roosevelt is a tourist who carries with than English ears. These crude opinlons, these tyrannical incitements, this tion and anxiety which natives and

create for Sir Eldon Gorst. agree with Mr. Roosevelt. The present state of things is intolerable, and only few weeks the authority of the Oc-The first defeat was the rejection by the General Assembly of the scheme for hammedan Church, in the exercise of rights which undoubtedly are his, has refused his sanction to the execution to the execution is hanged, the people will see in his not hanged, our prestige will have sufif the Grand Mufti were really a pedantic jurist, influenced by the reac-

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For twenty years we have been constantly receiving just such letters as these. There is scarcely a locality in the United States where there is not some one who can testify to the merits of this remarkably successful Heart Remedy.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Toronto,

fact is that he is simply the average man, voicing the mob opinion under ginning in the Denshawai affair. We ure of our efforts, the triumph of race served, at the worst, a brief imprisonment. Egypt rose in fury, and, under the guidance of a man of real genius, the late Mustafa Kamel, what had been a little clique of students and journalists became a national party. cafes frequented by porters and donkey boys. It turned with especial fury on of distrust and dislike which are genthe Moderates. Even the judges and eral today. the lawyers learned that this Nationalsurvive. The Khedive. once on the way Cromer was on bad terms with him, is today despised, because he has made his peace with Sir Eldon Gorst. Boutros Pasha, an inoffensive politician, became an arch-enemy of the people, because he seemed to be an instrument of English policy. Wardani, who shot him in cold blood, is a martyr whom Islam himself hastens to shield. Five years ago we had merely the students as our foes. For four years we have had the people against us. Already the clerical element is hostile Tomorrow the native army may fol-

· A choice is forced upon us. We may do what Mr. Roosevelt and his school advises-play the rough rider with the "forms" of the law, execute Wardani, defy the religion of the people, deport its leaders, suppress the newspapers.

be some bloodshed, some terrorism, some riots, and perhaps some mutinies pay the price of maintaining an adequate army of occupation, we might marked. Charing Cross is not far off. keep Nationalism down. If we are in Your troubles are near an end. You Egypt, as Mr. Roosevelt declares, simpoliceman, the policy of the "big stick." But if we are in Egypt, as we ourselves have always professed, to educate the Egyptians, and to help

> the bankruptcy of our ideals, the failascendancy. The men who advocate it are also the men who fulminate against Sir Eldon Gorst because in the Soudan he has allowed it to be proclaimed that a native need no longer dismount from his camel when he meets an Englishman, and because in Egypt he has announced that promotion will be given by preference to teachers who are able to give their It dominated Cairo from the salon of lessons in the vernacular. The hope of its emancipated princess down to the educating a nation has gone when it reaches towards its masters the degree

There is one alternative expedient, ist crowd was a more formidable mas- and one only, which could bring peace ter than their English over-lords. The without the stamping out of everyvery advocate who had pursued the thing in Egypt which shows the be-Denshawai prisoners with supple spe- ginnings of courage and self-reliancecial pleading, was fain, after four years the grant of a constitution. It matof ostracism and persecution, to come ters little with what checks and safeforward as the defender of Wardani. guards it is weighted. It would be pos-In this passion for self-rule no more or sible to retain English expert officials, stairs point the other way on the way legal or prudential distinction can It would probably be necessary to keep back; that's one consolation. But you a British garrison. Our subjects would are in a great hurry, you must get to become a national hero, while Lord continue to enjoy the privileges of the out. You'll miss your train. capitulations, and the protection of the mixed and consular courts. The debt must necessarily remain under Euro- thought he was joking. Is it possible pean control. The essential thing is that he has kept back this alternative that over the main concerns of nation- until now as if it were insuperable? al life an elected body should hold sway. It would make mistakes both of into his lift or climb up his stairs, omission and commission. But it could whichever it is, and when you reach make no mistake more ghastly than the top you see a sign that points the the capital blunder of Denshawai, and way to Embankment, Charing Cross, be guilty of no neglect more serious the one you want. Your sporting blood than the starving of education which is up. You'll not take a taxi and went on under Lord Cromer. Against this course there is only one argument of 16 cents! What if they do take two that is honest. It might at first retard the economic expansion of Egypt two persons. The underground for and even depreciate the value of the capital which Englishmen have invested in the Nile Valley. But to use

London's Underground Cars

But There's an If—You Must step aside to let you pass. Know the Ropes, Otherwise they wait until the train has got up some speed and then they jump on Things May Happen, as Charles at the other end of the car, just to Battell Loomis Discovered-Also Desirable.

[Charles Battell Loomis, in the New York Sun.]

If you know the ropes the underdestiny save that of being ruled by ground system in London has the New "If you know the ropes" is an inno-

fail to see that such an opinion de- cent phrase, but it is one of the big- bit you come on another lift and show serves more weight than that of the gest ifs in the city of London. Longert for the gest ifs in the city of London. Longert for the gest ifs in the city of London. Longert for the gest ifs in the city of London. Longert for the gest ifs in the city of London. Longert for the guard, he says, "This that awful steam underground of ten gest ifs in the city of London. You should have years or less ago! Where the smoke ual prejudice in the smoking-room of know more than the way to get home Shepheard's Hotel, and vents it in a and to the office and to one or two letter to a provincial newspaper. easy places like Charing Cross or Pic-

Think how it is in New York. We him round the world his own sounding have the one and only subway that board, and uses it for American more splits in two at Ninety-sixth street. Passengers for Manhattan street have been carried up in Lenox avenue contemptuous rhetoric, will go out to trains, but there are guards constant-Egypt to form one element the more ly shouting out the names of the trains of difficulty in the position of vexa- and the trains themselves are plainly marked, so it is little short of rank Englishmen have alke conspired to stupidity if a person goes astray.

But in London there is a wonderful On one point we are disposed to system, a veritable Chinese alphabet, and once you have learned it you can go almost anywhere for an infinitesibold resolve can end it. Twice within mal cost. Fancy traveiling across the city for two cents. But as I say, you cupation Has Suffered a sharp rebuff. must first learn the names and routes of the following lines which cross each other and join by means of foot subprolonging the concession of the Suez ways tending to promote exercise: Canal Company. The second episode is Waterloo and City, Metropolitan, Picmuch the more serious. The Grand cadilly, Great Northern and City, much the more serious. The Grand cadilly, Great Northern and City Mufti, acting as the head of the Mo-Hampstead Railway, East London, Dis trict. City and South London, Central

of Wardani, the murderer of the late Museum station (blocks from the Brit-Say you want to go from British of Wardani, the murderer of the late Museum station (blocks from the Brit-premier, Boutros Pasha. If Wardani ish Museum, by the way) to Victoria death an affront to their religion and and proffer your money and receive a ticket to Charing Cross. Then you enfered the severest blow which any ter a lift capable of holding almost a native could possibly inflict upon it. trainful of passengers. The guard The dilemma would not be so serious punches your ticket and you begin to descend into the bowels of the earth. We have skyscrapers in New York. but they have earthscrapers in London. Down 150 feet you go in some

You alight in a well ventilated, tiled tunnel and begin pedestrian exercise. If you are not spry you will be overtaken by the London young women on their way to work or returning from it. Many of them are very good on the sprint. Some of the underground foot pas-

sages are as far as from Fourteenth to Nineteenth street, and after a hard day's work the pedestrian exercise is good for one. No dust, no smoke, no danger of being run over by taxis or motor 'buses.

Now we come to a pair of stairs. Up we go at a hot pace and come on the railway. Realizing that at home trains run on the right hand track and forgetting that we are in Great Britain ve get into a train and are rapidly borne away from the place we are in a hurry to reach.

We notice strange stations, and appealing to a young Londoner we are told that we are travelling in the wrong direction. We take the next train back and begin all over again. Going through to a parallel tunnel we come on our train, which has just pulled in. The guard opens the gate, steps out on to the station platform and calls to you to come aboard. There 803½ 3d Ave. Evansville, Ind. is no particular hurry, even at there is a crowd, because the train will make up in speed if you lose time at the stations. Do you want to smoke? Smoke up, then. The ladies won't object. They do not smoke on trains yet, but they do not object to your doing

Perhaps you are on a line whose guards are too lazy to open the doors themselves. You are at perfect liberty to open them. You can open them between stations—just slide the door, there's a notice that tells you how— Price \$1.00 at your druggist. He should and step off into eternity. It's your supply you. If he does not, send price own lookout, but also your privilege; and you are fined if you fall to die. But on this particular line and in

They Will Take You Anywhere, deed on most lines the guards open the doors or gates themselves and Somevary the monotony.

that argument is to admit, in Mill's

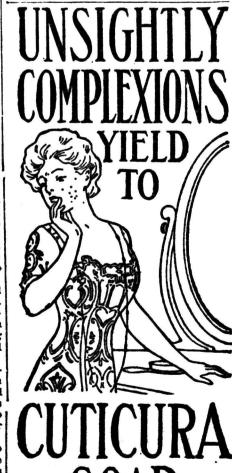
Your ticket reads "Change at Ox-Charing Cross. At Tottenham Court road you see a sign, "Change for Charing Cross." You ask the guard if he agrees with that advice and he

savs he does. derland hurrying after the White Rab- terious passages underground. gone to Oxford Circus."

train.' perhaps

don't give balls in them. down, down, down, through other tun- ment you had made could not possibly nels and turn toward a guard at a be kept) you were free to go home gate. He tells you that you've come and go to bed or go to a doctor and the wrong way. "Go back half way and take the oxygen treatment. start again, take first turning to right and then keen straight ahead."

You do so and reach your train just in time. No one looks at your ticket



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and rule as the conscious autocrat who light up and are told by a guard that relies on force alone. The attempt would probably succeed. There would your smoke and look at your watch. Time is passing, but you feel the healthy glow that much walking gives. in the army. But if we are careful to There is a map on the roof of this car with all the stations plainly

Your troubles are near an end. You C have but to step into a Bakerloo or a ply to "keep order," this is the proper detropolitan or a District or some course. It is the statesmanship of the other train nad you'll be at Victoria. other train nad you'll be at Victoria, next station beyond St. James' Park It's a great system!

> But when you leave the train at Charing Cross and do the tunnel act and climb a few more stairs or reach the man in the lift-I am so confused that I don't remember whether they have a lift there or not-you learn that you made the mistake of your life by changing at Tottenham Court road. By so doing you took another line altogether, and your ticket, for which you may have paid "thrippence" for all I know, is not good.

Well, thank fortune, the street is above. You'll get out under the glad blue vault of heaven and begin again. You'll take a taxi and ride a mile for eightpence, that's what you'll do.

Not so fast, my young friend. You can't leave the underground if you have the wrong ticket; and you can't buy the right ticket, because there is no place at which you may buy it except on the road on which you did buy it. And you can't travel backyes, you can. You can travel back with more tubular walks and more lifts and more stairs to climb-no, the

"It'll cost you a penny, sir." You look at the man as if you You thrust the penny at him and get squander eightpence. Why, that is all persons a mile for that! You aren't

So you walk two blocks in broad daylight until you reach the Embanktoria, and on reaching that station a walk of a block or two underground in a beautiful winding tunnel brings you right into the station and five

It really is a great system, and I have a great respect for it, but I have never had time to study it closely enough for it to be of any real benefit to me.

The city man who uses the Bakerloo doesn't know anything about the Central London. Why should he? He back and forth all the years of Fondness for Pedestrianism ford Circus." By the way, you can't his life on the one, and when he is in book through to Victoria, only to his little suburban home behind his high brick wall picking cucumbers off his cucumber tree (for they don't allow them to lie on the wet ground, but force them to climb just as the people in the underground must climb), or You get off and step into a peck of apples off the apple vine that grows on the inner side of his wall (for they more sprinting through tunnels that train their apple trees as we train amsomehow remind you of Alice in Won-pelopsis) he is glad to forget the mys-

> was so choking that you lost conscious. "Yes, but I'm in a hurry to get to ness between stations and where it Victoria Station. I've got to catch a was too black to read the names of the stations, and as no guards ever called they'll let you them out you went 'round and 'round hrough," and into the big room of a all day until at last you got out at any ift you enter and wonder that they old station and found to your joy that it was the one at which you had entered Up. up. up you go, and then you go hours before and that (as the engage-

Yes, the present system is centuries ahead of the other, and if you know just where you want to change and ou don't mind walking half the way. there isn't a better or quicker way of getting about London except a taxi. And if you're riding single in one of them you can't help thinking that two have ridden for the same price. and it makes you feel defrauded. We all have mean streaks, and begrudging the ridiculously low taxi fare is one of

The crowds at rush hours behave lifferently from New York crowds. As have said, they can run all rightthe English have something of a reputation as athletes, if I mistake not -but when it comes to getting on board the train there is no hurry at

The train comes quickly in, the guard steps out and in a courteous tone asks you to hurry, but there is little inclination to shove on the part of the passengers. They make way for each other while the precious moments pass. At last they are all on board and nothing remains but the exercise of the guard. I think that the motormen run the train slowly so that the guard may come to no injury in his attempt to board the train; but after he is on board there is just as much speed as on a subway express. Cushioned seats with arms, brilliant ighting, privilege in some cars on nost trains of smoking among the ladies and maps of the system in various parts of the car, so that you may have some idea of the number of roads there are and how easy it will be for you to make a mistake and run miles out of your course. Remember that you cannot leave the

Inderground until you have produced he right ticket. Not unless you happen to have penny about you. Do you know, I believe that guard pocketed the penny!

CHINESE RESPECT FOR NEWS. PAPERS.

Two years ago the Peking Gazette celebrated its millenary. Originally it appeared at intervals and in a very rudimentary form. Today it is modern, its diurnal publication being three Great changes have been made in fifty years, and since the Boxer rebellion the number and boldness of the newspapers have increased. There are seven different styles of writing, viz., the ancient, the literary, the flowery, the common, the "demi-vulgaire," the familiar and the epistolary. The papers for the people are printed in the common style and some ave adopted the new alphabet sanctioned by the Government. Greater everence is shown to the press in China than in other countries. Old papers are never put to base uses, they are collected and burned in the pago-das. The Chinaman believes that profanation of newspapers is followed by

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cream of wheat and sold by all grocers. In tins only, always fresh and crisp. You'll like their flavor. Made by Paterson of Brantford.

LADY OF THE LAKE ITS GREAT SUCCESS

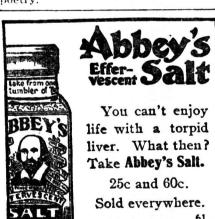
How Scott Came to Write It-Received Two Thousand Guineas for Copyright.

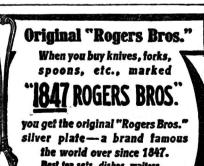
Early in May, 1810, there was published Scott's third great poem, "The Lady of the Lake." It contained as a frontispiece an engraving of Saxon's portrait of the author, and was sold at two guineas. From the copyright Scott received two thousand guineas, and Lockhart remarks that he ought to have received more than this. None of Scott's former works was ever looked for with half the anxiety as was the case with "The Lady of the Lake" The cantos, as they were sent to the press, were read to select circles by James Ballantyne, and popular opinion greatly favored them. Everywhere it was anticipated that a great poem would appear, and when it was published it excited an extraordinary sensation. The first edition of 2,050 was soon sold out, and then followed in quick succession four editions, so that in a few months 20,000 copies were How It Came To Be Written.

All the criticisms of the poem were in its favor. George Eliis wrote the article in the Quarterly Review while Jeffrey wrote that in the ment station (Charing Cross) and Edinburgh. The latter Lockhart conthen you book right through to Vic- sidered the best of all contemporary criticisms of Scott's poetry. In it the think more reviewer is "inclined to highly of 'The Lady of the Lake' than of either of its author's former works." In his introduction to the 1830 edition Scott tells how the poem came to be written. The Highlanders, with their ancient manner, habits and customs, seemed to him to be particularly adapted to poetry. He was also familiar with the country, where he was in the habit of spending the autumn, while the custom of James IV. -and more especially James V .-- of walking in disguise through Scotland afforded him a hint of which he made the most. While engaged on the poem a lady friend tried to dissuade him from writing it, to which Scott replies

> 'He either fears his fate too much Or his deserts are small. Who dares not put them to the touch. To win or lose it all."

> Scott took great pains to verify the accuracy of the local circumstances of the poem, one day going into Perthshire to ascertain if King James could actually have ridden from Loch Vennachar to Stirling Castle within the time supposed in the poem, and found that it was quite practicable. And notwithstanding the great success of the poem, Scott never grew conceited over it. "Never was he a partisan of his own poetry." Fallantyne relates an anecdote confirming this. Being one day in Scott's library shortly after the poem was published, he asked Miss Sophia how she liked it. She replied with perfect simplicity: "Oh. I have not read it! Papa says there's nothing so bad for young people as reading bad





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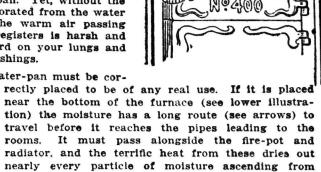
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FURNACE

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