SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Address of His Excellency, the Governor General, at Opening of the Dominion Parliament.—New Legislation.

Following is a copy of the speech from the throne delivered by his excellency, Earl Grey, at the opening of parliament, on Thursday:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

When I prorogued Parliament in the month of May last, I was about completing the term usually allotted to the office of Governor General, but it has pleased His Majesty King George IV. to continue me as his representative in Canada, and therefore it is my great pleasure again to greet you at the opening of this new session.

I meet you under the shadow of the calamity which has befallen this country and the whole British Empire in the demise of our beloved sovereign, King Edward VII. His death is mourned not only by his subjects the world over, but also by all civilized nations who had learned to appreciate the many gifts and qualities which had earned for him the name of "Peacemaker," by which he will be known in history.

It is with great pleasure that I congratulate you on the ever growing prosperity of this favored land. Trade and commerce are advancing in all directions in rapid strides. The total value of imports and exports far exceeds all previous records and the growth of our industries and internal trade keeps pace with a development of our external commerce.

Western Crops

Whilst in certain of the western provinces the crops did not realize the sanguine expectations which had been formed in the early spring yet the total yield was reasonably satisfactory and the eastern provinces in this regard have been more than ordinarily blessed.

The conditions now existing over the whole country conclusively demonstrate that even with lesser production at some points, the vastness and variety of our resources ensure at all times a high degree of progress for the whole country.

Negotiations for the acquisition from the admiralty of the two cruisers, Niobe and Rainbow, have been carried on with His Majesty's government and the two ships have now arrived and are stationed in Canadian waters, in pursuance of the policy adopted last session for the creation of a naval service.

The Hague tribunal, to which was referred the controversy between Great Britain and the United States with reference to fisheries in Canadian and Newfoundland waters have rendered a decision which has been accepted by all parties interested as a fair and equitable adjustment of this long pending dispute. The result is gratifying inasmuch as it will tend not only to promote peace and friendship between us and our neighbors, but also to further the practice of settling international questions by means of arbitration.

Railroad Construction

Marked progress is being made in the construction of the National Transcontinental railway and a large quantity of grain is this season finding outlet from the west to the Great Lakes over this new highway. It is hoped that ere long a satisfactory arrangement can be made for the operation of the finished portions of the line, pending the completion of the road from Moncton to Winnipeg.

The construction of a line of railway to Hudson Bay, which has occupied the attention of the people for many years, has assumed a practical shape. Already a contract has been awarded for the construction of a bridge forming part of this railway across the Saskatchewan River at The Pas Mission, and the work is now in progress. During the present session a measure will be laid before you providing for the prosecution and completion of this work with all possible speed. The connection of the Great West with the eastern portions of Canada and also with the over-seas markets by this new mail and ocean route will not only open up a new section of Canada, but will greatly assist the development of trade, and thus benefit both producers and consumers.

The construction of the bridge across the St. Lawrence River at Quebec, the largest work of its kind ever undertaken, has been receiving the careful attention of my government and the utmost care is being observed so that success may be assured. The sub-structure is now under contract, tenders for the erection of the superstructure have been received from four responsible companies, and are now being considered. It is expected that the contract will shortly be awarded and the work pushed forward to completion.

While recognizing the importance of the Canadian home trade and the great value of the market for our staples in the United Kingdom, my government feel that they should avail themselves of every opportunity to promote friendly commercial relations with the British colonies and foreign countries, so that our surplus products may be admitted into the markets of those countries on the most favorable terms. In pursuance of this policy, commercial arrangements involving reductions of our custom duties have been made with Italy and Belgium, and a reduced schedule of duties has been made with the Netherlands.

Reciprocity Negotiations

The desirability of more equitable tariff arrangements between the United States and Canada has long been felt on this side of the border. The commercial policy of the Republic has not hitherto favored imports of Canada. We have bought largely from the United States, but they have bought much less from us in return. It is gratifying to find a more liberal policy now favored by the neighboring country and that the government at Washington expressed a desire to establish better trade relations with the Dominion. Following the negotiations which took place some months ago between the president of the United States and my government, the results of which were at the time communicated to parliament, a further conference between the representatives of the two countries has been held at Ottawa. While no conclusions have been reached and no formal proposals made, the free discussion of the subject that has taken place encourages my government to hope that at an early day, without any sacrifice of Canadian interests, an arrangement will be made which will admit many of the products of the Dominion into the United States on satisfactory terms.

A very careful inquiry into the conditions of trade and transportation between the British West Indies and Canada has been held by a Royal Commission appointed by His late Majesty, including among its members two of my ministers. The report of the commission will be laid before you.

Copyright Law Proposed

In view of the Imperial Conferences on copyright, at which unanimous conclusions were reached in favor of harmonious legislation on this subject throughout the Empire, a bill to revise and sonsolidate the law on copyright will be submitted to you.

A measure will be submitted to you in furtherance of the provisions of the treaty recently passed with the United States on the subject of contiguous waters. Bills will also be introduced respecting banks and banking, terminal elevators at the head of Lake Superior and with regard to the investigation and betterment of industrial and labor conditions and other subjects.

Gentlement of the House of Commons, the accounts of last year will be laid before you. The estimates for the coming fiscal year will be submitted for approval at an early date Honorable gentlemen of the Senate.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

These important subjects and all matters affecting the public interest I commend to your consideration, and pray that divine Providence may guide your deliberations.

Regarding the bill creating a commission to regulate international freight between Canada and the United States, it was stated today that as such would be of no avail without similar legislation on the part of congress. Hon. G. P. Graham will take up the matter with the Washington authorities with a view to arranging a conventional treaty respecting this traffic.

RHODES SCHOLARS

An Additional Scholarship May Be Allotted to Alberta and Saskatchewan.—An Advantageous Course.

Vancouver, Nov. 21. — The four Rhodes scholars now attending Oxford from Alberta and Saskatchewan will later be given an additional scholarship.

"The representation from those provinces is a joint one at present," said Dr. G. R. Parkin, in an interview here today. The organizing secretary of the Rhodes trust and former principal of Upper Canada College at Toronto arrived today from Los Angeles and will leave in a few days for Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, visiting Idaho and Montana cities en route.

Dr. Parkin stated that there are one hundred and eighty Rhodes scholars now in residence at Oxford, ninety being Americans from every state of the Union, the 180 representing an expenditure by the trustees of one million every three years, the duration of the course.

"Several of the states," continued Dr. Parkin, "have not been able to furnish men up to the standard we require. I have lately been discussing the American position with their leading educationists, and they are all agreed that we might attain greater results by some modification of the scholarship. This, however, is a matter that will be decided by the board of trustees, which includes the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Milner, Earl Grey, Dr. Jamieson, Sir Louis Michael and B. F. Hawksley, a distinguished London solicitor. The seventh member was the late Alfred Beit, who died three years ago leaving ten million dollars to back up Mr. Rhodes' ideas in South Africa.

"American students at Oxford tell me that there is no university in the United States where they could get so wide or comprehensive an acquaintance with their countrymen as at Oxford, since there are usually two selected students from each state of the Union."

BRITAIN'S AIR FLEET

A Battle Squadron and Cruiser Squadron to Take the Air.

London, Nov. 21. — Arrangements are being made by the government for the formation of the first actual air fleet, and it will be in commission during 1911. The fleet is to consist of six airships and six aeroplanes and these practically is the first instance of six airships and represent a "battle squadron" and a "cruiser squadron."

The airship squadron is intended for the more serious strategical work of defence in reconnaissance and for undertaking long journeys. The aeroplane squadron is for the shorter tactical scouting work. The former, minus the naval craft, is to be headquartered at South Farnborough, in Hampshire, and the latter at Durrington, in Wilfshire. This fleet in 1911 will be as follows:

airship Squadron

Base, South Farnborough, Hampshire.

Name	Origin	Persons Carried
Beta	British	4
Gama	British	6
Lebaudy	French	20
Clement-Bayard	French	20
Delta (building	British	6
Naval ship (bldg.)	British	8

Aeroplane Squadron

Base, Durrington, Wiltshire.

Short-Wright	Aeroplane
Farman	Biplane
Paulhan	Biplane
Bristol	Biplane
Bleriot	Monoplane
Army type	Areoplane

DUCK LAKE FIRE

Newspaper Office Burned Out—A Probable Fatality.

Duck Lake, Sask., Nov. 21.—A disastrous fire broke out at the Roman Catholic industrial school here in the building which is being used for printing the new French newspaper, "Le Patrie." Unfortunately, Mr. Smythe, who lives on the premises, was so badly burned that he is not expected to recover. Several of his children were also injured. It is said that the cause of the outbreak is connected with the gasoline engine used for the printing machine. The building was almost entirely destroyed before the village fire appliances reached the scene.

BALFOUR'S POLICY

Unionist Leader Refers to Lessons To Be Learned in Fiscal Reform From Self-governing Portions of the Empire.

London, Nov. 21.—Arthur J. Balfour, the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, addressed an important political gathering at Nottingham.

Mr. Balfour dealt with the present crisis from all angles, and outlined the policies of the Unionists. Tariff reform, he said, still stood as the great constructive policy to which the Unionists were committed, but if the benefits therefrom were only purchaseable by throwing the burden on the wage-earning classes, he would not touch it. The Unionists proposed to wage no defensive warfare, but to show the country they had an Imperial and domestic policy carrying infinite advantages to the country.

He advised his audience not to believe all the unauthornzed reports concerning the proceedings of the veto conference and said that if the Unionists had agreed on the only terms which would have made an agreement possible, they would have betrayed their cause. He held that the House of Commons should be the dominant element in a two-chamber system, and that dissentions arising between the two chambers should be submitted for the people's arbitration.

In the opinion of the speaker, the House of Lords membership should be reduced to men of public service. There should also be an element elected by the peers and another element equal to the other two, representing the great bodies of public opinion. He opposed a wholly elective second chamber, because it would usurp the position of the first.

If there is an increase in food prices he pledged the party to reduce the tax on tea, sugar ,etc., proportionately. The two shilling duty on foregn wheat alone, he pointed out, must expand those great fields of wheat which supply unlimited amounts and which are largely situated within the Empire (Hear, hear), from which wheat will come in freer and cheaper, the more extension of agriculture into those vast wheat-producing fields is encouraged. (Cheers.)

If I turn to the selfgoverning portions of the Empire, he said, are there no lessons to be learned as to the imminent and pressing necessity of fiscal reform. I say you are trying the sister states of the Empire too high when you defer indefinitely making any response to the preferences which they so generously and gladly gave the Mother Country.

Canada in the Right

Canada is naturally, necessarily and rightly making its own arrangements, utterly irrespective of our foreign office or board of trade, with this or that foreign country. How could she do otherwise? We refuse to have anything to do in the way of reciprocity with her and naturally while she maintains steadily her desire for imperial preference, she must consider her own interests. She is bound, therefore, to make treaties which may hamper future fiscal union among different parts of the Empire, that would increase free trade from one part of His Majesty's Empire to another, which is the ideal fiscal reform.

The Unionist leader spoke an hour and a half and had a splendid reception.

MANITOBA TEAM WON

Representatives of Agricultural College Won Competition and Individual Honors From American Team.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 15.—Following the opening of the South St. Paul fat stock show and the address of welcome by the president, H. F. Brown, of Minneapolis, at 10 o'clock this morning, the remainder of the first day of the fair was devoted to the agricultural college students' live stock judging competition.

Teams of five men, representing the following colleges, took part: North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba. H. O. Tellier and A. J Wallace, editor and manager of the Minnesota farmer, with A. J. Lovejoy of Illinois, acted as the committee of judges for the competition.

Four animals in each of the following classes of stock: Market hogs, fat lambs, fat steers, and draft geldings were placed by the contestants, and the reasons given orally to the committee.

Sixty per cent. was allowed for placing and forty for reasons. In the grand total on all four classes, Manitoba won first with a score of 1,600 points, Minnesota second with 1,528, North Dakota third with 1,273 and South Dakota fourth with 1,200.

In individual standing, A. J. MacMillan of Manitoba, was first with 352 points; F. W. Crawford, Manitoba, second with 347; and J. C. Smith, Manitoba, third, with 344; C. H. Krahler, Manitoba, fourth with 324; L. E. Patterson, Minnesota, fifth with 314; R. G. Kerr, North Dakota, sixth with 308. A. Blackstock and E. W. Jones, the other members of the Manitoba team, stood tenth and twelfth respectively. The class of stock used in the competition was of a very high order and was representative of the general run of exhibits at this show. A new feature this year is the splendid grain exhibit.

The Manitoba team will spend Wednesday and Thursday in studying types of stock found at the show, and Friday and Saturday will be occupied in visiting the Minnesota Agricultural college and several large stock farms in the vicinity of Minneapolis, after which they will proceed on their journey to Chicago, stops being made at several stock farms en route.

The competition at Chicago takes place on November 26.

Big Baseball Deal

Cincinnati, Nov. 21.—President August Hermann of the Cincinnati Baseball club gave out the following official interview here:

"President Fogel of the Philadelphia Club and myself have reached an agreement, in which Pitchers Moren and McQuillan, Infielder Grant and Outfielder Bates will join the Cincinnati Club next season in exchange for Pitchers Beebe and Roan, Infielder Lobert and Outfielder Paskert."

CANADIANS DID WELL

Rhodes Scholars From Dominion Made Good Showing

The annual statement of the Rhodes scholarships for 1909-10 is issued, showing that the number of students at Oxford under the Rhodes bequest during the year was 174, of whom 79 were from the colonies of the Empire, 83 from the United States and 12 from Germany.

The scholars were distributed among the colleges as follows: Balliol, 15; Exeter, 13; Christ Church, Merton and St. John's, 12 each; New College, Queen's and Wadham, 11 each; Hertford, Worcester and University, 10 each; Lincoln, 9; Pembroke, 8; Oriel and Trinity, 7 each; Brasenose and Magdalen, 5 each; Jesus, 4; Corpus Christi and Keble, 1 each.

Among the distinctions gained during the year by the seven Canadians who figured in the report were:

Robert Herbert memorial prize—J. A. Estey, Nova Scotia, 1907 (Queens).

B. Sc. degree—C. M. Barbeau, 1907 (Oriel).

Final honors and second class, literae humaniores, N. S. Macdonnell, Ontario, 1907 (Balliol); natural science Ontario, 1907 (Balliol); natural science, physics, A. H. Miller, Manitoba, 1907 (Merton); jurisprudence, C. A. Adamson, Alberta and Saskatchewan, 1907, (Merton); W. K. Fraser, Ontario, 1908, (Balliol).

Final honors, third class, jurisprudence, F. E. Hawkins, Quebec, 1908, (University).

Diplomas—Economics. J. A. Estey, Nova Scotia, 1907 (Queens), with distinction; in anthropology, C. M. Barbeau, Quebec, 1907 (Oriel).

In the course of the year the following Canadians proceeded to degrees for which they had qualified: B. Sc., C. M. Barbeau; B.A., J. A. Estey, W. K. Fraser, N. S. Macdonnell.

These Canadians represented Oxford against Cambridge in lacrosse; N. S. Macdonnell, C. A. Adamson. In boxing C. A. Adamson represented Oxford against Cambridge.

AVIATOR MEETS DEATH

Ralph Johnstone Killed by Fall of 500 Feet From His Aeroplane at Denver, Colo.—Held Record For Height.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 17.—With one wing tip of his machine crumpled like a piece of paper, Ralph Johnstone, holder of the world's aeroplane altitude record, today dorpped 500 feet to his death, while hundreds of spectators watched the horrible descent of man and machine. Held still by horror for a minute, the spectators finally recovered and rushed towards the flattened wreckage.

Johnstone's body lay beneath the engine, very nearly every bone in his body broken. Frech from his triumphs at Belmont Park, where he broke the world's record for altitude with a height of 9,714 feet, Johnstone attempted to give the Colorado spectators an extra thrill with his most daring feat, the glide, which has made the aviator famous. The spectators got their thrill, but it cost Johnstone his life.

The fatal flight was the second Johnstone made this afternoon. In the first flight, when he was in the air with Hoxey and Brookins, he went through his usual dips and glides, with the machine apparently under perfect control. Then Johnstone rose again and after a few circuits of the course to gain height, headed toward the foothills. Still ascending, he swept back in a big circle, and as he reached the north end of the enclosure, he started a special glide.

He was then at an altitude of about 800 feet. With his planes tilted to an angle of 90 degrees he swooped down in a narrow circle, the aeroplane seeming to turn almost in its own length. As he started the second circle the middle of the withe braces on the side of the lower plane gave way and the wing tip of both upper and lower planes folded up as though they had been hinged. For a second Johnstone attempted to right the plane by warping the other wing tip. The horrified spectators saw the plane swerve like a wounded bird and plunge straight to the earth.

CANADA'S GROWTH

Expected that Coming Census Will Show Population of 8,000,000.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—Contemplating the adoption of some of this government's improved census-taking methods in connection with its next census, the Canadian Government has sent to Washington E. S. McPhail of the census bureau of Canada, to consult with Director Durand regarding the operations of the American census bureau. The two officials have been in conference during the past two days. Mr. McPhail said today that according to the official estimates the next Canadian census, which will take place in June, 1911, will show a population of about 8,000,000. This should be an increase of 1,700,000 or about 50 per cent. over the figures for 1911.

"We hope," said Mr. McPhail, "that a large percentage of the increase will be shown to be on account of American immigration."

WHAT A CINCH?

Americans Buy Valuable Lands Less Than 50 Cents an Acre

Amherst, N. S., Nov. 21.—A large deal affecting the transfer of 456,320 acres of lumber and pulp land in Labrador was closed by the sale of this property by the owners to a party of New York capitalists. The transfer price of the property was in the vicinity of $200,000. It is said that there is not less than 700,000,000 feet of saw log lumber on the property and five times the quantity of valuable pulp bearing timber. The New York syndicate intimates that it will at once begin operations on the property.

Well Under Way

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 21.—John Armstrong, chief engineer of the Hudson Bay railway surveys, is in the city conferring with the minister of railways. He states that the construction of the bridge at The Pas is well under way, while the general survey of the line has been completed. The outlet of the railway is still an unsettled point. Much will likely depend on the hydrographic survey of the harbor at Fort Churchill and Port Nelson. "We can go ahead with 200 miles or it anyway, leaving the terminus to be decided later," Mr. Armstrong stated.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

GOVERNMENT AND FARMERS

Indian Head Man Tells What the Dominion Parliament Should do For Agriculture.—Three Main Channels.

In reply to a query from Canadian Farm, in regard to what the Dominion government should do for agriculture, A. E. Wilson, of Indian Head, writes:

"Your query, viewed from a Western standpoint, and through the eyes of a grain grower, easily resolves itself into three main channels in which the Dominion Government can best promote the interests of agriculture in these Western provinces. They are: the government ownership of territorial elevators, the reduction of tariff, and the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway.

"These matters are of such paramount importance to the industry here that they overshadow all other desirable reforms, and I believe that when secured, they will do much to relieve three of the greatest restraints under which Western agriculture is suffering at the present time.

"The profit and loss side of the territorial elevator question—profit to the companies and loss to the grain growers—has been so often discussed that it is quite unnecessary for me to dwell upon it here. To the individual farmer it means much or little according to the size of his crop. To agriculture as a whole it means much. The characteristic feature of Western farmers as capitalists is, that as fast as crops are sold the proceeds are reinvested, not in stocks shares and bonds, as in manufacturing districts, but in a further extension of agriculture, more machinery and more up-to-date methods of cultivation. The value of the surpluses then at the terminal points represents just so much capital drained from Western agriculture, and consequently that much less extension and development. And since it is taken out of the hands of experienced men, it may fairly be considered of far more value than the same amount of capital brought in by new and inexperienced settlers. One company alone through manipulation known as "skinning the grades" was able to send out 350,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern more than it took in. As a further consequence of this practice, by the time our wheat reaches the importing market, the identity of the best grades is quite lost.

"The high tariff, especially on machinery, is another heavy burden borne by Western agriculture, in the development of which so much machinery is necessary. Doubtless free trade and protection each have their place and their time when they may be pursued with advantage to the country as a whole. The evil of protection lies in the abuse which may be made of it. The present high tariff in the hands of keen, hard-hearted business men, such as compose the Manufacturers' Association, with altneir combination for self interest has been reduced to a legalized system of exploiting Western capital at the expense of that industry which is the life blood of the country. Canada's manufacturing interests have passed their infancy stage, in fact have become so prosperous that they now command the situation, and in addition to preying upon the industry that built them up, they are now able to smother or absorb any new competing manufacturing interest that may arise. Can the Dominion as a whole afford to continue these burdens with all their restraining influence upon the national industry? A revenue tariff should be quite sufficient now to foster any existing or new industry that may arise, and surely the time has arrived for a reduction to that level.

"The Hudson's Bay Railway needs little argument to commend itself to the Western agriculturist. To bring the ocean within a few hundred miles of the Western grain fields, if only for part of the year, should give a great impetus to the Western provinces, and the increased prosperity of the West, with all its new developments, cannot help but reflect its prosperity on the manufacturing centres of the East. The line should be built and operated by the government under an independent commission. If it becomes privately owned, it will be a dividend-making concern, will be cheaply built, will probably become part of a system and have its freight charges manipulated accordingly. If, on the other hand, it is built and operated by the government we may expect a good road ,operated for the benefit of the country and with freight tariffs based on actual cost."

CHESS BY WIRELESS

Steamer Just Arrived at Victoria Reports a Novel Match.

Victoria, Nov. 21.—Chess by wireless was a novel feature of the voyage of the R. M. S. Zealandia, Capt. J. D. S. Phillips, which reached the outer wharf from Sydney, via Brisbane, Suva and Honolulu with 135 passengers and a good cargo, including 800 tons of raw sugar from the Fiji plantations for Vancouver, about 4,000 carcasses of frozen mutton, machinery, kapok, tin, cocoanut oil, seeds and general merchandise. Capt. Phillips and four of the passengers, A. C. Rufus, of Sydney, G. Robb of Suva, and H. A. L. Brelich played against four of the passengers of the southbound steamer Makura from Victoria for Australia, headed by Mr. Fricke, and the Zealandia players won by checkmating the Makura team in 26 moves. The match started when the two steamers were almost abeam, the Zealandia passengers accepting a challenge from the Makura, and the game lasted from 11 a.m. until 5.30 p.m., the liners being over 300 miles apart when checkmate was declared.

As each move was made on the chessboard on board the Zealandia it was telegraphed by wireless operator Wm. Kearsley to the operator of the Makura, who telegraphed the opposing move. The operators to simplify matters had a diagram made of the chessboard with each square lettered and numbered.

Will Expose Slanderer

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—At the department of trade and commerce it is stated that efforts are being made to ascertain the name of the Montreal man who prevented the investment of a large sum of Dutch money in Western Canada lands, by stating that they are being held at fictitious values. Ralph Smith, Liberal M. P. for Nanaimo, will ask for the name of the individual in the house and there is a good prospect that the department will be able to give him a definite answer.

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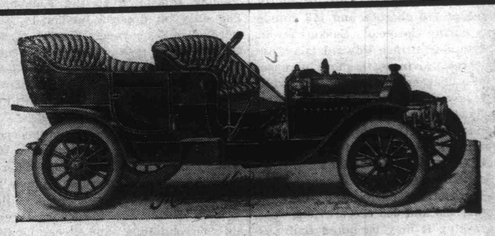

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Childhood and Citizenship

T. W. S.

The address given by Mr. J. W. Robertson before the Canadian Club was from the master mind of the man who has done things; every line of his face donated it, and his eloquent appeals for Canadian thought and action on conservation and the higher aims of national life were a high tribute to the wisdom of selecting such a leader for such an important branch as Technical Education, his reference to childhood was timely and thoughtful.

The wisdom of a race may be rightly estimated by its regard and care for child life and the foundations which are laid for its moral, physical and patriotic development.

Civic sanity becomes apparent in the treatment of child life. It is more than a matter of development. All the greater interests of life are dependent upon it. No city can afford to consider the matter of cost so far as its children are concerned. Economy is a fatal policy when, by reason of it, conditions are not at their best.

Every city playground is the surest sign of civic progress. It manifests an intelligent and practical appreciation of the fact that creation must be by means of recreation, that the faculties of the child must be given a chance to be exercised and developed, and that the natural energy of the youth is bound to come out either in healthful play or in unwholesome mischief.

In all this city there is no asset of greater value than the little child. Take all the wealth of every citizen, and pile it in one great glittering heap, and you have not a fraction of the value of the little baby life that was born in the city yesterday.

The child is the future, just as it is the past. It holds in embryo the forces that shall give to humanity its greatest achievements in the days to come. The future can be only the fruition of what the chil dholds in trust for it. Its power can be but the development of that which beats feebly in the cradles of today. Its wisdom can be but the later sequence and satisfaction of that instinct that stirs the childish mind to question the whys and wherefores thereof. Its love car be but the continuation of that feeling that causes a million little arms to reach up for their good-night embrace. And its hate, let every good citizen take notice, shall be in large part the result of the fact that other little arms having the same impulse are being denied their right, and the heart-sweetness of childhood sours into disappointment.

The child offers to the good citizen the supreme chance to affect the future. Through the life of a child stretch on illimitable areas of influence. If you would write large and for eternty write on the tablets of childhood. Touch one moment of a child's life and you have affected its whole lifetime. Touch one little life, and ever so little, and you have shaken destiny by your act. Speak in a baby's ear and your words shall reverberate througn the centuries. Bring to bear an impulse of good upon a young life and you have set in motion an influence whose limit of reach no man can even prophesy. When you mould the child you make the future. It is folly to talk about building the city beautiful, unless every effort is made to build the character beautiful in child life. There is small gain in discussing city planning, unless at every basis of all the arrangements are the purpose and the plans to make the interests and lives of the children supreme. The child is the very foundation of the city's future prosperity. The building material which furnishes good citizenship and which alone can build up the soul of our city. The whole construction of the future depends upon the careful supervision of childhood.

Do you want to do something for the future? Are you interested in the splendid modern enterprises of city planning? Do you desire to do something real for the advancement of citizenship? Do you want Canada to excel in the things that count most truly? Then you will find in child life the medium for the satisfaction of your desire. In it you may mould the ideal, making more pure, unselfish and worthy the citizenship and the life of usefulness in building up the child.

WAS UNSATISFACTORY

Premier McBride on Laurier's Reference to Asiatic Problem

Nelson, B. C., Nov. 21.—Speaking at the fourth annual convention of British Columbia Conservatives at Nelson, Premier McBride referred to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's recent visit to this province. He declared that Conservatives could put their country before the party and had shown their ability to do so by their entertainment of Sir Wilfrid, when a Conservative administration backed by a Conservative people had shown a Liberal prime minister backed by a Liberal federal government that honor which the people of British Columbia considered was due Sir Wilfrid as the first minister of Canada.

"I must confess, however," said Premier McBride, "that I was unable to find anything satisfactory in Sir Wilfrid's reference to the Asiatic question as he said in Vancouver and Victoria speeches. The menace which threatened us in 1896, when his views of the West should prevail, is still dangerous.

The officers for the ensuing year are; Honorary presidents, R. L. Borden and Richard McBride; president, W. R. Foster, Revelstoke; first vice-president, M. McKay, Vancouver; 2nd vice-president, Osborne Plunkett, Vancouver; secretary, John B. Williamson, Vancouver; treasurer, H. V. Edmunds, New Westminster.

Joke on the Sheriff

Portage Graphic: A practical joke of the strenuous variety was perpetrated on Brandon's sheriff one night recently. He resides at a hotel in that town, and received a call that he was wanted in his room. On reaching it he discovered a visitor. He did not recognize the intruder and endeavored to switch on lights, but these had been fixed by the jokers and the room remained in darkness. Suddenly the sheriff was fondly embraced by two large hairy limbs and his consternation can be imagined when he discovered himself in the grasp of a large black bear. After some effort of frantic execution of distress signals he escaped, but the entertainment, though brief, was much appreciated by the jokers who were quietly in hiding close by waiting developments. A couple of travelling Italians owned the wrestling bruin and hired him to the sheriff's friends in order to help along the scheme. The owners were close by and rescued the official, before he had been too severely mauled.

Queen's University

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 21.—Considerable changes were discussed by the trustees of Queen's University in regard to nationalizing the institution and it was finally agreed to ask the graduates how they viewed the proposal to cut the connections with the Presbyterian church.

A circular asking various questions will be issued and replied sought. These will be compiled and considered next spring, and a report prepared for the general assembly. The trustees still believe the severance would be in the best interests of Queen's.