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LONDON, TUESDAY, JULY 17.

THE CASE AGAINST BASTEDO.

The Bastedo case may be settled, in so far as the spillover have scored a fresh triumph—at the expense of justice and political decency—but it will return to plague the Whitney Administration.

Mr. Bastedo's only offense was obedience to the instructions of his superiors. He carried out the system, for which he was not responsible, of granting new fishing licenses only to applicants who were approved by Government candidates. It is not on record that Conservatives holding licenses were refused renewals; but even the treatment of fishing licenses as party patronage is not a practice that can be easily defended. It is only a development, however, of the system which regards the public service as the private preserve of the party in power for the time being. It is not so flagrant as the dismissal of civil servants, without a trial, because others want their positions. It was not invented by Mr. Bastedo. His duty was to defer to the policy of his department. For the policy itself the head of the department was responsible to the Legislature and the public.

When the Conservative party took office, Mr. Bastedo served his new masters as faithfully as his old. He invited applicants for new fishing licenses to secure the indorsement of Conservative candidates. Dr. Reaume, the head of the department, says that Mr. Bastedo had no instructions to do this, and Mr. Whitney express a righteous scorn of the system in a speech in the Legislature. The Toronto News points out that the Premier has been preaching one thing and practicing another. There was an application for a fishing license from the neighborhood of Mr. Whitney's constituency two or three months ago, which the fishery overseer of the district refused to recommend, saying that the applicant was a persistent offender against the fishery regulations, that he had been fined for illegal fishing, and it was believed he was taking the license for an American. Then Mr. Whitney began to "work the wires" with the natural result that the license was granted. This case seems to be an all fight with that of the Toronto applicant for a liquor license, whose record had been so bad that the Conservative commissioners refused the favor, but the Minister of Education managed to secure it for him from the new board.

Dr. Reaume, himself, is also an offender. Says the News:

"In February last Mr. Cochran received a letter asking for a license to fish in Lake Nipissing. He referred the writer to the member for Parry Sound, Mr. Galna. Surely this was a mistake. Mr. Galna is not a fisheries overseer. Again Dr. Reaume wrote in April to another applicant: 'It would be advisable for you to communicate with Mr. Aubin, M. P. E. your member, who could recommend the issuance of such a license.' Another oversight we feel assured, Dr. Reaume must have labored under the unhappy and unfortunate delusion that Mr. Aubin was a fisheries overseer."

Mr. Hanna, of West Lambton, is given credit by the News for impartiality during the past year, but his repentance is described as being a little late. A year ago he devoted particular attention to the list of licenses in West Lambton and in East Lambton as well, although the declared policy of the Government was contrary to any such practice. Of course there is not quite so much necessity for supervision this year, for all the 150 overseers, save eight or nine, have been discharged to make room for Conservatives.

The Government is dishonest and hypocritical in continuing a policy which was its excuse for dismissing Mr. Bastedo.

ALBERTA'S WHEAT EXPERIMENT.

It is reassuring to hear that reports of the failure of the winter wheat crop in Alberta were grossly exaggerated. The introduction of winter wheat in the semi-arid district of Alberta is an experiment which has an important bearing on the future of the Province, and so far the results have been most encouraging. In one of his letters to the Toronto Globe, Mr. F. A. Acland, writing from Calgary, describes the situation as follows:

"Hard winter wheat requires a soil rich in nitrogen, a dry climate and a short season, maturing the grain quickly, conditions which obtain more fully here than probably in any other part of Canada or the United States. The variety of winter wheat most extensively produced in Alberta is 'Alberta Red,' an improved variety of Kansas Turkey Red. It has been experimented upon only for the last three or four years, but the results have been simply marvellous. Three years ago only 50,000 bushels of winter wheat were raised in Alberta; in 1905 the amount had grown to 2,000,000 bushels. Innumerable are the records of 30 to 40, and 40 to 50 bushels per

acre. American settlers have been coming to the country in steadily increasing numbers, and the winter wheat area of the present year will probably be 50 per cent larger than last year. There was a rumor that the winter wheat sown last year had been killed off, but later reports show the damage to have been slight and to have been due, as has been already suggested, to the fact that it was sown too late. The Calgary Milling Company has placed on the market a fine quality of flour manufactured especially from Alberta Red winter wheat, and the fact is largely advertised that a famous Toronto biscuit firm on receiving a sample of it immediately wired for ten barrels. It is doubtless, too, in the confident assurance that Alberta winter wheat will become a normal product here, that the Alberta Biscuit Company has already begun work on the foundations for a large factory in Calgary."

Mr. Acland also describes the vast irrigation project of the C. P. R. in the land on either side of the railway between Medicine Hat and Calgary, about 3,000,000 acres in all, half of which is irrigable. Four or five million dollars will be spent on this scheme, and water will be delivered to every quarter-section of land at a cost of 50 cents per acre per annum. This will allow spring wheat to be raised year after year, without injury. It is believed, too, that alfalfa and sugar beets can be grown, and will be a more profitable crop even than wheat.

There is plenty of room for the development of the ranching business, but it is probable that settlers will press hard on the ranchers' heels, and compel them to retreat to quarters more remote from the railway. This is not a condition to be deplored, except by the ranching interests. It means that the soil of Southern Alberta will be turned to more productive uses.

A COSTLY INDUSTRY.

Hon. Mr. Paterson the other evening gave the House of Commons and the country a statement of the amounts paid by way of bounties for the production of iron and steel in this country in recent years. The figures were:

	Iron.	Steel.
1897	\$ 67,528	\$ 17,366
1898	173,360	67,454
1899	205,465	74,644
1900	248,417	64,360
1901	267,963	100,053
1902	713,658	77,431
1903	626,651	775,154
1904	545,651	347,990
1905	632,362	614,433
1906 (11 months)	624,191	538,591

The progress of the industry in Canada may be measured by the table given above. It is very gratifying in one respect, but it has cost the people of Canada a pretty penny. A Glasgow Herald correspondent, who has been studying the iron and steel business in Canada, estimates that by the end of 1907 not less than seven million dollars will have been paid to encourage the production of iron and steel in the Dominion. This includes Dominion and Provincial and municipal bounties, in which exemptions from taxation are included. It required nearly \$3,000,000 of public money to get the Sydney plant to the stage where it could turn out steel rods and steel rails. In addition to direct subsidies is the indirect bonus of a protective tariff which has cost the people of Canada millions more in duty upon imported iron and steel, and in higher prices for the domestic products. Will they get full value for the money they have poured out so liberally? Has the Canadian iron and steel industry been firmly established, and will it be able some day to stand on its own feet? The outlook is bright. The omens are that Canada will be a great iron and steel country.

Does the Lord's Day Alliance know its child?—Ottawa Citizen.

Mr. Shearer has answered that question.

The London and Southwestern Railroad has accepted full responsibility for the disaster at Salisbury, England. They do these things differently in the old land.

The ratepayers of Port Hope have passed a bylaw to exempt a factory from taxes. In Hamilton or Brantford the city councils would have fixed up a deal of that sort without bothering the people about it.

The Postmaster-General has acted wisely in cutting out Moville as a port of call for the Canadian mail steamers. This will save an average of half a day on the westward voyage and three hours on the eastward trip.

Why should the Ontario Department of Education demand free sites from municipalities for normal schools? Stratford, Peterboro, North Bay and Hamilton are being "held up." The normal schools are Provincial institutions, and the cost should be defrayed by the Province.

The late Alfred Belt was a German Hebrew, who became to all intents and purposes an Englishman. One of his last acts was to endow the chair of colonial history at Oxford. He made his colossal fortune in the Transvaal gold mines, and was much the same type as the late Barney Barnato. The influence of Belt and his class upon British policy in South Africa was not of the purest and most beneficial character.

DIVISION OF LABOR.

[New York Sun.]

Knicker—An English writer says she thinks in the country and writes in town.

Bocker—Same way with us; my wife thinks at the sea and I write a check in the city.

TRIBUTE TO RHODES SCHOLARS.

(The "Varsity," Oxford.)

We expected to teach the Rhodes scholars; they have taught us. Nearly every Rhodes scholar professes a great debt to the stay in Oxford. But we public school boys have benefited just as much.

FATAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

(Lady's Realm.)

From a business point of view there is nothing so fatal for a woman to possess as "accomplishments." The market is flooded with ladies of limited income, limited brains, and a tremendous quantity of "taste."

TABOOED TOPICS.

(Lady's Pictorial.)

It would be no means a bad idea if hosts were to place on their menu cards all topics of conversation that are not to be discussed during dinner, and first and foremost should be placed diseases, diets and health resorts.

ROAD TO LONGEVITY.

(Ladies' Field.)

Every student of human nature must have been struck with the striking contrast between the vigor and vitality of those who are all thoroughly disagreeable persons. They invariably exceed the allotted threescore and ten span of life.

BRITAIN'S PLACE IN SPORTS.

(London Magazine.)

Does Britain still lead in sports? Here and there, in some particular department, we certainly do not, but when all the varieties of sport, all the multitudinous games are considered, we are entitled to claim that no other country or colony can yet show such a good record, or, such a present predominance.

DEAR COLLEGE DAYS.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"I notice," said the friend, "that all your letters have the stamp stuck on upside down."

"Yes," explained the president of the correspondence school. "That's our class yell."

A PHILISTINE GENERATION.

(The Queen.)

The ordinary person does not see beauty until informed. They do not see or hear anything at all until they are taken by the snuff of the neck and held down, as by some nurse to the straining position, until they acknowledge it is beautiful. But that artistic pressure being relaxed they fall back again.

A MORIBUND NATION.

(Japan Times, Tokio.)

China in western eyes today is a moribund nation of vast but incoherent masses of people with a weak, struggling central government, suffered only to exist for the purpose of commercial exploitation. The Anglo-Japanese alliance, with the implicit support of the United States, will remain the invulnerable guarantee of safety for China; but even that will depend upon how China behaves herself.

VOLUMINOUS RAILWAY TICKETS.

(Paris Journal des Debats.)

Germany has just revised its railway tariff, which involves a multiplicity of tickets. It is calculated that a traveler with a small family from Munich to Basel will find himself furnished with sixty tickets, in addition to which are the baggage tickets. A family would arrive early at the station to receive and control so large a number of documents.

SHOWS DISCRIMINATION.

(Topeka Journal.)

A goat appears to be a pretty wise animal, after all. He does not seem to merely see the cans and never touches the stuff that has been inside them.

IF HER PAPA'S RICH.

(Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

A fellow cannot live on love. But certain schemers that we know expect that they will find a way to live on one's love's father, though.

THEOSOPHY.

(Hamilton Times.)

Lyman J. Gage, formerly secretary of the United States treasury, has given up the world and its official attentions to devote his life to theosophy under Katharine Tingley, the "purple mother" and disciple of Madame Blavatsky, at Point Loma, Cal. You never can tell how these things come. You can vacillate against smallpox and yellow fever, but the same and loves are beyond prophylactics.

A LOVE LETTER AS A WILL.

(Philadelphia Press.)

A love letter, which Miss Florence M. Crawford declares is equivalent to a will and should give her possession of an estate valued at \$2,000, left by Edwin S. Updike, Jun., a paymaster's clerk in the United States army, and to whom she declared she was engaged, was produced yesterday before Charles Irwin, deputy registrar, and was filed among the other papers in the testator's will.

The passage in the letter upon which Miss Crawford places her claim reads: "I and all that I have is yours to do with as you like. I am not in this half-joking mood, but I am absolutely yours, and I want to be."

SHE GOT IT.

(Pick-Me-Up.)

She—"I married you for sympathy, and now—"

He—"Yes, I know, and now all our friends sympathize with me."

CORNISH WIND.

(Saturday Review.)

There is a wind in Cornwall that I know from any other wind, because it smells of the warm home bread of heather bells. And of the sea's salt; and these meet and flow With such sweet savors in such sharpness met That the astonished sense in ecstasy Tastes the ripe earth and the uninvited sea. Wind out of Cornwall, wind, if I forget Not in the tuneful streets where I forgoe men breathe The air I love by, but wherever seas Blossom in foam, wherever merchants' bees Volubly traffic upon any beach: If I forget, shame me, or if I find A wind in England like my Cornish wind.

UNVEILED.

(New York Tribune.)

Deep in the stillness of a night, Where rain had drenched the way I wakened from day's earthy dreams, And walked alone with God. Rained down and drowned in dusky pools The quiet stars lay shining through: And earth was all as hushed in heaven That it was heaven too. I listened, and the voice of God Spoke to me in that hushed place: I raised my eyes in wondering fear, And looked, and saw His face. And ever since I see but God In earth and man, in deep and height, As one whose eyes the sun has filled, Looks round, and sees but light.

MANY RARE BOOKS
COME TO AMERICAEurope's Great Literary
Treasures Crossing Sea.

LITTLE SHOP WORLD-FAMED

Auction Sales for More Than Cen-
tury and Half Held at Sotheby's
in London.[William E. Curtis in the Chicago
Record-Herald.]

London, July 16.—In a modest, old-fashioned building on Wellington street, just off the Strand, in London, is an auction-room known to every bibliophile, for there during the last 160 years, since the firm was organized, sales of rare and valuable books, autographs and manuscripts have taken place two or three times a week. In the little inconvenient and awkward office are rows of shelves filled with catalogues, more than 15,000 in number, containing lists of every book and every article sold by that firm during its long career. Such records are not kept in the United States. American auction firms are not so old and their transactions are not considered so important, but if you were to ask Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge about any book, manuscript or other object that has passed through their hands during the last century and a half they could tell you the name of the person who sold it, the price he received and the name of the purchaser, provided the latter had disclosed his identity, for, in many cases, buyers at auctions do not like to be known.

In 1882, when I was making the collection of historical relics of Columbus in the world's fair, I learned a copy of Waldseemüller's Cosmograph—the book which gave the Continent of America its name—had been purchased by a New York collector at an auction sale in England in 1856, but could not locate it. Being desirous of obtaining the copy I appealed to the auctioneers, and they were so obliging as to look through their catalogues and discover that the purchaser was James Murphy, of New York City, a merchant, who was fond of rare books. When I returned to the United States Mr. Sablin, a second-hand bookseller on Nassau street, New York, told me all about Mr. Murphy's collection, and succeeding in purchasing the book I wanted from his widow. The copy is now in the Field Columbian Museum.

J. Pierpont Morgan undoubtedly has the finest and most valuable collection of manuscripts in America, although Robert Hoe, the printing press manufacturer, is a very close second, and a Perry has the most complete collection of Shakespeare's early editions ever made. Mr. Morgan says that Mr. Morgan is remarkable for his keenness in making selections. He does not know any man with whom he would prefer to do business. Mr. Morgan always knows what he wants, and is willing to pay what it is worth. When an object is brought to his attention he decides instantly whether he wants it or not and what he is willing to pay for it; he never haggles and no one can persuade him to take anything that he does not want.

Mr. Morgan has the most valuable manuscript in the world, for which he paid \$50,000 two years ago. It is a copy of the four gospels known as the "Evangelarium," exquisitely illuminated upon gold, illuminated in colors and gold, and bound in covers embossed with gold and studded with 827 precious stones. It was written in the Middle Ages in the Abbey of Lady Canonesses at Landau on Lake Constance, and came into the possession of John Ashburnham in the eighteenth century. It is undoubtedly the most ornate and the finest example of medieval manuscript in existence.

The Ashburnham collection was the greatest ever brought together and saved the death of the owner in 1833, it has been sold in sections for more than \$2,000,000. The Stowe manuscripts, for example, consisting of the Minute Book of the Privy Council of England from 1661 to 1680, with the correspondence of the British ambassadors during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and private accounts and memoranda of that remarkable woman, were purchased by the British Museum for \$350,000. Another collection of Ashburnham's autographs sold at auction for \$15,000 and several other portions have been sold from time to time for similar prices.

The most important collection of autographs and manuscripts is in the British Museum. The finest private collection in the world belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, which is the work of several generations of his ancestors, who seem to have had the autograph fever and to have been lovers of rare books so far back almost as they can be traced. Mr. Huth, a merchant in the middle of England, also has a remarkable collection; next in value to that of the Duke of Devonshire. It was started by his great-grandfather, about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and has been added to year by year ever since until it represents an investment of \$1,000,000 or more. The Earl of Rosebery, formerly prime minister of England, and leader of the Liberal party, has the most valuable collection of sketch books and manuscripts, including many precious historical treasures. He has more autographs of Robert Burns than any other man. Last year it was published that Lord Rosebery had sold his Burns collection to Pierpont Morgan, but Mr. Morgan has not sold anything, but Mr. Morgan was successful in securing elsewhere fifteen or twenty very important autograph copies of Burns' poems, including the original of the "familiar song," "Auld Lang Syne," which has probably been sung more often and by more people than any song except "Home, Sweet Home."

Mr. Morgan paid \$30,000 for the original of the manuscript of Milton's "Paradise Lost," which is considered one of

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO
Great Annual July
Clearance SaleMen's Progress Brand
Suits Reduced

There's a saving of one-third and more on these Men's Suits. In the lot are all the newest and most wanted colors and styles shown this season. Note the special reductions.

\$10.00 Progress Brand Suits reduced to.....	\$6.95
\$12.00 Progress Brand Suits reduced to.....	\$7.95
\$13.50 Progress Brand Suits reduced to.....	\$9.95
\$15.00 Progress Brand Suits reduced to.....	\$10.95

More Bargains in the
Linen Sale

The tremendous business being done in this section only emphasizes the extraordinary values offered. Many hundreds of dollars worth of the most desirable linens marked at about half their worth for clearing. Come tomorrow for these.

Odd Table Cloths, sizes 2 yards, 2½ yards and 3 yards long.
Odd Napkins ½ and ¾ sizes.
Ends Table Linen 1½ to 2½ in length.
Ends Toweling 2 to 6 yards long.
Lunch Cloths, Tray Cloths, Sideboard Scarfs, Center Pieces and Doilies, Lace Trimmed, Hand Drawn and Embroidered—All at greatly reduced prices, to clear tomorrow.

Wash Dress Goods Reduced

American Organadies, newest floral designs, plain grounds and over-plaid effects, 30 inches wide. Worth 20c and 25c, on sale at.....15c

8 pieces White Grenadine Muslins 28 inches wide. Regular 20c and 25c, now.....19c

Chiffon Muslin, very sheer and silklake, in pretty shades of sky, biscuit, cream and white. Worth 18c, reduced to.....12½c

20 pieces Mercer Silk, in checks and plaids; in pink, blue, brown and black. Worth 20c, now.....12½c

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

AUSTRIANS RESENT

TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Fear They Will Be Dragged by

Germany Into War With

Friendly Powers.

London, July 16.—Count Albert Mensdorff, now Austrian ambassador in London, is destined to replace Count Goluchowski, minister for foreign affairs, who will resign at the latest in August next.

The position of Count Goluchowski, who has recently been decorated by the German Emperor for services rendered in connection with the Algeiras conference, has been shaken for a long time, and yesterday and today he was the subject of grave attacks in the Hungarian delegations. Almost all the speakers plainly expressed distrust in his policy and summoned him to resign.

MAKE AUTO HATS

They Form Chief Attraction at Bazar
in Aid of London Hospital.

London, July 16.—The chief attraction at the bazar in aid of the funds of the Great Northern Hospital, opened by Princess Christian at the Albert Hall yesterday, was the hat and tulle stall presided over by Mrs. Beerbohm Tree and Mrs. George Alexander and a host of other pretty actresses, by whom most of the hats on sale were designed and made.

Miss Ellen Terry's hat had the place of honor in the center of the stall. It was similar in shape and size to those she herself wears on the stage—a tulle can, trimmed with a cream lace veil and a touch of pink.

When Princess Christian visited the stall she was induced by Mrs. Beerbohm Tree and Miss Marion Terry to purchase two hats. They were dainty creations in mauve, the princess' favorite shade, and had been made by Miss Marion Terry and Miss Charlotte Granville.

Miss Viola Tree wore a tulle cap of green, trimmed with large clusters of grapes. She was trying to dispose of similar confections to an admiring circle. "Just the right thing to wear at matinees," she declared.

Miss Ellaline Terriss had sent a tiny Dutch bonnet of needlework, with blue bows and strings, that would have been suitable for Miss Betty Hicks. There was a large sale of cotton sun-bonnets contrived by Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, which were bought at \$2 each.

Among those either buying or selling in the hall were Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Lady Llangattock, in pale green; the Countess of Lytton, in white, with a black hat; Lady de Winton, Lady Canard, Lady Constance Combe, the Countess of Wemyss and Lady Marjorie Manners.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Winnipeg, Man., July 16.—David McFadyen and John McFadyen were today committed to stand trial at the assizes for the rape of a 14-year-old girl named Hutchinson, at Birnie. Others of the Birnie gang have yet to be tried on charges of arson, assault and blind piracy.

QUIET AT TEHRAN.

Tehran, Persia, July 17.—An imperial order for the formation of a new ministry of justice, with full details for its organization, was gazetted today. It is hoped that this will satisfy the malcontents. The bazars have reopened, and the troops have been withdrawn, and the priests have left the Great Mosque and gone to a point six miles out of the city.

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