GERMAN OFFICERS THROW OFF MASK

Advocate Building Powerful Fleet to Contest Britain's Supremacy on the Sea.

Kiel, June 10.—The strongest anti-English note yet heard in German semi-official circles dominated Saturday's annual meeting of the German Navy League, under the presidency of Admiral Koester. All dissimulation was thrown aside and the delegates openly advocated the accelerated upbuilding of the German navy "to contest the present naval supremacy of England."

In nearly every utterance there was marked hostility to England and the resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, plainly favor the building of a German navy that will stand supreme in the world. The annual report disclosed that there are nearly a million members of the league, all clamoring for a bigger navy. The league also went on record in urging Germany to be supreme in aerial equipment, expressing its belief that the wars of the future will be decided in the air.

Must Excel England.

President Koester's speech was sensational in the extreme.

"Our naval policy must be persevered in," he said. "Germany must continue her work and perfect a fleet which will enable us to cope with our most powerful rivals. There must be no going backward because of criticism from abroad.

"A fleet that will keep the German nation where it belongs among the powers of the world is an immediate necessity."

"England's claim that she must rule the seas is preposterous," he declared, as the entire assemblage applauded. "England has no divine right to dominate the ocean. Germany and the other reigning naval powers must contest for supremacy. Germany must at least rule the North Sea and no interference with her can be brooked."

Control the Sea.

Baron Egel said Germany must create a naval armament which will be powerful enough to wrest control of the seas from England. Three following speakers repudiated the idea of any agreement with England which would have for its object the limitation of the imperial navy.

Two other speakers emphasized the necessity of a huge fleet, capable of protecting Germany's transoceanic interests, whether on the Atlantic or on the Pacific, or in the Far East.

But it was left to Herr Schmidt to make the most sensational utterance. After referring to the agitation against Gemany in many quarters and to the fact that the national spirit was behind the naval increase he said: "German warships are kept too close to home. Our sphere of action should be broadened. What we need is a navy big enough and powerful enough so that it can cruise among waters and remind the inhabitants there of the existence of Germany as a naval power."

Prince Approves.

Prince Henry of Prussia made a speech to the conference this afternoon in which he extolled the work of the naval league. By so doing he is considered to have given virtual approval of the utterances made against England.

Stirs up England.

London, June 10.—While details of the meeting of the German Naval league at Kiel have not been received here, the fact that the Germans openly throw off the cloak of secrecy and admitted Germany's intention of wresting from England control of the seas, has merely accentuated the bitterness of the British anti-German feeling.

The extreme national anti-German feeling is so intense that nothing short of actual war could add to it.

The effect of the German Naval League meeting, however, is certain to be the immediate construction of the eight new Dreadnought type of battleships, which the British government had hoped to delay because of the condition of the national finances.

Means War.

Despite the attempts of the highest officials to reassure the British nation, the people generally are convinced that Germany's sole purpose in strengthening her fleet is for the purpose of attacking England.

It is claimed on all sides that the German hostility to England is so pronounced that even in theatres their slurs on Great Britain are the surest way the performers can make themselves popular.

The naval league meeting following so closely on the heels of the admission that the Kaiser and the Czar are to meet, has done more to convince the British public that Germany is their enemy than anything that could have happened.

Pick Quarrel at Will.

With Russia lined up alongside of Germany, Austria and Italy against England, the inclusion of France in the compact is confidently expected, and there is a seething disposition on the part of many influential Englishmen to favor the plan of picking a quarrel with Germany at once, and then sending the vast English fleet to wipe out the German navy before it can be made strong enough to effectively defeat the British navy on sea and before its system of airships can be made practicable.

Church Dynamited.

Leetonia, Ohio, June 12.—The first Presbyterian church was destroyed by dynamite early today. The activity of J. W. Grimm, pastor of the church against the saloons is believed to have inspired the destruction of the church. No arrests have been made.

Liner Jammed on Rock.

New York, N.Y., June 12.—Jammed hard and fast on rocks the Cunard Liner Slavonica, which struck on the south west coast of one of Azores will be a total loss according to the latest reports.

Repairing Canal Damage.

Soo, Mich., June 11.—To-night the flow of water has been checked sufficiently so that an attempt will be made in the morning to close the upper auxiliary gates. Heavy timbers with steel rails to the bottom were sunk above the movable dam, the heavy current jamming them against it. Bales of straw and hay were then thrown in. In this manner the crevices between the leaves of the dam and the aperture caused by the bent leaf have been filled, so that considerable water has been cut off. In the morning steel cables will be fastened on the top of the auxiliary gates, and they will be allowed to close slowly. It is thought with this assistance the water will be cut off completely from the lock chamber tomorrow night. York and Gonding, steamboat inspectors of this district, took testimony today. A statement was made by Engineer Reeder, of the Perry G. Walker. The inspectors refuse to make anything public, but it has been learned from a very reliable source that the engineer says it was entirely a mistake; that he thought he had the engine reversed in accordance with the signals, but instead had the engine going ahead. Other investigations were made by Attorney Cottrell, for the Pittsburg Steamship Company, owners of Crescent City, and also by A. J. Gilchrist, owner of the Perry G. Walker, for his company, but no statement was made public.

Saskatchewan Conference.

Moose Jaw, Sask., June 11—Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the church, made a stirring address today at the Saskatchewan Methodist conference. The venerable superintendent is over four score years, but the address was a remarkable one and made a strong impression upon the 200 ministerial and lay delegates present. He dwelt upon the great work before the Christians of the great west in developing the country upon the right lines. Rev. W. W. Abbott, B.A., retiring president, also made an interesting address and called attention to the work and success of the year and referred to the prospects of the one upon which they were now entering. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Rev. J. C. Switzer, B.A., Brandon, elected on first ballot; secretary, Rev. C. Hartley, Rocanville, elected on second ballet; assistant secretaries, Rev. J. B. Taylor, Elkhorn, and Rev. Bruce Kennedy, Melford; statistical secretary, Rev. Willis Hancock, Douglas, Man.; journal secretary, Rev. C. H. Cross, B.A., Alameda.

Dead Engineer to Blame.

Vancouver, B.C., June 11.—That Engineer McPheter and crew of the through train from Seattle were without blame in the accident of yesterday in which three persons lost their lives was amply shown at the coorner's inquest this afternoon. The inquiry adjourned without making a finding in order to obtain the testimony of Conductor Lanagan, who is in the hospital. According to the official evidence, McPheter left New Westminster on time, and was entitled to a clear track to Vancouver, and was exactly on time when the collision occurred. With the dead engineer, Robert Nicholls, the responsibility for the wreck apparently lies. He was given a written order, which was produced in court, telling him to wait at Burrard station and cross the Seattle train at 3.14. His action is explainable only in that he mistook the crossing point. Burrard for Burnaby, the next station, or else he deliberately took a chance on jumping a station.

Manitoba Crops in Good Shape.

Winnipeg, June 11—The first government report on crops and live stock has just appeared. The figures are of the most encouraging nature. The information is compiled from the reports of five hundred correspondents. The only drawback to the gratification is the decrease in crop area of 201,420 acres. In wheat acreage the decrease is 208,529 acres, but there was an increase of barley of 157,851, and 32,567 acres of oats. The total grain area is 4,646,614 acres and that under all crops 4,777,212. The estimated number of farm hands required is 24,279 and female servants 3,092. The total number of cattle fattened since the last report, 25,016, and the number of milch cows 122,349. There are 185,920 horses, 385,776 cattle, 158,597 pigs and 19,440 sheep in the province. Crops went into well prepared seed beds, but were sown rather late. The weather has been favorable and up to date the report declares the prospects could not be better, and have not been equalled since 1887.

Shooting Was Unintentional.

Saskatoon, June 11—W. A. Sherwood, the young bank teller who was shot in the stomach last night by a companion named Lane, lies in the city hospital tonight at the point of death, though physicians in attendance state there is some slight hope of recovery. Lane, the young clerk who did the shooting is held by the police to await the outcome. His parents arrived from Warman this afternoon, and both, particularly his mother, is almost crazed over the affair. The shooting is declared by all to have been the result of a practical joke, and the young man feels keenly the position he has been placed in as the result of a too free use of firearms. James Stratton, acting for the crown today took a statement from Sherwood which will be used in case of death. The injured youth, though in a most precarious condition, made it as plain as possible that the affair was unintentional and that Lane never dreamed of the consequences.

Horse Thief Captured.

Portage la Prairie, June 11—Victor McLean, who was arrested at Poplar Heights a fortnight ago, is now found to be a daring criminal. He has been identified as the man who stole many horses in the district last year. He comes up for trial next Friday. McLean is a graduate of Glasgow university and his father is said to be a big banker of that city.

MANY FRENCH TOWNS SHAKEN UP BY QUAKE

In the Riviera Buildings Collapsed, Entombing Occupants in the Ruins.

Marseilles, June 11.—Two earthquake shocks running from northeast to southwest were felt throughout the Riviera between nine and ten o'clock tonight. While the damage done here was not great, reports from smaller cities show that the effects of the second shock were serious. At Lambes, a town of 2,500 inhabitants, northwest of this city ,several houses collapsed and eight persons are reported to have been killed. Troops were immediately hurried there to search the ruins for possible dead or injured. Several buildings fell at Enguilles also, and at Aix the vermicilli factory was partly demolished. The disturbance extinguished the arc lamps in the street and broke crockery and window panes.

The village of Eguilles, ten kilometers from Aix, suffered greatly. Several houses collapsed and the village is practically destroyed. At Cannes and Perpigan, where the same shocks were felt, the oscillations lasted some seconds, but did not do any damage. Similar reports come from Cette and Beziers. The earthquake at Lambeso took on the proportions of a catastrophe. Many houses were wrecked, burying the inhabitants in the ruins. Eight bodies of the dead have been found, as well as many wounded.

The earthquake spread from the Riviera up as far as Avignon. The shock is described as being of considerable violence, lasting several seconds. At Toulon the first shock took place at 16 minutes past nine o'clock. It was followed two minutes later by a second shock, which caused damage notably in the Avenue Vauba. The inhabitants of the old quarter of the town, surprised in their sleep, jumped from their beds and rushed into the streets in their night clothes. At Marseilles at the same hour the shock which took place lasted for four seconds. The people rushed out of the cafes in large numbers, greatly terrified, and assembled in the public squares. The clocks in the Bourse stopped at a quarter past nine. The shock was most violent in the upper parts of the town, especially in La Plain and Vauban quarters. At Montpelier the shock was so severe that hundreds rushed from houses and spent the night in the streets. At Aix-En-Provence the shock was accompanied by rumblings, which lasted ten seconds. The electric lamps on the promenade and in the cafes were extinguished.

Report in Instalments.

Ottawa, June 11.—The department of trade and commerce believe that the value of trade statistics lies mainly in the rapidity with which they are made available to the general public, and has decided upon a very radical move. Commencing with the annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1909, the report will be issued in seven parts. In this way the most important features of the trade statistics which, while important for the purpose of record, are not of very general importance or practical usefulness. Thus the department hopes to present the principal features of the trade in Canada in three months shorter time besides which the new system has other advantages. In publishing the report in several parts the department will be able to forward a correspondence only that part in which he is especially interested instead of sending a book weighing more than three pounds and containing a mass of other statistics in which he has perhaps absolutely no interest. Again, the cost of production will be materially decreased, as very small editions of the less important papers need be published to meet the demands.

Charged With False Pretence.

Montreal, June 11—Henry W. Prendergast was placed under arrest on a warrant issued by Judge Chouvet, charging him with having obtained sums of money under false pretence. The amounts aggregate about $15,000. Prendergast, when brought before the judge today pleaded not guilty and his bonds were placed at $10,000. Yesterday he was to have appeared before the judge, but as he did not put in an appearance instructions were given to estreat the bond money. It is explained today that the non-appearance was due to a misunderstanding with his lawyer. The bonds were renewed the accused to appear next Tuesday. The complainant in this case is James W. Whithall.

May Offer Naval Proposal.

London, June 11.—It is stated here that the Canadian Government is contemplating a very generous financial offer to the Imperial Government to be expended for naval defence in such a way as may be decided by the Imperial defence conference to come to an agreement with the Imperial Government on the lines of the autonomous local navy, working in harmony with the admirality. It is said the admirality is now less inclined to oppose the formation of local navies than was the case. Omens are favorable therefore for an agreement between the Dominion Government and the admirality on the lines of their present proposals

Templeman Goes North.

Ottawa, June 11.—Hon. William Templeman, minister of inland revenue, left tonight for Toronto, where he will spend a few days before going west. During the summer he will visit the Seattle exposition and the Yukon territory. He will be accompanied to Yukon by Mr. W. R. Brock, superintendent of the geological survey. Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce, has gone to Kingston, where he will spend the greater part of the summer. Mr. Pugsley will leave for the west next week on a tour of inspection of public works.

TRAVELLER REPLIES TO CRITICS

Goes North By Water, Snow Having Disappeared at Edmonton.

In the Canada West Magazine for June appears a letter from a man not a stranger to newspaper print, Mr Harry V. Radford, favorably acknowledging an editorial which appeared in the same magazine for April, which endeavored to palliate Mr. Radford's remarkable utterances as being due to his victimization by "apostles of fakerism."

Mr. Radford seems to have suffered considerable mental pain from darts of editorial acerbity directed toward him by different Canadian newspapers. Readers of the Herald will recall an article which appeared in this paper at the time Mr. Radford passed through Montreal, westward bound, calling attention to the ridiculously obvious fact that the particular brand of bison to which Mr. Radford refers was by no means an inaccessible denizen. Just previous to the appearance of the article just mentioned, the Herald published an interview given by Mr. Radford to a New York paper, which was the real basis of all the trouble that he now ascribes to Canadian newspapermen.

In the letter reproduced below Mr. Radford lays special emphasis upon the fact that Canadian newspapers published statements concerning his trip to the Canadian West, which were liable to misconstruction, and asserts his undying solicitude to have such misstatements rectified.

The letter, dated at Edmonton, on April 29, 1909, and headed "A Square Deal for Mr. Radford," is as follows:

"A friend here in Edmonton has shown me the editorial in Canada-West for April, entitled, 'Canada Faking Dies Hard,' in which some of the newspaper allusions to my proposed northern journey are made the basis of a kindly and not unfair page of comment.

"Considering that many of these newspaper 'stories' or 'interviews' concerning my trip have been wholly or partly unauthorized inventions or distortions, it is not surprising that the writer of the editorial in question should have gained the impression that I had been 'victimized' by 'apostles of fakerism,' and made to believe' queer things about northern Canada. Nothing, however, is farther from truth; I am in no need of 'sympathy' on this score.

"I have not been made to believe anything; nor was I 'sent forth' by anyone. The trip is being made on my own responsibility; and, without entering into details, I may assure you that I have had access to ample sources of reliable information, without having to consult any of the class of writers to whom reference is made. Canada, by the way, is not entirely strange to me, since, during some twenty-two years, I have made a series of rather extensive journeys in all directions through the Dominion.

"Ever since I entered this country, on my present tour, whenever I have had an opportunity, I have endeavored to correct the mis-statements that have appeared in the Canadian papers regarding my plans and, particularly my conception of northern conditions.

"Some of the difficulty seems to have arisen from the fact that my preparations for the Arctic journey were often ascribed wholly to the side-trip in quest of the wood bison, which, as you will note, is only a minor feature in my three years' plan of travel; although I do expect to spend several months in the wood bison country and to make my study of these most interesting animals as complete as possible.

"A series of unexpected delays in Ottawa and Winnipeg, and the early disappearance of snow in the Edmonton-Athabasca district, have made it impossible to carry out my plan of going north to the bison range on snowshoes; so I shall have to adopt the more luxurious mode of travel afforded by water; and I am waiting here for the opening of navigation, having arranged to go north with the Hudson's Bay outfit of flat boats leaving Athabasca Landing about June 6th. But there will be plenty of use for the 'dogs and snowshoes' later on; and perhaps even the 'tabloid tea, malted milk and sweet chocolate' (for the choice of which comestibles I have no excuse to make) may not come amiss.

"The above is written in the belief that your clever and untrammeled publication would not intentionally lend itself to misrepresentation of the plans or purposes of a visitor's journey of investigation through that interesting northern wilderness lying beyond the farthest fringe of civilization.

"Possibly you will wish to make some explanation to your readers so that they will know that the 'Canada Fakers' from whom I have suffered most have been the newspaper writers of Canada-West's own country."

G. T. P. Train Service.

Winnipeg, June 11—The first regular passenger train service on the Grand Trunk Pacific will be inaugurated on June 14th between Winnipeg and Scott, Saskatchewan, five hundred and sixty-nine miles. The service will be extended as the road-bed is completed. It is expected that the service will be extended to the foothills of the Rocky mountains this autumn and to Fort William and Port Arthur, giving a continuous completed line of about fifteen hundred miles west from Lake Superior, besides the section built eastwardly from Prince Rupert. Settlers are rapidly taking up land along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific who welcome the inauguration of the new service.

Mr. Lawson Displeased.

London, June 11.—"Some Western Canada towns are launching into commercial adventures" says W. R. Lawson in the Financial Times "which would be risky enough for an old established city but in a new-born prairie town are fool hardy."

Aged Kingston Lady Dead.

Kingston, June 11.—Mrs. McFarlane, aged 70, mother of Ex-mayor R. N. MacFarlane, is dead. She lived here all her life.

ON THE TRAIL OF BLACK HAND GANG

Dead Man Had Found Alfano in Sicily, According to a Telegram Received in New York.

New York, June 9.—For the first time since the assassination of Lieutenant Joseph Petrosina, the New York police are convinced that they are on the track of the murderer, or at least of the man who planned the killing, as a result of a cable received from Rome. The man suspected is Enrico Alfano, who was arrested in this city by Petrosino and Detective Botti on April 17, 1907, for the murder of Andrea Cuocola and his wife in Naples in 1906.

Alfano was deported, and following a sensational trial and sentence to life imprisonment, escaped.

It is learned that a day or two before Petrosino's death he had telegraphed to the Chief of Police of Naples that he had found Alfano and would watch him until instructed to arrest him. With this information the Italian detectives are firm in the belief that the Camorra learned of the telegram, possibly through a spy in the police department, and planned Petrosino's death.

It was recalled yesterday that when Alfano's deportation was ordered, and he set sail under heavy guard from here, he swore he would kill Petrosino.

Would Kill Petrosino, He Said.

"If I escape the guillotine or imprisonment I will kill Petrosino," he said. "And even if I don't there are plenty of others to carry out my command. Petrosino will pay for his, not today, not tomorrow, but some day." Petrosino, used to similar threats, smiled when told of Alfano's threat.

"They all talk like that," he answered, "but over in Naples they have two murders on the fellow—they've got him dead to rights and there's nothing on earth that will save him."

But later there came the report of Alfano's escape from prison soon after he was sentenced, and of his renewed activities as leader of the Camorra.

This was one of the Italian criminals Petrosino had in mind when he landed in Palmero to co-operate with the authorities there in running down the leaders of the Black Hand.

When Petrosino arrived in Italy he had more than 300 records of Italian criminals who were either deported or were operating on the other side, any one of whom would hardly hesitate at sending him to his death if the opportunity offered. Of all the Black Handers he had in mind, however, none would be quicker to seek revenge on Petrosino, the detective said yesterday, than Alfano.

Alfano Trapped Here.

It was on the night of April 17, 1907, that Petrosino and Bott nabbed Alfano in a sub-cellar under No. 1 Mulberry street, which had been the headquarters in New York of the Camorra. The Black Hand had been unusually active and Commissioner Bingham ordered a round-up of stiletto and revolver carrying Italians. Petrosino and Botti's quest for weapon carriers led them to the Camorra headquarters, where they found a dozen men heavily armed. Among them was Alfano, whom Petrosino quickly recognized as the Camorrist leader.

Alfano steadfastly denied his identity and not until he was taken to police headquarters and confronted with his picture and records from Italy did he weaken and admit that he was the man.

The Italian government was cabled of the arrest and Alfano was sent to Ellis Island to await deportation. A long legal fight ensued, but in the end Alfano was sent back. There was a great sensation in Italy upon the receipt of the news of his apprehension, and much rejoicing in Naples, the scene of his many crimes.

For ten years he was the brains of the Camorra, and hundreds of crimes, ranging from murder to petty larceny, were directed by him.

A criminal from childhood, he joined the Camorra in his youth, and by brutality and fearlessness soon rose to the top and was looked upon as a mighty leader before he was out of his teens. The crimes he committed and bragged of to his fellow Camorrists were the most atrocious of the league—there seemed nothing he wasn't capable of in the line of murder, robbery and other offences.

When he finally became the recognized leader of the Camorra he ruled with an iron hand, and perpetrated the most atrocious crimes ever before laid to the blood-thirsty criminals in his band. So powerful and fearful did the Camorra become under his rule that it wasn't long before the entire country was in alarm. Judges, members of the cabinet, senators and politicians, to say nothing of the police, finally concluded that it would be far better to stand in with the murderous Camorra than to attempt to check its reign of terror. And so Alfano, who by many in Italy was looked upon as more powerful than the king, became absolute.

Killed His Chief Rival.

One day Alfano met Andrea Cuocola, a noted tenor, and his wife and heard them sing. They became fast friends and the Camorrist leader persuaded Cucola to join the league. Criminally bent , the singer became a member of the Camorra, and with education and accomplishments that placed him high above Alfano, he was soon in line for the leadership.

He planned frauds, thefts and murders with more cunning and success than Alfano, and with the consummation of the deeds demanded more than Alfano thought was his share. A bitter rivalry sprang up between the two men—it looked as if Cuocola would soon wrest the leadership from Alfano—and the Camorrist chief decided that the singer and his wife must die. Cuocola was lured to Torre del Greco, where Alfano, disguised as a monk, stabbed him to death and then killed the wife.

By means of a forged passport Alfano came to New York, and while he eluded the police successfully he took personal charge of the New York branch of the Camorra. Meanwhile, the police throughout the world were on the watch for him, and all the while he was in New York living at No. 7 Jones street under the name of Giuseppe Costieri. He had $14,000 when he fled and was wined and dined by the Camorrists in the Italian quarters of the city.

Following his arrest by Petrosino and his deportation, there was a great sensation in Italy when he was placed on trial. He charged that he could not get a fair trial in Naples and got a change of venue to the north of Italy, where he was convicted.

CANADA AT THE FAIR.

What Canada is Doing at the Seattle Show.

H. G. Gilmore, an eastern newspaper man, who is visiting the Pacific coast, sends the following from Seattle, telling what Canada is doing at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. The letter is dated June 2:

The Dominion has abundant reasons for being gratified over the magnificent showing it is making at the A.Y.P. exposition in company with its neighbor—the Stars and Stripes—and the orient is represented by Japan, China and the Philippine Islands. Not only in the structure itself with the entrance insertion in stone of "A. Y. P. E.—Canada—1909," the very embodiment of neatness and good taste, but in the interior arrangements, whereby all that is great and, perhaps, alluring in the several sections of the country is displayed to the very best advantage. Nearly 100,000 persons visited the exposition the opening day, June 1, and all had ample opportunity of seeing and weighing Canada's merits as a great producing country in all the staples, and much of the commerce, of life. By her very best specimens in fruits and vegetables, in her immense stretches of grain producing lands, Britain's greatest gem in the setting of her colonial coronet has methodically and effectively proclaimed to the world that, with a fair field and no favor she is a formidable competitor with all nations in the trade and commerce of the world.

"A very ingenious plan has been adopted by the insertion here and there in the building of tablets upon which has been printed telling facts, setting forth the claims of Canada, not only to her sons and daughters to remain and be true to her interests, but to outsiders to come and grow up within her borders if the sons of honest toil would amass fortunes or acquire compencies in life.

"The exhibit excellent and varied as it is conceded to be by all who have visited the building, is under the supervision of Col. W. Hutchinson, of Ottawa, who stands ready at any moment to give every information touching the merits of every section of the domain as they may appeal to the prospective settler.

"The drummers of Canada it is announced have chartered a steamer at Vancouver, B. C., for the purpose of providing them a home on Puget sound during their visit to the A. Y. P. E. next month and Victoria as well as Vancouver will each have its day at the exhibition.

"The exposition authorities are as liberal as they are strenuous in their endeavor to serve and please the public. Lovers of good music and the heads of musical organizations should note the fact that a prize of $1,000 for the best work done by any choral society, and $600 to the best male glee and madrigal club, not exceeding 60 members, are among the trophies to be competed for and open to all comers at this Seattle A. Y. P. exposition musical tournament.

"Alongside the Canadian building proper is an unique structure belonging to the Grand Trunk railway, in which the entire system including the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad is being exploited with a good deal of ingenuity. The British flag floats proudly in the breeze."

International Council of Women.

Montreal, June 11—The first delegates to the international congress of women are in the city. So far those arriving have been from distant parts. Ladies who are now in town include Miss Amelia Halson, honorary president of the local council of women, and Miss Amy Schnell, members of the town council, both from Bergen, Norway; Miss Opp De Vires, Norway; Mrs. C. Richardson, Mrs. F. Richardson, England, Mrs. Seaman, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bage, Miss Shaw, Mrs.Cough, Australia; Mrs. Dobson, Mrs. Stourton, Tasmania. The council will meet in Royal Victoria college Saturday morning. Lady Aberdeen will lecture in Stanley hall on Saturday evening.

Religious Society Asks for Aid.

New York, N.Y., June 12.—An appeal for support by American Catholics of the Society for the Preservation of the Faith among Indian Children, has been sent out by three of the leading prelates of the church in this country and an effort is to be made to enroll 800,000 persons as members of the society each year, in order to carry on its work among Indian children. The prelates who have signed the request for aid are Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Patrick, J. Regan (of Philadelphia) and Archbishop Farley, of this city.

STRANGE ACTIONS OF GRENFELL MAN

Found on the Prairie After Wandering Several Days—Temporary Insanity Suspected.

Grenfell, Sask., June 10.—Anxiety excited by the disappearance of James Thompson was relieved by his being found on the prairie much exhausted, having apparantly been wandering for several days. Mr. Thompson was missing since Sunday, when he engaged a rig to visit a farmer seven miles out. Instead he turned up at Indian agent Thornyon's, with the remark that he came for a bath in Crooked Lake. He put up his horse, walked to the lake and was not seen again until today. Thornyon getting uneasy at his absence caused a search to be made that night and kept it up until he was found. Temporary mental abberation is apparantly the cause of his strange actions.

Grenfell, Sask., June 10.—Further particulars have been received regarding Thompson of the Grenfell Investment Company, who was found near Crooked Lake in a semi-conscious condition. A bag containing his valuables was discovered in the bush near-by and it is thought Thompson was endeavoring to commit suicide. Nothing unusual was noticed in the bank, but an expert from Winnipeg is in charge and will investigate tomorrow.

HAS KAISER BEEN CHECKMATED

Reported British-Russian Treaty Regarding Persia.

A cable despatch from London to the New York Sun says:

A political sensation of the first magnitude was created throughout Europe by the publication in the semi-official Vossische Zeitung of Berlin of the circumstantial announcement that Great Britain and Russia have assumed joint suzerainty over Persia. The terms of the treaty which the paper declares has been adopted are such as completely to deprive the Shah's kingdom of its independence and to reduce the country almost to the vassalage of Egypt.

The Vossische Zeitung gives the terms of the treaty, which, it says, has been signed not only by Great Britain and Russia but by Persia, as follows:

First—The Shah is to restore the constitution without alteration, and proclaim a general amnesty.

Controlled by Britain and Russia.

Second—All the financial affairs of Persia shall be controlled by Great Britain and Russia.

Third—All Ministerial nominations shall be subject to the approval of Great Britain and Russia.

Fourth—No new concession shall be granted without the knowledge of Great Britain and Russia.

Fifth—Persia shall contract no loan without the consent of Great Britain and Russia.

Sixth—Great Britain and Russia undertake to protect the Shah from all acts of violence on the part of the Persian people.

Seventh—They guarantee the safety of life and property and of the throne to the Shah.

Eighth—They guarantee a large loan to Persia.

The Report Denied.

This startling announcement, considering its source and the intrinsic evidence of its official inspiration, received full credence until a few hours later, when the British Foreign Office issued a denial of its authenticity. The statement was broadly to the effect that there was no foundation for the statements of the Vossische Zeitung. But it was admitted that some weeks ago Great Britain and Russia made joint representations to the Shah respecting the advisability of a restoration of the constitution.

This denial can hardly be accepted as disproving the matter. The Persian situation has reached such a critical stage that both Great Britain and Russia decided recently that it was imperative to deal with it by radical measures. The present Shah is utterly incapable either of governing himself or of pursuing any rational policy for the restoration of law and order in his disrupted kingdom. Sharp foreign intervention alone will avert the worst horrors of internecine strife. Russia and Great Britain are in full agreement on this point, and the only question is how far they are prepared to go in the direction of assuming control of the internal affairs of the country.

A Blow at Germany.

If the Vossische Zeitung is right they intend going very far indeed. The seizure of Persia in fact would constitute the Anglo-Russian reply to Germany's high-handed action in forcing Russia into a settlement of the Balkan dispute. This aspect of the situation fully explains the coming meeting of the Kaiser and the Czar. The German press has been busy this week exploiting this meeting as a political event of momentous importance.

Banquet at Lethbridge.

Lethbridge, June 9.—Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea and Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister of public works, were entertained at the board of trade luncheon today.

Owing to the steadily increasing cost of fine Ceylon Teas such as are sold to the public under the brand

"SALADA"

It has been found necessary to advance the prices of these teas to the grocer. Consequently the consumers will have to pay a correspondingly increased price, but undoubtedly they will be willing to do this in order to get the finest tea the world produces.

FARMIN

'Farming in Canada.' Its Prog Prospects, as Seen by the Scott cultural Commission of 1908," is of a report of the Scottish Commis visited Edmonton a year ago in t of a tour through Canada, inve the agricultural resources. It a valuable addition to the literat able to the prospective emigr Scotland to this country. Deal does in comprehensive and aut style with Canada's greatest in the industry which outvalues industries of the country combi being prepared by men who are in that industry yet residents of grant's own country, its find bound to exert a strong influen members of the Commission th impressed those who met them w were in Canada, with the fact t regarded their trip through the and the opportunities which we at their disposal of seeing all Canadian agriculture, not at a light of a pleasure jaunt, but as a opportunity to observe at first present condition and future poss a country which is attracting th amount of attention from home the old land especially. During weeks of their sojourn in this everything was done by the Department of Agriculture, und care they were, to give to the Co ers the maximum amount of inf visual and statistical, as to the agriculture in every province Dominion. Their time was not the cities to any greater extent unavoidable, but among the far scope, size and contents of the is tribute enough to the painst exercised by the Commissioners as to the energy and foresight department. Comprising 200 printed matter, profusely illustr photographs of farming scenes, t embodies as comprehensive a Canadian agriculture and all tha to it as has ever been prepare mencing with an introduction the acknowledgements of the me extended to all branches of the ment of Agriculture and to the various provincial department councils and boards of trade whic in their entertainment, brief m made of Canada from a geograph point. The vastness of the co importance of its agricultural and the diversity of conditions in the various parts are all dw Under the title of "Wandering Commission," an account of their is given in outline and one rea these men had a better chance to gauge Canada than has the citizen of the country. Follo comes a chapter on the system settlement and obtaining in the va vinces and a summary of the under which homestead entry made is also given. The varied of the Dominion and Provincial ments of Agriculture are briefly and some idea is given of how what, the appropriateness for of these Departments are Under the title "Agriculture, and Research," an account is giv Agricultural Colleges and their and work as well as of the wor cultural education done by rur consolidated schools, Macdon tutes, and farmers' institutes, larly in the province of Ontario, and still the greatest of the pro point of agricultural develop separate chapter each is devote Stock, Wheat Farming, Dairying, Fruit Growing, and Irrigati of these industries is reviewed of the whole and then dealt with by province, and its relative i in different parts of the cou cribed. The closing chapters a to an analysis of the cost chiefly in the east, information wages paid to the various tra the impressions of this body o two agricultural experts may b be summerized in the concludin on Colonization, in which the ob report is defined as being, "not to but to direct and guide this s emigration) so that that w Mother Country must lose, the may gain."

Of greatest interest to Westr dians will be the conclusions by the Scottish commission subject of wheat farming. The of the party while traversing prairie provinces was as follows Manitoba at Emerson, they Winnipeg and stayed there ove proceeding thence to Portage and Brandon, at each of whi stops were made and drives country enjoyed. At Indian B gina and Moose Jaw, in sout katchewan, similar stops w and in southern Alberta the Med Lethbridge, Raymond, Magrat ton and Macleod districts we On the return trip from Briti bia the party separated into tw groups, the better to cover th One group even drove for sev through the country then in homesteading, and saw the n at his worst so far as the refin civilization were concerned. Glichen, Maple Creek, Red combe, Edmonton; Fort Saska Battleford, Warman, Prince A Sakatoon were all visited on ward trip, and the party re at Winnipeg. Thus it will b seen that a number of trained intensely interested in what t out to see, and with every mea ing their curiosity gratified, h opportunity to receive fair impr the country and much reliable tion gathered from widely sources. The value of the trip hanced by the fact that it w taken during September, th month. What their impression provinces and the opportunitie fer to settlers really was will when discussing the chapter on tion. Wheat farming as one agriculture is now under cons The commissioners note the tiety in the land comprising th inces. "There is the bald-head level and treeless; there is t prairie, rising and falling like of the sea, and there is the slough, scrub and light timb commonly known by the nam park lands. There is wet lan land; there is rich black loam sandy soil." These men did the country from the train They note the "sort of mixe practised in the older distric wheat, oats, barley and timo nate, and the more primitive

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