ER 22 1910

PSON

Women's Furs

White Thibet Muffs, a quality very e, pillow shape, d with cream satin, n beds. Regular 0. Friday, 8 a.m., 0.

atural Alaska Sa- Muffs, made from very best prime, furred skins. New e, with 4 tabs, med with tails s, down beds; best n lining. Regular 50 and $30.00. Fri- 8 a. m., $19.50.

only fine Natural tern Canada Mink ffs, very large, pil- shape, best satin gs, soft down beds, ffs that are excel- value at the regu- price, $30. Friday, m., $21.50.

g all day and up new black Belgian ffs, new rug shape, Stoles, $6.00 and

2.00 and $2.50 Net Waists $1.25

made in pretty, me have tailored collar and sleeves sden silk; silk k, ecru, navy and collection; regular $1.29.

Waists, of heavy t waist style, cas- and blue, sizes 34 day 39c.

chiefs

kerchiefs, regular

nd Boys' Defiance y morning, 25c. ripe Border Motor d shades. Friday

Bargains

inches wide, 7½- 6½-inch Double ned Satin; colors ouise, lilac, Alice seda, brown, tan 40c, 50c and 60c nise to fill phone 8 a.m., 19c. on Remnant Sale

5c

oor. BEAR SKIN, $1.48. shaggy fur. Fri-

FFE DOYLIES 5c awn linen centre, Half price Fri-

FFE DOYLIES 5c CH. annel, in newest each length in ce Friday, 8 a.m.,

Gloves

Ribbed Black uble spliced heel, ht, sizes 6 to 10; a.m., 19c. glish-made Ring- 35c. Friday, 8

ool-lined Gloves, humb; regular $1.

Overcoats

$13.50 AND $14, Black Beaver, eed Overcoats, s, carefully tail- collar, broad fect, A1 quality perfect fitting, a.m., $7.95.

Ulsters

50, FOR $3.95. Fancy Tweed y herring-bone triped patterns, le, neat military with strong dur- Friday, 8 a.m.,

d Furs

by or Stiff Hats, Regular $2 and e, worth up to

Sleigh Robes, white bearskin. a.m., $1.29. regular $25. Fri-

elts, etc.

$1.25. e, at 75c. lower, at 35c. er all year, at

, in green jar- lls, Stars, Poin- Fern, etc., at

ngs and rs CE. ll be offered at ur regular sell- Picture Gallery.

and

ear in ds of lors to n., 25c. nds in

INVESTMENT—BLOOR STREET

New solid pressed brick store, with 6-roomed dwelling, hot water heating; leased to pay 10 per cent.

H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
38 King St. E., Opp. King Edward Hotel

Senate Reading Room
Jan11—17933
SENATE P O

The Toronto World

OFFICES FOR RENT

$15 per month, Dineen Building, near Yonge on Temperance, 15x23, steam heated, electric light, elevator.

H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
38 King St. E., Opp. King Edward Hotel

PROBS: Southerly winds; mild, with occasional falls of snow or rain.

FOURTEEN PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING DECEMBER 23 1910—FOURTEEN PAGES

30TH YEAR.

HEAT-EXPANDED COLD AIR BLEW BUILDING TO RUIN 22 CHICAGO FIREMEN DIE

Chief Horan and Assistant Among Dead — Terrible Tragedy Occurred at Stock Yards Plant of the Morris Packing Co.

3 OTHER LIVES LOST 15 FIREMEN INJURED

AT CHICAGO—Fire broke out at 4 a.m. in stock yards plant of Morris Packing Company; twenty-five fire fighters were crushed under large iron canopy when wall fell; loss $1,000,000.

AT PHILADELPHIA—Fire broke out at 10 p.m. Wednesday in five-storey leather goods factory; thirteen firemen and one policeman killed under falling walls; loss $25,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Fire Chief Jas. Horan, Assist. Chief W. J. Burroughs, and 22 firemen were killed under falling walls in a million dollar fire at the stockyards' plant of Morris & Company, early to-day.

The bodies of nineteen, including that of Chief Horan, had been taken from the ruins at a late hour to-night. The list of dead includes the chief, the assistant chief, two captains, five lieutenants, thirteen city firemen, two private firemen and a railroad employe.

Fifteen firemen are seriously injured, including two captains, who may die.

The fire broke out afresh at 8 o'clock to-night, after it had taxed the strength of the fire department for sixteen hours. Acting Chief Seyfurlich sent a general call to outlying stations for fresh men. These, aided by police reserves, continue the fight on the fire and the search for bodies of the dead.

Cause of Tragedy.

Insurance men said that the killing of the chief and his men was not due to an ammonia tank explosion, as first supposed, but to the expansion of cold air in the beef warehouse due to the heat from the fire. This, it is said, forced the four-storey wall to give way and collapse. The force behind the wall was as strong as if an explosion had occurred.

Apparently maddened by the death of their chief, who was popular in the department, firemen threw themselves recklessly into the work of clearing away the fallen walls. More than fifty men dropped from exhaustion, and were carried back from the intense heat of the burning warehouse.

Despite the work of many crews, the fire continued to burn stubbornly all day and night. Thousands of people thronged into the stockyards and the police kept spectators back from the danger line with great difficulty.

Pitiful Scenes.

Since the days of the Iroquois Theatre tragedy, which, like the disaster of to-day, and an Xmas time horror have such pathetic scenes attended a fire in Chicago.

The bodies of the victims were taken to undertakers rooms near the fire. Women and children, white faced and frantic, crowded into the place. The bodies were so badly mutilated in most cases that the police would not permit relatives to view them. In several instances women struggled with policemen in attempts to see their dead.

Mayor Busse called a special meeting of the city council, which convened late in the afternoon. A committee of 15 aldermen was selected to take charge of relief work for the families of the dead and to make funeral arrangements. At the same time a meeting was held at the Chicago club, at which wealthy business men started a relief fund. Theatre managers also prepared to hold benefit performances.

When Fire Broke Out.

The fire was first discovered at about 4 a.m. by a watchman in the hide department of the Morris & Co. packing house at 43rd and Loomis-streets. An ammonia pipe, burstring, started spontaneous combustion that spread so quickly the watchman barely had turned in the fire alarm before the flames began bursting from the building.

The shelter of a wooden canopy at the east entrance of the building, which later became the destroyer of the score of lives, was sought by firemen, led by Horan, Burroughs and Fitzgerald.

On top of the canopy another group of firemen still played streams of water into the second storey of the warehouse. Suddenly Lieut. Joseph MacKay, leader of the band there, felt the wall going and shouted a warning to those beneath. He jumped with his crew and escaped death, but the men below the canopy were walled by by the collapsing bricks.

"Immediately after I jumped," says Mackay, "I heard the groans of the men who had been beneath me, and I knew they must have been caught. Altho nearly all of my men and myself were more or less hurt, it flashed upon us that Horan was among those trapped and we made every effort to save them.

"These firemen, witnesses of the fate of their chief, deserted for a brief time other parts of the blazing structure, and sought with their hands to drag apart the glowing bricks and debris which covered the bodies of their chief and his companions. The body was recovered at 9.30 a.m.

Raged Until 1 p.m.

The fire spread to surrounding buildings and even as late as 10.15 a.m., Seyferlich acknowledged that the whole stock yard district was in danger. "We've got no water here, and we can do nothing effectively," he said, "but we've got to stick out there and head of fthat fire if it takes every man in the department.'

At 1.30 o'clock an explosion occurred on the top floor of the warehouse No. 6, and the roof was blown into the air. Flames shot skyward, and half a dozen companies of firemen who had stationed themselves on the further end of the roof, narrowly escaped being struck by flying debris.

At one o'clock the fire was under control.

THE LATE CHIEF HORAN.

AVIATOR GRACE MISSING FEARED HE HAS PERISHED

Last Seen Flying Over Goodwin Sands About 3 o'Clock Thursday Afternoon

DOVER, Eng., Dec. 22.—The greatest anxiety is felt here concerning the fate of Cecil Grace, a member of the Royal Aero Club, who, in an attempt to win the Baron de Forest prize of $20,000, flew over the English Channel from Dover this morning, reached the Belgian frontier, only to be turned back by adverse winds, landed near Calais on the return trip, started from there on the homeward flight across the channel, and has since not been heard from.

The report that Grace had landed near Deal is incorrect, and enquiries along both coasts have proved fruitless. Up to midnight Grace was still missing.

Capt. Bouchier of a cross-channel mail packet says that Grace boarded his boat at Calais to seek advice about recrossing the channel. Bouchier advised him to start 20 minutes after the steamer and to follow in its wake. To Bouchier's surprise, Grace started 10 minutes before the packet and flew in a northeast direction. The captain feared that the aviator must have gone in the direction of the North Sea.

The Ostend packet did not see Grace, and the last report was that he was seen flying over Goodwin Sands about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

HAMAR GREENWOOD

It is Stated That He is About to Receive a Post in the Government.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 22.—It is stated in Sunderland that Hamar Greenwood is about to receive a post in the government. His re-election in Sunderland will be opposed, probably by Samuel Storey, the ex-Radical, who won a great tariff reform victory in Sunderland in January.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.

Michael Yavoitch, 126 Terauley-street, was arrested last night upon a warrant charging him with perjury. Yavoitch was tried in police court a week ago for keeping a common gaming house, but was acquitted when he swore that he had not taken any rake-off from the game. It is in this connection that the perjury charge is laid.

LOANED HIS NAME AND LOST A CHEQUE

Just Why He Did These Things, "Mysterious" Mr. Tate Is Hardly Certain — Entertaining Evidence Was Given at the Woodstock "Graft" Enquiry.

WOODSTOCK, Dec. 22.—(Special.)—Tate; "The Mysterious Mr. Tate"; Robert Tate; "the ghost," also T-A-I-T-E, is no "shadowy myth," as Counsel E. F. B. Johnston believed him to be three days back. He appeared in the flesh in Woodstock, and spent perhaps the most miserable two hours of his life on the witness stand this afternoon in an attempt to answer questions without reflecting upon his honor, and that of M. T. Buchanan, in connection with his sale of the Northern gravel road to Oxford County. Tate wriggled in the witness box to avoid making the admissions that Mr. Johnston, to secure, had twice to threaten him with something that sounded like arrest. Judge Snider, too, reprimanded him sharply with the same suggestion.

He was forced to admit that it appeared to him that Buchanan had originated a plan for him (Tate) to buy the road for $200 and resell it to the county roads committee, of which Buchanan was chairman, for $2000, and this, without knowing any more about toll roads in Oxford County than about a mine in California. And he did this, he swore, without getting a dollar out of the deal himself. He could not be made to admit, however, that Buchanan had got the money, but he did say that after he had cashed the cheque Buchanan was with him and that, while Buchanan was with him, on the street, the money was taken from him by someone.

Was Advised to Come.

All of which, and other things, too, Buchanan tried to make him repudiate after Counsel Johnston had finished his examination, with a satisfied "I thought so." And, under the thunderings of the "county boss," Tate did contradict some things, but with Judge Snider sharply noting points of discrepancy now and then, he finally blew up completely.

Up until last night Mr. Johnston had grave doubts about the existence of Tate. But last night a particular friend of the counsel tipped him off by telegram that J. A. Yeomans, 171 Close-avenue, Parkdale, knew Tate well. Almost simultaneously the Noble Agency detectives came in with a record of Buchanan's famous telephone message, when he summoned Tate to Woodstock from Ingersoll, by merely "asking for Mr. Tate, Toronto, and waiting till he got him." That phone message was to the Yeomans' house in Parkdale. Accordingly Mr. Johnston subpoenaed Mr. and Mrs. Yeomans, and the husband, according to his own statement to-day, advised Tate that it behooved his honor to present himself at the investigation.

It must be said, tho, that Mr. Johnston was quite surprised to meet Tate to-day.

Enquiry at Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Yeomans on the witness stand, told him that Tate had come up on the same train with them. Mr. Yeomans said Tate and he had refrained from discussing the case because they thought it was best not to.

Mr. Johnston then summoned Tate. Twice did the constable bawl "Mr. Tate," but no Tate appeared. Imme-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4.

WAS STRANGLED IN ROOM OF HOTEL

Jury Inquest on Woman Found Dead at Colborne Return Open Verdict — Henry I. Matthews Jr. Placed Under Arrest, Charged With the Murder.

COLBORNE, Ont., Dec. 22.—(Special.)—After a four-hour session, the jury empanelled by Coroner Latta to enquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of Josephine Brimacombe at the Hotel Bristol on Saturday night last, returned an open verdict of death by strangulation, at 12.30 this morning.

After the verdict had been rendered Henry I. Matthews, jr., was arrested by High Constable Richard Jarvis on the formal charge of murder of Josephine Brimacombe on Saturday, Dec. 17, preferred by W. K. Kerr, K.C., county crown attorney.

Matthews comes from one of the best known families in this section of the province. His father is a well-known navigator, and is master of the "Maize." His uncle, Henry I. Matthews, sr., was at one time connected with the Canners' Association, and he himself holds first mate's papers.

Matthews was mate on the steamer Argyle two years ago. His home was in Lakeport.

Matthews took his arrest at first quietly, but, after the crown attorney read the warrant, he broke in with the words, pointing his finger at the document:

"Do you mean by that that I am accused of killing the woman?"

There was suppressed excitement in the theatre where the inquest was held, as the crown attorney answered "Yes, and the hearing will be adjourned until a week from to-day, to be held in the council chamber in the Town of Cobourg."

W. J. Payne, K.C., is acting for Matthews, who was taken to Cobourg Jail on the 3.15 train.

The medical evidence conclusively showed that death came by strangulation, probably after an attempted assault, as the clothes of the victim were torn and out of place. Matthews' evidence was contradictory to that of other witnesses. The empiaze in the room above were first and before he was seen coming down the stairs, and, if they occurred at the time indicated in the evidence, should have been noticed by him. He himself told a straight story in the box, and did not waver under cross-examination.

Was Very Deaf.

G. M. Teasdale, proprietor of the Hotel Bristol, gave evidence regarding the time Miss Josephine Brimacombe had been employed. She had been at the hotel a little over a year. She could hear a noise like a loud knock, but was quite unable to make herself understood or to speak. She was sober in her habits. He last saw the deceased about six o'clock on the Saturday evening. Mr. Teasdale said he laid down shortly afterwards and later paid the butcher's bill. Mrs. Teasdale was in bed all day.

"Did you hear any call or cry?" asked the crown.

"No."

"Where did the woman sleep?"

"Her room was just above ours," answered the witness.

He went into the room sometimes occupied by Davis Orrick, bartender, across the hall, about 8.30 on Sunday morning. He could give no excuse for so doing, other than it was because he

Continued on Page 8, Column 1.

A CHALLENGE.

To
Hon. Robert Jaffray,
Senator, and President of The Toronto Globe,
And
Joseph E. Atkinson, Esq.,
Manager of The Toronto Daily Star

Sirs,—Inasmuch as you have, in your papers, made personal references to myself in regard to my advocacy of the Bloor-street viaduct, and have also attacked that project, I hereby challenge either or both of you to debate the proposition with me in Massey Hall any night next week.

I will give you each 10 minutes' time to a single 10 minutes to myself, and let you arrange all the details of the debate.

Or I will debate it with both of you on similar terms in any three meetings next week in wards four, five, six or seven, the wards farthest away from the proposed improvements.

I would like John Ross Robertson, Esq., now Toronto's most distinguished and most venerable journalist, to take the chair on any one of all of these debates.

W. F. Maclean.

BRITISH OFFICERS JAILED AS SPIES

Sentenced to Four Years Imprisonment by the German Court—Come From Prominent English Families — Sentence a Surprise.

LEIPSIC, Dec. 22.—Capt. Bernard Frederick Trench, of the British Royal Marine Light Infantry, and Lieutenant Vivian H. Brandon, of the Royal Navy were to-day found guilty of espionage upon the German fortifications at Borkum, and sentenced each to four years' imprisonment in a fortress.

The British spies were arrested at Borkum on August 22 and 23, and until the opening of their trial yesterday were held in separate cells at the prison in Leipsic.

Brandon, who was first taken into custody, is a brother-in-law of Sir Wm. Bull, M.P. Trench is a grandson of Lord Ashtown and a descendant of Archbishop Trent. When arrested both admitted frankly that they had come to Germany to collect information which they intended to place at the disposal of the British Government. This admission was repeated at the trial yesterday.

Admitted the Charge.

To-day's proceedings were not made public, as they consisted chiefly of the introduction of expert military testimony. The British representative, the Consul at Hamburg, Mr. Oliver, was among those excluded. The interests of the defendants were looked after by Justizrath Von Gordon, of Berlin and Dromo of Leipsic.

When apprehended, it is alleged that the men were taking flashlight pictures of the fortifications at Borkum, and that they had secured also photographs of the defences in course of construction on the island of Wangeroog, in the North Sea, near the entrance to Jade Bay. The spies made a favorable impression by their candid avowal of the duties in which they were engaged, and it had been anticipated that in the event of their conviction they would receive light sentences.

British Justice.

Lieut. Siegfried Helm, the German army officer who was arrested charged with having made sketches of the British fortifications in Portsmouth Harbor, pleaded guilty on Nov. 14, and by the court at Portsmouth, was placed under bonds of $1250 not to repeat the offence.

On Dec. 3 the supreme court in this city sentenced two brothers named Geler to two years and six months' penal servitude, respectively, for espionage. On the same day a French officer, Captain Lux was arrested at Friedrichshafen as a suspected spy.

FOUND LONG LOST FATHER AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS

Separated While a Babe in His Mother's Arms When Banished From Russia

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 22.—(Special).—Separated from him when he was but a babe in his mother's arms, Isador Helman, 14, was reunited with his father, A. E. Helman, a prominent Jewish instructor and small merchant of Hamilton, Ont. The mother had been discouraged over efforts to locate her husband, secured a divorce, and is now the wife of Abraham Blumberg of Detroit.

Stranger than fiction is this story, which was the outcome of Russian persecution of the Jews 14 years ago, as just learned by Supt. Brown of the Miami Children's Home, at which place Isador has been staying for the last three years. Mr. and Mrs. Helman, two daughters and a baby son were banished from Russia during the persecution of the Jews, 14 years ago. In the hurry and excitement of departure the family became separated, the mother, babe and one daughter keeping together, while the father and the other daughter were lost to them.

The mother landed in New York and the father in Canada. The mother, being obliged to work for a living, placed the boy in the Jewish Orphan Home in New York and later she came to Toledo and placed the child in the Miami Children's Home. Shortly after her arrival here, she obtained a divorce and married Abraham Blumberg. Mrs. Blumberg's daughter learned that her father had relatives in Canada, and, thru Supt. Brown's efforts, finally located her father. He never remarried, and will not trouble his first wife. Helman left to-night with his son for Hamilton.

John Simmington, who died yesterday in the Aged Men's Home, aged 92, had resided here 46 years. He was a native of Ireland and for many years dealt in ship's supplies. A widow and six children survive.

ETHICS OF SPYING

The spy is a person who secretly and in disguise collects information as to the enemy's conditions or designs for the purpose of communicating such information to the opposing force. The use of spies is held to be legitimate in war; but if a spy be captured he may be lawfully punished with death. To constitute spying, secrecy and disguise are essential conditions. Therefore, however craftily an officer or soldier in uniform may have obtained information, he cannot be punished as a spy if he fall into the enemy's hands, but must be treated as a prisoner of war. A commander may legitimately avail himself of information furnished to him by traitors in the enemy's camp; but to suborn treachery is held to be of doubtful morality. It is held to be lawful to feign treachery, and to deceive the enemy by giving false information if he attempts corruption; but the overture must come from the enemy. It is dishonorable to offer oneself as a traitor and then deceive. A splendid exposition of the work of the spy in war time is that shown in Gillette's drama, "Secret Service."

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR ENDING STRIKES

New French Measure Includes an Organized Conciliation Commission.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The text of the government measures formulated for the purpose of preventing general strikes, with particular reference to the employes of public service corporations, was made public to-night. The measures constitute a comprehensive plan for ending the strike evil on the railroads and in other public services, by means of an organized conciliation commission, composed of representatives of the men and the companies. This commission will meet at regular intervals, and, when conciliation fails, compulsory arbitration is provided for, the principle being introduced that where the arbitral sentence imposes an additional charge, the corporation can indicate the method whereby the railroad or other service can secure compensation either by raising the rates or by other means.

The report accompanying the measures is a remarkable document. It quotes the declaration of the rights of man, to prove that public services have been instituted for the public good, not for the benefit of those to whom they have been confided, from which it deduces the conclusion, embodied in the bills, that the interruption of public service is a crime. At the same time it admits that public service employes, like other workers, have a right to amelioration of conditions, and in conciliation and arbitration is proposed to give them a weapon "as powerful as the strike." The companies must accede, the report declares, "because it is now conceded as a principle of jurisprudence that the state, in conceding public service monopolies, does not waive its right to interfere and compel the commissionaires to grant ameliorations in the interest of public good and the preservation of public order."

The report reviews arbitration experiments abroad, especially commending those carried on in America and Australia. It emphasizes the general evil of strikes, which it likens to the war of barbarism. It points out that the moral tendencies of the world are against violence, as manifested by the widespread growth of the movement for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and it argues that the twentieth century marks the day when arbitration is the solution of both international and social war.

The Gift Season.

The gift season of the year is with us once more, the joy time of the year when it is the custom, centuries old, to bestow gifts on friends and relatives. With many people it is a hard problem to decide on a gift that will be suitable and useful, too. Our cold Canadian winter makes the suggestion of something in furs a most pleasing one. The Dineen stock of personally selected imported and rare Canadian furs offers you a wide range to choose from. Every garment bears the Dineen stamp of quality, which is a sure guarantee that it will prove an acceptable gift. Store will be open Friday and Saturday evenings.

R. C. CATECHISM IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Seven Schools in Eastern Ontario Have the Government Grant Withheld Because of the Religious and Language Instruction Given by Them.

As a result of investigations made in the eastern counties of Ontario, the provincial grant to seven public schools will be withheld until certain abuses of the system in the way of Roman Catholic observances and the teaching of the French language are corrected. The school sections penalized are those known as No. 12, Finch, Stormont; No. 9, Caledonia, Prescott; Nos. 13 and 14, Caledonia, and 5, Plantagenet; No. 1, Cambridge; Nos. 12 and 11, Cambridge and Russell; No. 1, Cumberland, and No. 10, Clarence. In other sections where complaints were investigated, it was found that the necessary changes have already taken place.

Sir James Whitney yesterday gave out a summary of the reports made to the educational department. He also stated that the report of Dr. Merchant on the bilingual schools in Essex County would probably be ready in about a month.

The authoritative summary reads:

Inspectors' Report.

The public school inspectors in the Counties of Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott and Russell have just finished the investigation ordered by the government into those schools in eastern Ontario, wherein violations of the school law took place. Their report covers all violations of law complained of. The inspectors were instructed to visit all the schools, to enquire into the complaints made, to forbid all illegal practices, and to stop any unpaid portions of the legislative grants where the school continues to be conducted in defiance of the act and regulations. The inspectors have carried out their instructions and the following brief summary of their reports shows what has been done:

No. 16, Roxborough, Stormont—During 1910 this school was conducted according to law, except that reading of Scripture was omitted; the trustees and teacher promise to observe the law in all respects; grant recommended to be paid.

No. 12, Finch, Stormont—Found that Roman Catholic prayers and catechism were used in school hours; both French and English taught; all pupils French; trustees have been notified of illegalities and teacher told to teach more English; grant withheld pending satisfactory assurances.

Must Cease Catechism.

No. 10, Lancaster, Glengarry. School attended by both Protestants and Roman Catholics; catechism has been taught a quarter of an hour each day during school hours; teacher instructed to cease doing so; inspector thinks law is observed.

No. 9, Caledonia, Prescott. During school hours Roman Catholic prayers and catechism; grant withheld pending receipt of trustees' certificate to observe the law.

Nos. 13 and 14, Caledonia and 8, Plantagenet. Roman Catholic religious exercises contrary to law; English well taught; grant withheld.

No. 14 E., Hawkesbury. Defective teaching of English and use of Roman Catholic prayers in past years, but now there is well qualified teacher and law is obeyed.

L'Original. Complaints of insufficient English taught and religious exercises contrary to law; inspector finds English fairly well taught; Roman Catholic prayers used and school closed on holy days three or four times a year; trustees have undertaken to stop this and to observe the law.

Union 13 and 14, Plantagenet and Cambridge. This school now conducted according to law; charge that two trustees ignore the third is true.

Too Much French.

No. 1, Cambridge. Complaints here of too much instruction in French; catechism in school hours and closing of school on church holy days; inspector reports that, considering the conditions, English teaching is fair; grant withheld until law is obeyed.

Nos 12 and 11, Cambridge and Russell. Complaint here of catechism in school hours and Roman Catholic teachers always employed; this case is in the courts; inspector finds school now conforming to the law; grant withheld.

No. 1, Cumberland. Roman Catholic prayers during school hours; with a poor teacher the French instruction causes loss of time to English-speaking pupils; at present good teacher with satisfactory instruction in both languages; grant withheld pending assurances that inspector's instructions are being followed.

No. 16, Cambridge (given as No. 4 Cambridge). Complaints of catechism in school hours; of children being allowed to go home at 2.30 p.m., and of poor English instruction; present teacher is doing fairly well, tho English is still weak; no Protestant pupils attend this school; children of Form I are allowed to go home at recess.

Must Give Assurances.

No. 10, Clarence. Teacher has promised to stop teaching catechism at recess; no complaint made to the inspector since June, but grant is withheld as in other cases until satisfactory assurances are received from trustees.

Not Much Water Left.

May Robson, "In the Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," says: "I see b ythe newspapers that there is very little water left, a little over 948,000,000,000 tons, so I sez to Jack to be careful about wasting. Goodness knows what we would do without water." So Aunt Mary, at the Princess Theatre, sext week, is very careful.

UNAFRAID