

BRITAIN'S SEA ROUTE TO INDIA THREATENED

This is Meaning of Austria's Announcement That She Will Build Three Dreadnoughts—Great Britain Must Have Not Eight But Sixteen Ships.

London, April 7.—Deep concern prevails in the admiralty as the result of the determination to lay down three dreadnoughts in the Adriatic sea. The feeling in the admiralty amounts almost to acute alarm, the political equilibrium of Europe being regarded as broken up.

Germany and Austria hope either to bankrupt England, or to place this country in a desperate predicament. In the event of war the Mediterranean is vital to us. We took chances of war during the Moroccan crisis in order to safeguard our imperial sea-way and our possessions in North Africa. At present, all our first-class ships are withdrawn from the Mediterranean and the vessels we have there are relatively insignificant.

Present Plans Inadequate. In these circumstances our present plans are utterly inadequate. We must have not only eight Dreadnoughts, but perhaps twice eight. Moreover, we must have them immediately. The threat against our position lies not only in the German-Austrian commission, but in the disposition of Russia. We have strong reasons to believe that Russia has not played fair with us. We are convinced that M. Ivelsky, the Russian foreign minister has entered a deal with Germany whereby the latter has agreed to support Russia in the event of a war with us.

Turkey Alienated. The Turks have been alienated from us by our inability to give them effective support and they much prefer to cast in their lot with the Germanic race. The outlook is one of tremendous seriousness for the British empire. We undoubtedly need all the support we can get from the colonies in the great struggle between the British and the Germanic races which is developing.

Features of the Dreadnought. London, April 7.—In the naval discussion which has been raging in England for some time, and has attracted world-wide attention, the term "dreadnought" occupies a conspicuous place. The question that has been asked, what does the term signify? The answer is that it implies a class of battleships of the latest type which are considered to be the best in the world, of which Great Britain has several now afloat and will continue to build more.

Powerful Type. The Dreadnought type, of course, is fast and away makes a powerful main-of-war that has ever sailed the seas. She is the biggest and the heaviest and the fastest and the hardest-hitting vessel that any navy up to now has seen. And more than that, the Dreadnought has been so built as to be practically unsinkable by torpedoes or torpedos, while at the same time her tremendous battery of ten 12-inch guns—eight common, each forty-five feet long—makes her absolutely irresistible in battle against all comers; a match for any two—probably any three of the biggest battleships in foreign navies now in commission.

discharge from the Dreadnought's three tons of "metal"—burning shells, each shell being from three to four feet long, and weighing singly 7.12 cwt. With each shot also, bang goes \$20, the cost of the cartridge and its projectile. Twelve thousand yards will be the Dreadnought's chosen range for engaging six miles out as far as clear vision is possible about the horizon.

Mark X is the official style for the Dreadnought class of 12-inch gun. It is the most powerful piece of ordnance in the world. It weighs upwards of fifty-eight tons, about the weight of a large "tank" railway engine. Its muzzle velocity—the speed at which the shot flashes forth from the gun—is 2,500 feet (262.3 yards, or well over half a mile) in a second. The force with which the shot starts off is enough to send it through a solid slab of wrought iron set close up in front of the muzzle of the gun four and a quarter feet thick. When fired with full charges, each gun develops a force able to lift the Dreadnought herself, bodily, nearly a yard up, exerting a force equivalent to 4,700 "foot tons," in gunnery language. The entire broadside of eight 12-inch guns fired simultaneously, at the recent gun trial off the Isle of Wight, developed a force sufficient to heave the huge vessel twenty-one feet up—nearly out of the water, in fact.

Tremendous Range. As an instance of the tremendous range of the Dreadnought's guns, they could easily drop shells on the deck of a Channel packet in the act of leaving Calcutta harbor. Imagine one of them mounted on the Royal Exchange, and the threat with full charges in any direction. Its shells would burst over Slough in one direction, and over Gravesend in the other. Herford, St. Albans, Chertsey, Sevenoaks, would all be within range. Twenty-five miles is the extreme estimated range of a shot fired with a full service charge, and the trajectory of the projectile would, at its culminating point, be a long, thin, and very narrow, by nine miles, three times the height of Mount Blanc.

They are "wire guns," as the term goes, constructed in each case by winding coil on coil of steel ribbon or "tape" (a quarter of an inch wide and .46 of an inch thick) round and round on an inner tube, the barrel of the piece; just as the string is wound round the handle of a cricket bat. The outer covering is covered by outer "jackets," or tubes of steel. Upwards of 228,800 yards of wire—a length of 128 miles—is used in each of the Dreadnought's 12-inch guns, and it takes from three to four weeks to wind on the wire. The rifling of the barrel comprises grooves, varying in depth from .68 of an inch at the muzzle to .14 at the breech. Each of the Dreadnought's guns separately employs in its manufacture from first to last upwards of 500 men in various capacities, and costs as turned ready to send on board, but without appearance, between £10,000 and £11,000.

DISAPPEARS IN CALGARY. Englishman Was Last Seen at Police Station Last Summer. Calgary, April 7.—The mysterious disappearance of an Englishman named Clement Goodman, who was last seen and heard of in Calgary, is causing much alarm in the immigration department, and the details of his sudden disappearance add much mystery to the case.

Clement Goodman, who was thirty-seven years of age, was last seen by the Calgary police last summer, when he was taken to the station, and followed from Liverpool by the R. M. S. Virginian, arriving on Monday, April 9, at Halifax, and was taken to the C.P.R. and was in the railway wreck at Pardi, near Chapeau, on April 10, but beyond a severe shaking up was not hurt.

On May 17, 1907, he writes from the Alberta hotel, Calgary. One month later he writes from Macleod, care E. Cummins. He mentioned in letter of having met this gentleman and his wife and made friends with them on the trip across the water. On January, 1908, he writes from Macleod stating that he is suffering from ulceration of the ear. The doctor says he must not neglect it or some would cause brain trouble. One month later he writes that he has been attending hospital four weeks, and his ear was better. On May 23 Clement, left Macleod for Calgary, and this was the last time Mr. Cummins saw or heard of him. All letters were addressed to Macleod, but were later returned to the dead letter office. A draft for \$50.00, sent to a local bank, was drawn by someone who signed their name as Goodman. About this time a young man was taken charge of by the city police who was suffering from loss of memory. There was nothing on him to identify him except his linen, marked C. Goodman. The following day two young men took charge of him, and since that day nothing has been seen or heard of the unfortunate man. Enquiries have been made by the police, the immigration department and Mr. Cummins, but nothing has been heard of him. How or where Goodman has disappeared is a dark mystery, and if anyone can throw any light on the case, Immigration Officer Winn would be glad to get in communication with him. Mr. Goodman's passport is in the country are greatly distracted to know what could have become of him.

PATTEN CLEANED UP FIVE MILLIONS

Napoleon of Wheat Pit Precipitates Wildest Session in History of Chicago Exchange.

Chicago, April 7.—If James A. Patten was what king before, he is emperor now and today was his coronation. Not only has he proved himself the wheat dictator of America, but he has clamped down the title of master speculator of the age. Late yesterday, after one of the wildest sessions ever known on the Chicago board of trade, Emperor Patten and his privy council counted \$5,000,000 in profits on their deal in May wheat. Not only did the price advance to \$1.25 3/4 a bushel, but the market displayed at every turn its absolute submission to the Napoleon of the pit. The rank and file went wild. In this big and small devoured every bushel of the red grain thrown into the pit. The price would have rushed beyond the \$1.25 mark like a limited train passing a wayside station if the ruler had allowed it.

To keep the price from going to \$1.30 or more was part of the game. From Mr. Patten's viewpoint, it must be kept a little under the figure for cash wheat, else the cereal would come rolling into the Chicago market in a tide that he himself might not be able to stem. Fortunate traders in Chicago who have shared in the Patten victories are George W. Patten, his brother, Charles Lewis, of Minneapolis, William G. Ruthers, of Montreal, Canada's biggest grain exporter; and F. W. Thompson, of the Ogilvie Milling company.

The Action of the Market. Chicago, April 7.—Patten's prediction that May wheat would sell at \$1.25 has been made good, and more. It reached the \$1.25 3/4 level on today's sensational market. The July sold at \$1.12, and this future is expected to exceed these figures by fully 5c during its life. The word "sensational" will hardly convey to the trader the action of the market in its broadest sense. It was "herce," "mad." When it is stated that opening transactions overshadowed the resting spots of Monday from 1:28 to 3:14, at least a faint idea of the nervousness may be gained. Those who were on the curb Tuesday, and who were enabled to see the drift of affairs, led in the buying early today. The market of the old world were higher Tuesday and they followed these advances with additional gains today. Liverpool closing 2:38 and 2:24 better, as a reflection of the unfavorable crop news from America, coupled with the covering of the "shorts" there. The large army of "shorts" in May and July wheat bought widely during the morning and had not Patten brokers supplied their wants, the advances would never have been checked, at \$1.25 3/4 and \$1.12

respectively for those futures. The Northwestern markets, the big markets of the southwest, the seaboard in far-off California and Canada, as well as the markets of the old world, were all on the buying side. The selling was led by those having profits. There were short lines of July wheat put out early but they were covered later in the session. Wheat in large quantities was bought on the government April report. The figures showed the condition of wheat April 1st at \$2.9, compared with \$5.3 last December, and \$1.3 April 1, 1908.

Smaller Crop Than Last Year. The report indicates that a crop of 425,000,000 bushels, not including the reduced acreage by winter killing and other causes, as wheat is being plowed up every day. A year ago, a crop of 440,000,000 was indicated and a total of 430,000,000 was harvested. The demand for cash wheat was still urgent with sales of several round lots to go abroad, mainly Manitoba, and there were further takings of round lots of the new crop for late summer and early fall shipments. Receipts in the northwest show a tendency to decrease and it is expected they will be light from now on. The oats opening was strong, but weakness developed on selling by commission houses and the decline was assisted by stop-loss orders. There was some recovery from the low prices and the close was 1-16 higher Monday. The market is still affected by the disposition of the bears to sell the new crop futures.

Quebec, April 7.—One hundred and fifty printers, the employees of three firms, went out on strike today. They are earning from 22 to 23 cents an hour and demand an increase of 2 1/2 cents.

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4 YEAR OLD BOY COULDN'T STAND! Limbs Weakened by La Grippe Made Strong by Zam-Buk. Mrs. T. Branton, of 5 Woodworth Ave., St. Thomas, Ont., says: "I had had some experience as to the efficacy of Zam-Buk in healing sores, cuts, etc., and had heard good reports from friends who also tried 'his' balm, so when a year ago my little son, four years of age, was hit with the cold as the result of a severe attack of influenza, I began rubbing in the Zam-Buk. His legs were so weak he would tremble and shake and was unable to stand for any length of time. Frequent applications of this ointment well rubbed and pressed to scratch him daily, and in a very short time the shaking and trembling in his limbs had been banished and he soon got strong and able to run about, thanks to Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk is a splendid ointment for rheumatism, sprains, etc., and is without equal as a healing balm."

NOW BEFORE HARVEST Get a Catalogue and Study the Famous Deering Harvesting Machines. YOU cannot afford to go into the harvest unprepared. You make a goodly investment of labor and perhaps considerable cash, to produce your crop. You must not permit any part of it to go to waste. You want to avoid delays. You want to get along with the least possible trouble. You want harvesting machines that will do the best work for you. It is the part of wisdom for you to provide yourself in due time with machines that are known to be the best.

Mothers Who Are Particular about the health and wellbeing of their children should exercise great care in their choice of a soap. Nothing can cause more harm or discomfort than an impure, harsh or badly made soap. Baby's Own Soap is so pure and of so fine a quality that many medical men strongly recommend its use for young children and babies, because it cannot harm the most delicate and sensitive skin. "Baby's Own" leaves the skin fresh and fragrant, soft and smooth. Refuse substitutes. Baby's Own Soap. Best for Baby—best for You. ALBERT SOAPS, LTD., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

Look for This Box STEELE BRIGGS' SEEDS. RELIABLE merchants everywhere display this box and sell STEELE BRIGGS' seeds. Look for them—accept no substitutes. STEELE BRIGGS' seeds are the best seeds grown—no matter what kind of seeds you need the name stands for the HIGHEST QUALITY. And quality is the only safe guide in a matter of such great importance. Have you had disappointment with your seeds in the past? Have you carefully planned and cared for your garden, only to have it prove a failure? Buy STEELE BRIGGS' seeds and get complete satisfaction. Behind every packet is the strongest seed reputation in Canada. Thousands of successful growers everywhere use STEELE BRIGGS' seeds year after year because they can be sure of what they are buying. It pays to be sure when you are buying seeds—it PAYS to be guided by REPUTATION. Look for this box at your local store and insist upon having the seeds that are safe. If your local dealer cannot supply you, send your order to us direct. "Canada's Greatest Seed House" Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited TORONTO HAMILTON WINNIPEG

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HAULT Commission Completion Hon. J. A. Calderon With the Al tract Alder "NO GRAFT IN ANY SE THE WORD Readers Were Not Union Men in Evidence

Findings of Commission... tics... Wetmore... lands Fully Vind... wan Government... Show That Alexan... Equal to Any in... United States and... Expensive—Hault... By Report of Roy... Not a Single Cha... Made in the Leg... the Public Platform

Refined, April 8.—Ch... more able Justice New... preme court, who const... commission of enquiry... book contract made by... wan government with... decisional company... the charges of graft ma... Hault, leader of the... against a leader of in... sioner of education, i... the awarding of the co... ed their report to the... error today. It is a... document but can be... other way than as a co... tion of Hon. Mr. Cald... charges, not only of... exercise of due care i... of the contract. In r... twenty-one admitted... there graft somewhere... and if so, was it all... personal conduct of... sioner of education?"... they declare there was... sense of the word in the

The Findings... (1)—That the American... party has no financial... in the reader contr... (2)—That the Morang... ceived no financial... the American Book... financed in no way by... fastly agents for the... in Canada. (3)—That the readers... Saskatchewan govern... printed by non-union m... shop, but by union m... (4)—That the Morang... not directly or indirec... pain literature to the... better, or any pe... behalf, nor did they in... in defraying the cost... reate, nor did they fi... financial or other ass... Liberal party or any m... in Saskatchewan. (5)—That the members... fee appointed to review... readers were not paid... ment, but by the Mora... (6)—That the contract... the payment of the fe... rang company or book... the government. Such... by the company on... ment consigned to Reg... (7)—That the Morang... not furnish with thi... most of the initial co... They gave the initial... as not less than \$18... their cost did not div... books as a large part... could only be charged... books as a set. Three... W. J. Gage Co. and the... pany, either gave their... in this way or did not... Mr. Saul wrote that M... expense was more than... stated. (8)—That the Morang... plied with all the con... in the calling for tend... in the following partic... original memorandum of... the date fixed for pu... with samples of books... 1st, 1907. This date w... altered by the commis... and notice thereo... different tenders and... company's tender, with... was put in within thi... As to requirement No... of the illustrations for... 4 were not produced... being then in complet... requirement No. 7, the... fourth readers were in... form and illustrations... duced. They calculated... deficient for these two... were prepared to increa... As to requirement No... not indicate the terms... upon which they would... in and replace the book... of pupils and books... that they stated they... to meet the wish of t... in connection with the... (9)—That the commis... cation of Alberta and... when they met at Edm... 2, 1907, and decided to... Morang Company to r... revision of their reader... report of the committe... could not come to a... They had, in addition... report of the deputy... of education for the