

CHAMBERLAIN'S MEETING; OPENING GUN OF CAMPAIGN

Mother Country and Colonies
Must Come Together.

Commercial Union and Reciprocal
Preference the Links.

He Declares His Plan Will Add
Nothing to Cost of Living—
His Proposals.

Glasgow, Oct. 6.—Whatever may be the opinion held regarding the great question which Mr. Chamberlain has raised or the probable issue of the campaign, it is generally admitted that he has opened it in a masterly manner. For nearly two hours tonight he had a vast and enthusiastic audience assembled. As though inspired by the knowledge that the practical collapse and break-up of the Unionist party left him in sole possession of the field, he spoke with more than his customary energy and persuasiveness. It was an inspiring scene within St. Andrew's Hall, where he delivered his speech. Every corner of the auditorium was packed with a crowd cheering, singing and waving handkerchiefs as Mr. Chamberlain went to the platform. A distinguished company of peers and members of the House of Commons were present. He was greeted at the close with a great demon-

Tons of Locusts Killed.

Manila, Oct. 7.—The recent campaign in the Philippines for the extermination of locusts has resulted in the killing of 3,544 tons of these pests.

The legislative council of the Moro Province in Mindanao has passed a law against slavery. The law prohibits slave-hunting, and provides that any vessels employed in that trade shall be confiscated.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS.

He proposed to put a low duty, not exceeding 2 shillings (45 cents) a quarter on foreign corn, but none on corn from the British possessions. He proposed no tax on maize, partly because it formed the food of some of the very poorest among the population, and lastly, because it was raw material as feeding stuff. He proposed a corresponding tax on flour, and he would give special preference to the miller, with the object of re-establishing one of our ancient industries and of preventing a rush from the country to the town, and also of placing the offal and feeding stuffs more cheaply within the possession of the farmer. A small tax of about 5 per cent on foreign meat and dairy products would be imposed, excluding bacon, which he proposed to give a substantial preference to the colonies on condition that they should give a similar preference to the colonies on wines and fruits. Against these increases he proposed some great remissions. He proposed to take off three-quarters of the duty on tea, half the duty on sugar, with corresponding reductions upon cocoa and coffee.

The net result of these impositions and remissions would be that the town artisan's food would, according to the most elaborate calculation, cost him twopenny halfpenny (five cents) less per week than it did at present, while that of the agricultural laborer would cost him twopenny (four cents) less, but if, as he believed, a great part of the tax on food would be paid by the foreigner, there would be a reduction in the cost of food both for the artisan and the agricultural laborer. The loss to the exchequer, he estimated at £2,500,000. A moderate duty of 10 per cent on manufactured goods would give to the exchequer £2,000,000 a year, and he would make use of that for remission of taxes.

Mr. Chamberlain, after a few preliminary remarks, said: "I do not think it right to raise any excessive party issues, but after what has occurred since the meeting at Sheffield, a word of two might be given to say that though I am no longer a leader, I am still a loyal servant of the party, whose union and strength is essential to the welfare of the empire, and for which I have been found a leader whom every member may be proud to follow."

The speaker paid the highest tribute to Mr. Balfour, and continued: "It seems as though in this country there have always been men who did not know the meaning of loyalty and friendship. To them I say that nothing they may do will have the slightest influence to affect in the least the confidence existing between the Premier and myself. I have invited discussion upon a question pending within my private mind, and I have seen the desire for a free trade and the realization of the great ideal of an empire such as the world has never seen."

The late Colonial Secretary alluded to the recent collapse of the Chamberlain scheme, and continued: "I do not say that I am an advocate of the British Empire, but I do say I see signs of decay, cracks and crevices showing that the foundations are not so broad as they once were. I am I wrong to warn you? Is it not strange that the Conservative Government for its who indicted the Government for its unpopularity in the South African war should now denounce me? I am I wrong to warn you? Is it not strange that the Conservative Government for its who indicted the Government for its unpopularity in the South African war should now denounce me? I am I wrong to warn you? Is it not strange that the Conservative Government for its who indicted the Government for its unpopularity in the South African war should now denounce me?"

A CONTRAST. Mr. Chamberlain contrasted the moderate increase of 7½ per cent in the export trade of Great Britain and the increase of 30 per cent in her population since 1872, with the enormous increase of trade in the United States and Germany, and he asked how the country could expect to support its growing population with its trade practically stagnant for 30 years. He proceeded: "On the other hand, the protected countries which I myself once believed were going rapidly to wreck and ruin, have progressed in a better proportion than our own, and instead of our remaining the workshop of the world, we are sending less and less of our manufactures abroad, whilst the protected countries are sending more and more of their manufactures here. This our manufactured exports from £116,000,000 in 1872 have gradually declined to £73,500,000 in 1902 to the detriment of Europe and the United States. In the same period our exports to non-manufacturing countries like Egypt, China and South America have practically remained unchanged. This loss of trade to the protected

HAS A LOT TO LEARN

Uncle Sam Can Pick Up Some Good Points From John Bull.

New York, Oct. 7.—Congressman Burton, chairman of the house committee on rivers and harbors, has returned from Europe after a four months' trip to investigate the methods of improving European waterways. "The United States has a lot to learn in the matter of waterway improvement from Europe," said Dr. Burton. "The aggregate expenditures at London and Liverpool alone exceed the total sum expended in this country by many thousands. Liverpool alone has \$130,000,000 worth of improvements, while at London the expenditure cannot be estimated. It is much more. France is way ahead of all countries in international improvements, while Great Britain has the best harbors for its commerce. It is just beginning to turn her attention to waterway improvements, and contemplates the construction of a canal from the English sea, a distance of about 1,000 miles."

PRESS OPINION OF LYTTELTON

Classed As Only a Fourth-
Rate Politician.

SIR MICHAEL HERBERT BURIED

A Memorial Service—Sulicide of a
Count—A Royal Marriage—
News by Cable.

London, Oct. 7.—The Manchester Courier, speaking of Hon. Alfred Lyttelton's appointment to the colonial secretaryship, says: "Pitt sent Wolfe to conquer Canada, and we doubt not, from his ancestry, his experience in South Africa, his undoubted ability in other departments, and the splendid example of his conduct, that Lyttelton, like Wolfe, will rise to the occasion."

The Liverpool Daily Post says: "That a man who has never held public office before, and whose only known qualifications are his connection with the composition of the commission for the family by marriage, should receive the office just left vacant by our foremost statesman is a notable instance of the command much confidence either at home or in kindred states beyond the seas."

The Liverpool Mercury says: "The colonies have now become accustomed to being dealt with by a leading minister, and they will hardly be reconciled to the notion of being represented by an amiable but fourth-rate politician."

Alfred Emmott, Liberal M. P., addressing his constituents at Oldham, said: "Canadian workers had told us they did not wish us to buy from the colonies, if it was against the interests of Great Britain. The western farmers in Canada were not so much interested in their interest to be. The manufacturers of Canada would not give up the protection they had, and there would not be a sufficient increase in the trade to be got from the colonies to pay for the sacrifices we should have to make. The only way to arrive at closer connection with the colonies was an imperial council to advise the government of the various colonies what best could be done to promote closer imperial union."

SIR MICHAEL HERBERT'S FUNERAL. The body of Sir Michael Herbert, the late British ambassador at Washington, was interred yesterday afternoon in the family burial ground at Wilton, Wiltshire. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Canon of Salisbury, and was attended by the Earl of Kintore, representing King Edward; Mr. McCormick, the United States ambassador to Russia; the Lord Chamberlain, representing the Prince of Wales; and the Lord Chamberlain, representing the Prince of Wales; and the Lord Chamberlain, representing the Prince of Wales.

ROYAL MARRIAGE. The civil marriage of Prince Andrew of Greece and Princess Alice of Battemberg, was celebrated at Darmstadt yesterday. The church service was performed by the Rev. Canon of Darmstadt, and was attended by the Emperor of Germany, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Austria.

SETTLED. It was announced at the war office today in connection with the controversy between Rear Admiral Lambert and Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, commander of the forces in Scotland, that both men have withdrawn their remarks and the incident is closed.

SUICIDE OF A COUNT. Count Del Pozzo, who was formerly an attaché at the Italian embassy in Washington, has committed suicide by drowning in the Seine at Paris. The body was found Monday, but the death occurred five days ago.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION. On entering yesterday on the third day of his argument before the Alaska boundary commission, Jacob M. Dickinson, of counsel for the United States, summed up the case for the United States.

Boxers at It. Delaware, Ohio, Oct. 7.—News has been received that Rev. C. W. Kennedy, who went from Ashley as missionary to China several months ago, had been killed by Boxers. Rev. Mr. Kennedy graduated from Ohio Wesleyan in June.

CHAMBERLAIN'S GREAT EFFORT

Furnishes Ample Subject For
Newspaper Comment.

HIS ABILITY IS RECOGNIZED

Conversion to His Views Appears
Distant as Ever as Regards
Former Opponents.

London, Oct. 7.—The morning papers devote ample space both to the reports of and comment on Mr. Chamberlain's great effort at Glasgow, and it cannot be said that the public will gain much enlightenment except from the late Colonial Secretary's own words. Conversion to his views appears as distant as ever from the columns which have hitherto been opposed to him. All recognize the ability and his presentation of his scheme, and his most rabid opponent, the Radical Daily News, admits that Mr. Chamberlain sincerely believes that the colonial scheme is a necessary and a just one. It is only the fact that this extraordinary belief implies a melancholy confession of the failure of his boasted drawing of the colonies closer to the mother country during his colonial secretaryship. For the rest the Daily News regards his campaign as a peril to the empire.

Those newspapers favorable to Mr. Chamberlain regard his plan with considerable approval, as being moderate and involving a smaller measure of danger than might have been expected, and are inclined to think that if acceptable to the colonies it has a great chance of winning public favor.

It is pointed out that a duty of 2 shillings a quarter on wheat (Mr. Chamberlain uses the English term, "corn," meaning wheat) will be sufficient to stimulate its production in Canada, while the colonies will be able to export their wheat to the United States and other wheat-producing countries, and also to the colonies, and thus to secure a market for their surplus.

On this point, however, the Daily Chronicle, which is generally regarded as a moderate Radical and the working classes, calls attention to the vital difference between the views of Mr. Chamberlain and Premier Balfour. The Premier only asked for power to retaliate, while Mr. Chamberlain asks for a general tariff. Thus, the Daily Chronicle contends, the murder is out, and protection pure and simple is aimed at.

The Conservative Standard is still unconvinced, and declared that Mr. Chamberlain adduces no satisfactory proof of the dangers menacing the colonies' trade, nor even that the colonies are willing to meet the mother country half way.

In short, the drift of newspaper comment goes to show that Mr. Chamberlain still has a stiff fight before him.

BIG HURRICANE IN GERMANY

Great Destruction in Suburb of
Berlin—Parks Uprooted and
Lives Lost.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—5:13 p.m.—A hurricane is sweeping over Germany. A portion of the tower, 180 feet high, of the new city hall at Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin, has been blown down and trees in the parks and forests have been uprooted. A wall at the new baths of Dresden was blown over, killing four workmen, and injuring others. A mill was blown down at Luck and numerous other small accidents have occurred.

HEAD-ON COLLISION
Kills Four Men Outright—Others
Hurt—Three Engines Wrecked.

Siloam Springs, Ark., Oct. 7.—Four men were killed and two injured in a head-on collision between a double-header freight train and an extra line freight train on the Kansas City Southern road. Three engines were demolished. Traffic was delayed several hours.

WEATHER BULLETIN
London, Wednesday, Oct. 7.
Sun sets, 6:24 a.m. Moon sets, 6:32 p.m.
Sun rises, 5:50 p.m. Moon rises, 7:15 a.m.

The important disturbance mentioned last night has now reached Minnesota, the winds having increased to gales throughout the upper lakes region. The weather has been showery in the Territories and Manitoba. Elsewhere it has been generally fair, except that a few light scattered showers are reported in Southern Ontario.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Minimum—56. Calgary, 36-54; Qu'Appelle, 36-50; Winnipeg, 38-52; Port Arthur, 38-52; Parry Sound, 40-54; Montreal, 46-62; Quebec, 38-55; Halifax, 44-72.

FORECASTS.
Today—Strong winds and gales from the southwest; unsettled, with occasional showers.
Thursday—Showers in the early morning, followed by a westerly gale.

REBATE IN CUSTOMS
British Goods To Be Favored in
South Africa.

London, Oct. 7.—The Postmaster-General has announced that certain articles which are produced or manufactured in Great Britain will receive a reduction in the rate of customs when imported into the British possessions in South Africa, provided a certificate of origin accompany the consignment.

RIOTOUS RAG-SORTERS

Fierce Fight Between Girls—The
Police Reserves Called Out.

New York, Oct. 7.—Twenty-five striking girl rag sorters, formerly employed in a factory on First street, made an attack upon the fourteen girls who were employed in their place early today. Encouraged by 1,000 spectators the rioting girls tore the clothing of the workers and pummeled them with their fists. Windows in the front of the building were broken by missiles thrown by the combatants.

A man who tried to protect the working girls was struck on the head with a brick, and, after being rescued from the rioters by the police, was sent to the hospital.

Police reserves were summoned. One girl, said to be the ringleader, was arrested. The strikers had been out three weeks.

OVER \$12,000,000 FOR RAILWAYS

Subsidies Laid Before the
House of Commons.

TILLSONBURG GETS \$28,000

Nearly \$1,000,000 Voted in Aid of
James Bay Railway to
Sudbury.

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—The Minister of Finance tonight laid before the House railway subsidies calling for an expenditure of at least \$12,000,000. In each case, for the purpose of reaching an estimate, the subsidy is placed at the minimum rate of \$2,200 per mile, but in many instances the cost will reach \$4,000 per mile, the maximum amount allowed for difficult railway work. There is a total of \$18,000 asked in aid of bridges, and it is added to the main sum the grand total of proposed expenditure will be at least \$12,000,000. The most interesting item from an Ontario standpoint is that of nearly \$1,000,000 in aid of 265 miles of the James Bay Railway from Toronto to Sudbury, via Parry Sound. A subsidy is given for 80 miles of line from Lake Superior to Lake Nipigon, and northward from the shore of the latter stretch of line. This line is evidently intended as a feeder to the proposed G. T. P., and suggests the probable locality of the new transcontinental line's lake port. The railways of the West and South need have no fear, save that of the railways proposed to be benefited being the Tillsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific, Grandview, Bancroft and Ottawa, and the Bay of Quinte systems. Among them are:

ONTARIO REVISED.
Tillsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific Railway, Ingersoll to Woodstock, 9 miles, \$28,000.

Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway, Burlington to Bobcaygeon, 40 miles, \$128,000.

Toronto, Lindsay and Pembroke Railway, Golden Lake to Pembroke, 51 miles, \$163,200.

Central Ontario, from Bancroft to Whitney, 40 miles, \$128,000.

Strathroy and Western counties, from Carleton Place to Strathroy, and northward from the latter town 21 miles in all, \$9,200.

ONTARIO NEW SUBSIDIES.
Tillsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific, from Woodstock to Berlin or Stratford, 31 miles, \$89,200.

Ironton, Bancroft and Ottawa, from present terminus to Renfrew, 75 miles, \$210,000.

Nipigon Railway, from Lake Superior to Lake Nipigon, and from the north shore thereof in a northerly direction, 81 miles in all, \$256,000.

Manitoulin and North Shore, from Little Current towards C. P. main line, via St. Ignace, 20 miles, \$60,000.

Thunder Bay, Nipigon and St. Joe, 50 miles northward from Port Arthur, \$160,000.

For a line from Sturgeon Falls to the western shore of Lake Temagami, 50 miles, \$150,000.

Bay of Quinte, from Actinolite, via Queensborough and Bancroft, to a point in the township of Marmor, 20 miles, \$64,000.

Bruce Mines and Algoma, 21 miles northward from present terminus, \$62,000.

James Bay Railway, from Toronto via east side of Lake Simcoe to a point near or beyond Sudbury, through Parry Sound, not exceeding 265 miles, in lieu of two subsidies granted in 1900 for 25 and 20 miles respectively from Parry Sound towards James Bay, \$98,000.

The Canadian Bridge Company, of Walkerville, receives \$35,000 to strengthen and complete the foundation and approaches to the bridge over the St. Francis River.

A LOUD NOTE OF WARNING FROM A GREAT FINANCIER

Failure of Fisheries.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 7.—The steamer Propatria, which arrived at Sydney, brings news of a distressing nature from St. Pierre. Owing to the total failure of the fisheries many families are seriously contemplating leaving the island for Canada or the United States. Within the past three weeks over thirty families have left the island. It is feared that much destitution will prevail during the coming winter among the poorer classes.

THE ANCIENTS IN BOSTON

London's Crack Artillery Corps Is
Welcomed at the "Hub."

New York, Oct. 7.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and the Newport Artillery Company, of London, arrived here today on a steamer from Fall River. The Boston company and its guests embarked on a second steamer, which was waiting for them with steam up and proceeded to West Point.

Returning Officers.

Toronto, Oct. 7.—Registrar Bridgland, of Bracebridge, has been appointed returning officer for the by-election in Muskoka and Sheriff's returning officer for the contest in Sault Ste. Marie.

New York, Oct. 4.—The World has the following article from the pen of James Creelman:

Not a captain of speculation, but a great financier, one of the foremost men of the continent—a man whose name would be instantly recognized throughout the world for its commanding authority in the financial and commercial affairs of America—said to me yesterday:

"You ask me whether the worst stage in the present commercial depression has been reached. If I speak at all, myself to answer, for if I speak at all, I must speak the truth as I know it. The fact is that we are now at the very beginning of industrial hard times. This country will sweat blood before many months, and before the year is over it is likely that hundreds of thousands of men who are now employed will be idle. We are only catching glimpses of the sleep that is down upon the land. Before we get to the real

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Start of Industrial Hard Times Over
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Over-Production.

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Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

THE ATTITUDE OF COLONIES

Most Important Factor in Mr.
Chamberlain's Scheme—Has
He Blundered.

London, Oct. 7.—While there is no evidence of a rush on the part of the exponents of public opinion or of the electorate to give Joseph Chamberlain's fiscal proposals immediate endorsement, there is ample proof of a desire to exhaustively examine his program and accept or reject it on its merits, rather than on party lines. It is realized that the attitude of the colonies is probably the most important factor in his scheme, and what they will say to his statement and what they are prepared to contribute towards imperial preferential duties will largely determine the ultimate decision of the country.

The critics of the former Secretary for the Colonies claim that his whole diagnosis of the present state of the trade of the United Kingdom hangs on a statistical blunder in the comparison of the exports of 1902 with those of 1872.

The latter year was notoriously phenomenal as an export year because of the requirements of Germany in France, after the war between those two countries, and it is pointed out that Great Britain furnished the great bulk of these, and that her exports consequently bounded up from \$1,212,000,000 in 1871 to \$1,230,000,000 in 1872, after which they gradually receded to the same total as in 1871.

It is therefore contended by the critics that the whole fabric of Mr. Chamberlain's arguments is based on an elementary error and that while his fiscal arithmetic is logical, his premises are hypothetical and unproved.

It is anticipated that the colonies will resent Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion that their colonial manufacturing growth should be thwarted for the benefit of British manufacturers.

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