

FOSTER AT THE UNIVERSITY  
CONSIDERATIONS OF EMPIREReview of Arguments in Favor of  
Consolidation and Answers to  
Some Criticisms.

Hon. George E. Foster was the speaker at the University Saturday afternoon. His subject being, "Some Considerations of Empire." All were agreed, he said, that never in the history of the British empire had there been a time when such a widespread interest was taken in the questions affecting the consolidation, progress and permanence of the empire and its various parts. It was of peculiar significance in that it was not confined to London but extended in many parts of Great Britain and the British dominions. Not only the premier state but New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Canada and India mingled their voices—all were asking what is to be the outcome of the changing conditions—is it the wiser course for each to take its own individual course or to work for the consolidation, progress and permanence of the empire?

Not for Party Purposes.  
A British statesman, who had lived a strenuous life and risen from the ranks to high position, had come out to the government to take a sabbatical leave now at the parting of the ways. It was useless for his opponents to say that he had done this simply for party purposes. The conditions of the empire are changing, and the steps now to be taken will affect the empire and all its parts. Continuing, Mr. Foster said his first point was that this is a period of great gravity and importance. What grounds were there for this statement? The speaker then passed in review the momentous significance of the world movements of the great powers during the last thirty years, giving statistics showing the enormous expansion of France, Russia, Germany and the United States in colonial possessions, trade and commerce. While Great Britain had progressed in actual figures, relatively her position was inferior to that which she occupied thirty years ago. She had become more and more dependent for food and raw materials, and her wealth of raw material and coal was being steadily diminished without prospect of any new fields being opened up to supply those that were being exhausted.

Pacific Rises Up.  
Another great factor was the rising importance of the Pacific as a commercial route and the existence of great unopened territories bordering upon it. Siberia, China, Japan, Australia, Canada and the United States were all referred to, and the speaker emphasized the value of the Panama Canal to the eastern provinces of the two latter nations. What, he asked, is to be made of these occurrences and events? His first head was that they increased the need for the consolidation, extension and strengthening of the imperial interests, not in military and naval matters, but in trade and commerce. The future lay with the great powers of the world—smaller nations only exist on sufferance and, if their existence did not suit the necessities of the dominant powers, they would be absorbed.

Britain Stands Alone.  
A second head was the necessity for a nation's activity to support its own interests. Great Britain, he said, was one of the great nations that offered support. The individuals and corporations engaged in trade and commerce strengthened their industries and co-operated with them. Thus, Russia and the United States had enacted their coasting trade between the most widely extended points in their territories and all foreign competitors were excluded. If these states thought it wise to protect their home markets they raised a tariff barrier. His point was that a government in doing this practically allied itself with native industries and individuals for the permanent strengthening of the state. Where did the empire stand from this point of view? Britain was losing ground relatively to her competitors in manufacturing and commerce. While the productions of all nations had increased, the British had not. The purpose of competition in Britain was to diminish and could not increase. It was impossible for matters to go on and a stationary policy would not do. A tariff barrier was demanded, and he had said that the outcome of the present agitation would be the progress and betterment of the empire.

What Should Be Done?  
What should be done? The strength of the empire must be maintained. Take the alternative. If within this next 25 years the empire should float off and Britain be left with only her original home, it is inconceivable that she could long maintain her status as one of the great powers of the world. But that were to be avoided there must be consolidation. Canada, he said, was a source and hope of the empire. It was to be conserved. Canada's growth was not to be hindered. It was to be a source of strength and a heritage—Australia, New Zealand and South Africa all did more by way of having and keeping it. It was a source of strength. To say our neighbors by land and sea would never be able to live in a fool's paradise. The empire should consolidate for the purpose of preservation and security. This must also be co-operation of all the parts for development of the empire's resources, commerce and trade.

Other Forces for Unity.  
Objection had been made that diversities of races and religions within the empire rendered a closer union difficult. But there were other things equally put in making for unity. The blood and the bond of blood and race and a greater bond even than blood or religion was the bond that arose from the recognition that rights, privileges and freedom are materially secured to every man and creed. All nationalities, under the British flag, felt and knew that their rights and liberties were respected and their freedom secured. Then there was loyalty to the Common Head. The personal loyalty Queen Victoria had gained had been transferred to King Edward in almost unbroken descent. The sovereign had become the symbol of the imperial rights and liberties and of the glorious hopes of the British empire to the empire and the common nationality.

Bases of Empire.  
Population, territory and protection were the three essentials on which the empire must be based. Great Britain had no more room, but in the British beyond the seas there were ample resources and ample fields for the population. Some critics said the protection of the over-sea nations of the empire towards separation. Such, Mr. Foster thought, would not be shown. The history of Canada had shown a constant trend towards consolidation—responsible government, its independence and the treaty-making power, all resulted in a strengthening forward in the line of consolidation. Canada practically possessed the treaty-making power and had become a partner with the motherland, and the other colonies were working into the partnership. The movement was big with results, and had already taken shape in such illustrations

as the appointment of a Canadian minister on the imperial committee of reference. Others said that a business partnership meant quarrels, but there had already been business arrangements, such as loans and joint subsidies, which had brought with them no such consequences. There ought not to be any peril in business relations. In answering the objection that the shades and patches which form the empire could never be welded into a great empire, Mr. Foster said he maintained that their very diversity and diversity was one of their greatest advantages in the formation of a united empire. It meant a vast and constant interchange of commodities and the very tension of the double profit, which otherwise must be shared with a competitor and possible enemy. Everything required by human wants was produced under the British flag.

Mr. Foster concluded with an eloquent peroration, in which he decanted on the greatness of the imperial ideal and the world mission he believed had been committed to it. There was all the inspiration in it that any young man might need to know that he was not only playing his part in the building up of a new nation but was also a citizen of a world-wide empire, in which he could go hand in hand with his fellow-citizens throughout the seas.

COLONIAL SECRETARY TALKS.  
Paris, March 6.—The correspondent in Paris of Le Echo de Paris quotes Colonial Secretary Lyttelton, whom he saw at the colonial office, as follows: "Great Britain desires to remain upon good terms with France in spite of the circumstances which seem opposed to such relations. Great Britain is interested persons to embrace Great Britain not only with France, but with Russia, and in spite of attempts made in certain quarters to create the impression that the attitude of Great Britain at the beginning of the war was a satisfactory adjustment of all colonial questions between Great Britain and France would be reached."

RUSSIANS DEFEAT JAPS  
BUT NOT WITHOUT LOSSES  
Preparations Being Made for the  
Evacuation of Newchwang—  
Retzwan Can't Be Raised.

Yinkow, March 6.—The removal of the furniture of the police and military quarters at Newchwang, the withdrawal of unnecessary rolling stock and equipment from the Newchwang railway terminus and the removal of silver from the bank indicated an intended evacuation of Newchwang. The mud dock in which it is expected to leave French and German agents in charge of their interests.

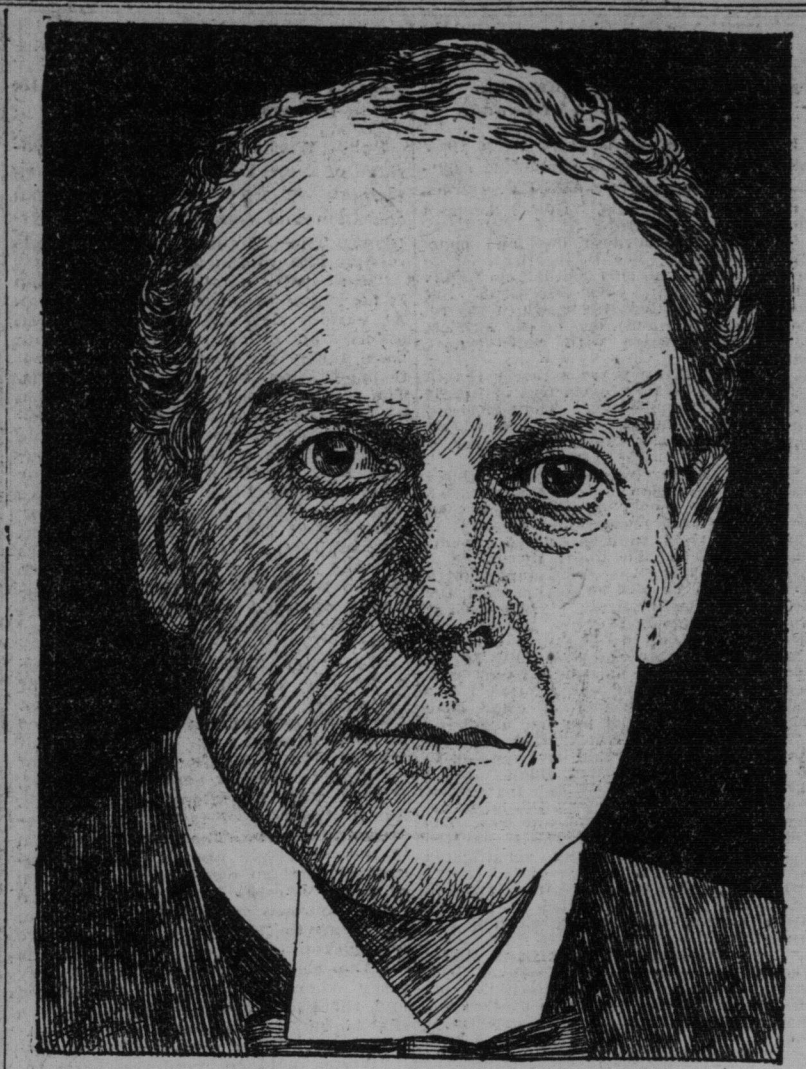
A large force of cavalry is expected to return to Newchwang before the river opens for the purpose of maintaining patrols between the main railway and the sea, and of reconnoitering the coast.

Russian private letters disclose the fact that in the recent engagements between the Yalu river and Pingyang, the Russians with superior numbers defeated the Japanese, but lost heavily.

Refugees arriving here say that Port Arthur has not been attacked since the last of January. Work on the mud docks in which it is expected to leave French and German agents in charge of their interests.

That considerable damage within the fortifications has been caused by the Japanese fire from Pigeon Bay is corroborated and the defenses on that side are being strengthened by barbets, entanglements and additional artillery. Street traffic in Port Arthur, the refugees say, is largely confined to the evacuation of the wounded.

The wife of a naval officer gives a graphic account of the bombardment of Port Arthur, Feb. 9, and the flight of women and children to the sea. She was awakened in the middle of the night by the heavy reports of the guns. The noise was caused by the firing of the guns of the dockyard, but when the wife of the naval officer was awakened, she was told that the Japanese were attacking the fort. She then went out on the balcony and saw the searchlights wildly swirling. The town was deserted except in front of the residence of the officers.



THE TORONTO WORLD  
CLERKS SUPPORT FLEMING  
IN DISPUTING PAGE STORY  
Saturday's Session of Inquiry Brief—  
All Departmental Officials to Be  
Ready Monday.

The branch of the civil investigation directed against the assessment department was taken up again on Saturday morning, by Judge Morgan. Interest in the matter appears to be decidedly on the wane, as the court-room was at no time filled, and the audience was composed mostly of regular court attendants and persons directly interested. The evidence submitted was that of the clerks in the department and it directly contradicted Page on many points and strengthened the case of Commissioner Fleming.

Mr. Johnston, in his cross-examination, devoted most of his time to bringing out the facts that merit, not pull, was the chief factor in obtaining promotion, that Mr. Fleming was a conscientious and nothing of a contentious character was introduced, Mr. Riddell expressing on several occasions his approval of the instructions of the commissioner in regard to the inner workings of the department. Mr. Johnston, in his cross-examination, devoted most of his time to bringing out the facts that merit, not pull, was the chief factor in obtaining promotion, that Mr. Fleming was a conscientious and nothing of a contentious character was introduced, Mr. Riddell expressing on several occasions his approval of the instructions of the commissioner in regard to the inner workings of the department.

Mr. Johnston, in his cross-examination, devoted most of his time to bringing out the facts that merit, not pull, was the chief factor in obtaining promotion, that Mr. Fleming was a conscientious and nothing of a contentious character was introduced, Mr. Riddell expressing on several occasions his approval of the instructions of the commissioner in regard to the inner workings of the department.

Mr. Johnston, in his cross-examination, devoted most of his time to bringing out the facts that merit, not pull, was the chief factor in obtaining promotion, that Mr. Fleming was a conscientious and nothing of a contentious character was introduced, Mr. Riddell expressing on several occasions his approval of the instructions of the commissioner in regard to the inner workings of the department.

Mr. Johnston, in his cross-examination, devoted most of his time to bringing out the facts that merit, not pull, was the chief factor in obtaining promotion, that Mr. Fleming was a conscientious and nothing of a contentious character was introduced, Mr. Riddell expressing on several occasions his approval of the instructions of the commissioner in regard to the inner workings of the department.

Mr. Johnston, in his cross-examination, devoted most of his time to bringing out the facts that merit, not pull, was the chief factor in obtaining promotion, that Mr. Fleming was a conscientious and nothing of a contentious character was introduced, Mr. Riddell expressing on several occasions his approval of the instructions of the commissioner in regard to the inner workings of the department.

Mr. Johnston, in his cross-examination, devoted most of his time to bringing out the facts that merit, not pull, was the chief factor in obtaining promotion, that Mr. Fleming was a conscientious and nothing of a contentious character was introduced, Mr. Riddell expressing on several occasions his approval of the instructions of the commissioner in regard to the inner workings of the department.

Mr. Johnston, in his cross-examination, devoted most of his time to bringing out the facts that merit, not pull, was the chief factor in obtaining promotion, that Mr. Fleming was a conscientious and nothing of a contentious character was introduced, Mr. Riddell expressing on several occasions his approval of the instructions of the commissioner in regard to the inner workings of the department.

CLERKS SUPPORT FLEMING  
IN DISPUTING PAGE STORYSaturday's Session of Inquiry Brief—  
All Departmental Officials to Be  
Ready Monday.

The branch of the civil investigation directed against the assessment department was taken up again on Saturday morning, by Judge Morgan. Interest in the matter appears to be decidedly on the wane, as the court-room was at no time filled, and the audience was composed mostly of regular court attendants and persons directly interested. The evidence submitted was that of the clerks in the department and it directly contradicted Page on many points and strengthened the case of Commissioner Fleming.

Mr. Johnston, in his cross-examination, devoted most of his time to bringing out the facts that merit, not pull, was the chief factor in obtaining promotion, that Mr. Fleming was a conscientious and nothing of a contentious character was introduced, Mr. Riddell expressing on several occasions his approval of the instructions of the commissioner in regard to the inner workings of the department.

Mr. Johnston, in his cross-examination, devoted most of his time to bringing out the facts that merit, not pull, was the chief factor in obtaining promotion, that Mr. Fleming was a conscientious and nothing of a contentious character was introduced, Mr. Riddell expressing on several occasions his approval of the instructions of the commissioner in regard to the inner workings of the department.

Mr. Johnston, in his cross-examination, devoted most of his time to bringing out the facts that merit, not pull, was the chief factor in obtaining promotion, that Mr. Fleming was a conscientious and nothing of a contentious character was introduced, Mr. Riddell expressing on several occasions his approval of the instructions of the commissioner in regard to the inner workings of the department.

Mr. Johnston, in his cross-examination, devoted most of his time to bringing out the facts that merit, not pull, was the chief factor in obtaining promotion, that Mr. Fleming was a conscientious and nothing of a contentious character was introduced, Mr. Riddell expressing on several occasions his approval of the instructions of the commissioner in regard to the inner workings of the department.

Mr. Johnston, in his cross-examination, devoted most of his time to bringing out the facts that merit, not pull, was the chief factor in obtaining promotion, that Mr. Fleming was a conscientious and nothing of a contentious character was introduced, Mr. Riddell expressing on several occasions his approval of the instructions of the commissioner in regard to the inner workings of the department.

Mr. Johnston, in his cross-examination, devoted most of his time to bringing out the facts that merit, not pull, was the chief factor in obtaining promotion, that Mr. Fleming was a conscientious and nothing of a contentious character was introduced, Mr. Riddell expressing on several occasions his approval of the instructions of the commissioner in regard to the inner workings of the department.

Mr. Johnston, in his cross-examination, devoted most of his time to bringing out the facts that merit, not pull, was the chief factor in obtaining promotion, that Mr. Fleming was a conscientious and nothing of a contentious character was introduced, Mr. Riddell expressing on several occasions his approval of the instructions of the commissioner in regard to the inner workings of the department.

Mr. Johnston, in his cross-examination, devoted most of his time to bringing out the facts that merit, not pull, was the chief factor in obtaining promotion, that Mr. Fleming was a conscientious and nothing of a contentious character was introduced, Mr. Riddell expressing on several occasions his approval of the instructions of the commissioner in regard to the inner workings of the department.

Mr. Johnston, in his cross-examination, devoted most of his time to bringing out the facts that merit, not pull, was the chief factor in obtaining promotion, that Mr. Fleming was a conscientious and nothing of a contentious character was introduced, Mr. Riddell expressing on several occasions his approval of the instructions of the commissioner in regard to the inner workings of the department.

## PIANOS

THE GREATEST PIANO SALE TORONTO EVER HAD.

OUR ANNUAL  
Bargain Sale

will long be remembered, because the prices asked are lower than ever before.

The Pianos we offer to-day have just been received. They include those taken in exchange for the Steinway and Nordheimer Pianos, manufacturers' samples, discontinued styles and some returned from rent. Every instrument has been repaired and refinished like new. Each is guaranteed. Each has many years of good service ahead. Come in! See them! Test them! We know you will be surprised at the values offered. The following is a partial list:

\$350 Howard	Upright Grand, quartered oak case; orchestral attachment; (nearly new) .....	\$225
\$350 Marshall & Wendell	Upright, ball walnut case; sample piano (new) .....	\$250
\$325 Boudoir	Upright, rosewood case; second-hand .....	\$150
\$375 Dominion	Upright, walnut case; second-hand .....	\$180
\$300 Barratt & Co.	Upright, walnut case; second-hand .....	\$110
\$900 Chickering	Baby Grand, rosewood case .....	\$375
\$700 Steinway	Square, modern ten's and case .....	\$150
\$500 Heintzman	Square, modern style .....	\$125
\$550 Millies	Square, handsome piano .....	\$140
\$350 Weber	Square, rosewood case .....	\$100
\$170 Wilcox & White	Chapel Organ—12 stops, 5 sets of reeds (new) .....	\$75
\$150 Philharmonia	Chapel Organ, 13 stops; 6 sets of reeds .....	\$65
\$150 Bell	Chapel Organ, 14 stops, 8 sets of reeds; slightly used .....	\$70
\$200 Estey	Drawing Room Organ, 11 stops; very handsome; second-hand .....	\$70

Send for complete bargain list. Purchasers from out-of-town points will be guaranteed satisfaction or money refunded. Easy terms of payment arranged.

THE NORDHEIMER CO.  
15 King Street East, Toronto.

FREEBROTHERS  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
Distillers, Argyleshire.

## TWENTY DOLLARS IN RADIUM.

Traveler at King Edward Has 1-  
5000 of an Ounce.

Scientific men interested in the new discovery, radium, will have an opportunity this week of seeing a small fraction of the world's output of the precious metal. This is in the form of K. I. Loewig of Berlin, Germany, who representing the manufacturer, and is a guest for a few days at the King Edward. The house represented by Mr. Loewig puts out about a quarter of an ounce a year. He is carrying around a sample five milligrams, which is one-fiftieth of an ounce, and the value of this, if it has any commercial value, is about \$20. An ounce is supposed to be worth \$112,000, and if anyone should discover it in large quantities, the loss he could do for him would be to put up a pound for a mere trifle of \$17,000.

What It Will Do.  
The world went into a dark room and saw the small, pinkish particles of radium in the far east. He says the feeling in Germany is decidedly pro-Russian. "While we admire the enterprising spirit of the man who sold to the world, we cannot but hope for the ultimate success of Russia." If Japan was there it would be the danger of the Japanese race, their ambition, for the Japanese are of war, and they will have their part to play in the "foreign devil" and perhaps extend their dominions, menacing the Russian navy. Russia has unlimited resources. It has four millions of men, if need be, into the far east, and in the end Russia must have an outlet in the east, and in our opinion, she refused to evacuate Manchuria was justified.

Boers Will Perform.  
Pretoria, March 6.—The Boer contingent which will give exhibitions at the St. Louis Exposition left here to-day for St. Louis.

Sarsaparilla  
Ayer's  
We always put the best in it; you always get the best out of it. The kind all good doctors order.