

40TH YEAR. NO. 2019

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1903.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

PREMIER BALFOUR MAKES CHANGES IN THE CABINET

Alfred Lyttleton Appointed to the Colonial Office.

Duke of Devonshire Resigns As President of the Council.

Warm Exchange Between Devonshire and the Premier—Early General Election Predicted.

London, Oct. 5.—The following British Cabinet changes are announced: Mr. Brodrick, formerly secretary for war, succeeds Lord George Hamilton as secretary for India.

Austen Chamberlain, postmaster-general, succeeds Mr. Ritchie, as chancellor of the exchequer.

Alfred Lyttleton, recorder of Oxford, succeeds Joseph Chamberlain as secretary for the colonies.

H. O. Arnold-Forster, secretary for the admiralty, succeeds Mr. Brodrick as secretary for war.

Graham Murray, lord advocate of Scotland, succeeds Lord Balfour of Burleigh as secretary for Scotland.

Lord Stanley, financial secretary of the war office, succeeds Austen Chamberlain as postmaster-general.

WHY DEVONSHIRE RESIGNED

The Duke of Devonshire, who was leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords, has resigned the office of lord president of the council, and the King has accepted his resignation.

The Duke of Devonshire wrote to Mr. Balfour giving his reasons for his resignation, which he attributed among other things to the Premier's speech at Sheffield and his pamphlet on insular free trade. The Duke of Devonshire has not yet made his letter public, but a letter of acknowledgment from Mr. Balfour dated Oct. 3 and published tonight, says:

It was on Sept. 24 that you informed me of your resignation of office in the Government. This decision was preceded by much confidential correspondence, much intimate conversation, and I am sure that you were fully aware of the policy which I had not prepared to discuss, and which I did not, in fact, discuss with perfect frankness.

The decision arrived at, I had a right to consider final. Accordingly I consulted you on the best mode of filling the vacancies in the Government, and you were good enough to express some weighty judgments on the delicate matters submitted to you.

You even initiated proposals of your own, which I gladly accepted. Our last communication on these subjects was in the letter I dictated during my journey to Sheffield on Thursday afternoon. I was then in a state of mind after I received in Edinburgh the telegram which first announced your intention to resign, and your desire to see the process of resignation consummated without delay and without discussion.

The principal object of my journey to Sheffield was to see you, and to discuss the matter with you. I was, you tell me, your Sheffield speech. This is strange, indeed. In intention, at least, there was no discussion. I felt in that speech which was not contained in my note on insular free trade and in my public letter to Mr. Chamberlain. In both, you were intimately acquainted during the whole fortnight in which you lent your countenance to the Government after the recent resignations. I must suppose, therefore, that it is some unintentional discrepancy between the written and spoken words which now drives you to desert the administration you so long adorned. But, at one o'clock this afternoon, I had, I confess, counted you not as an opponent, but as a colleague. To such a one, it would have seemed natural, so I should have thought, to take in case of apparent discrepancy the written rather than the spoken words. Or, if this is asking too much of me, at least to make an inquiry before arriving at a final hostile conclusion. But what and where is this discrepancy? I do not believe that it exists. Am I not right in complaining of your procedure in reference to my Sheffield speech? You fear that it will aggravate the party division. If there is anything certain, it is that the declaration of policy then made produced and is destined to produce greater harmony in the party than has prevailed since the fiscal question first came to the front, six months ago. Had you resigned on the 15th, or had you not resigned at all, this healing effect would have suffered no interruption. To resign now and to resign on the speech is to take the course most calculated to make harder the task of the present government. Again, do you not feel some special regret at having at this particular juncture, to sever your connection with a unionist administration? At the moment of its most buoyant prosperity your absence from its councils would have been sensibly felt, but you have in fact left it when in the opinion of your opponents its fortunes are at the lowest and its perplexities at the greatest. I see no difficulty in carrying out the policy which for a fortnight you were willing to accept by the aid of an administration which for a fortnight you helped to construct.

THE DUKE'S LETTER.

Late this evening the Duke of Devonshire's letter to Mr. Balfour, to which the foregoing was the response, was communicated to the press. It says in part: "I have since we last met felt increasing doubt whether I had been well advised in consenting to separate myself from those of our colleagues whose resignations were tendered and accepted last month."

Referring to the Sheffield speech, the duke says: "I was prepared by our discussions for your statement that you desired to obtain the sanction of the constituencies for a reversal of the doctrine that taxation should never be imposed except for purposes of revenue, and this is no doubt the principal and most definite statement in your speech. I admit that you have succeeded in making this declaration the basis of a great political announcement, but in my opinion that announcement has been extended very far beyond the necessities of the case. It was unnecessary, in my opinion, to assert that you desired to reverse the

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Londonberry Also?

London, Oct. 6.—It was rumored today that the Marquis of Londonderry, president of the board of education, may follow the Duke of Devonshire into retirement. The new Colonial Secretary, Mr. Alfred Lyttleton, has defended Mr. Chamberlain's action in launching the discussion, but contended that the poor man's budget must not be weighted, rather than additional taxation, and thought the Government should have a weapon upon use in the negotiation of commercial treaties.

NEW CHEESE INDUSTRY

It May Be Established at Windsor by Montrealeers.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 6.—E. Harris, of Montreal, is in the city looking for a suitable location for a wholesale cheese business on a large scale.

It is his object to make Windsor the headquarters for supplying Ontario with bottled cheese manufactured in England.

MAY INVADE GERMANY

U. S. Steel Trust May Sell to the Iron Masters.

Hamburg, Oct. 6.—The United States Steel Corporation, through its Hamburg agents, Steffens & Co., offered yesterday for sale to sell to German iron masters sheet iron and iron plates for home consumption or export. Commercial papers profess to doubt the success of the venture, as it is likely to lead to business, especially as plates are now among the most popular articles in the market. They also believe that the company will lose heavily if it invades Germany.

NEW SERVIAN CABINET

Maintenance of Peace the Leading Policy.

London, Oct. 6.—At the Servian legation here it was said that the new cabinet, though Radical, is composed of two shades of political opinion, four fusion Radicals and four Independents, who are an offshoot of the Moderate Radicals.

The present Government is expected to be engaged in elaborating several new statutes in connection with the new constitution. Its policy will probably be directed towards the maintenance of peace, and the Servian Government generally welcomes the new cabinet, especially the new Premier.

THEY WANT MORE TIME

An Effort Made to Postpone the Soo Sale.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—The Bulletin says: John R. Doe, associated with P. Fred Rothman and Samuel M. Clement, counsel for the shareholders of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, will appear in the United States circuit court in New York today and ask that an injunction be granted restraining Speyer & Co., bankers, from offering for sale the securities they hold to insure the payment of the \$5,000,000 loan made to the Consolidated. If the injunction is granted, Speyer & Co. will be forced to give the shareholders of the bankrupt corporation more time in which to perfect their re-organization plans.

TWO MEN MAKE SUICIDE COMPACT

They Purchase Revolvers Together and Kill Themselves at the Appointed Hour.

Indianapolis, Oct. 6.—After purchasing revolvers of the same pattern at the same time and place and seeing that they were loaded properly by the dealer, Marvin J. Welch and George Williamson, two employees in the office of the Bell Telephone Company, ended their lives Saturday night in exactly the same manner within three hours of each other. The double suicide is a mystery, as neither young man is known to have had any cause for the act.

The men came here from Chicago about a month ago, where Welch was in love with a young woman, whose parents opposed their union. So far as his associates knew he was not a miser, and at his boarding-house he was a favorite on account of his jovial disposition.

After talking pleasantly with friends at his boarding house Williamson went to his room and a minute later placed the pistol to his left temple and fired. The ball entering his brain and causing instant death. At midnight Welch was in his room reading, and an hour later he rose from his chair, placed the pistol to his left temple, and as it exploded he fell to the floor dead.

President Castro's representative at Ciudad Bolivar was quoted as saying: "Germany and the other foreign powers obliged the Venezuelan Government to pay millions. Now it is Venezuela who forces the Germans and other foreigners to reimburse her."

A CHURCH PRESS AGENT

A Cleveland Congregation Will Boon Its Interests.

Cleveland, Oct. 6.—The Hough Avenue Congregational Church, Rev. Chas. Carroll, pastor, has surprised the other religious organizations of the city by engaging a press agent at a good salary. This is probably the first church in the country to introduce such an innovation.

The young man employed is Horace Barnes, press agent of the Garden Theater, and his duties involve keeping the church before the public eye by writing articles of interest concerning the pastor and the various men's and women's bodies of the congregation. It is also his duty to see that the pastor's sermon on Sundays and his talks during the week obtain publicity in the local press.

Mr. Barnes began his duties Sunday and said last night that he had been quite successful in getting the city editors to give considerable space to his church.

WHAT ENGLAND THINKS OF THEM

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INDIA OBJECTS TO BRODRICK

The New Cabinet Is Generally Considered As a Stop-Gap Ministry.

London, Oct. 6.—While the late Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, prides himself on having never taken any exercise, his successor, Mr. Lyttleton, is one of the greatest all-round athletes in England. The Hon. Alfred Lyttleton is related to Mr. Balfour by marriage. He has been twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Sir Charles Tennant, and his second is a daughter of Archibald Balfour. He is a cousin of Herbert Gladstone, and his brother, Sir Neville Lyttleton, is commander of the forces in South Africa. Mr. Lyttleton presided over the commission sent to South Africa to deal with the Boer war, and he also took a prominent part in the Boer war. He is a member of the House of Commons, and he is a member of the Privy Council.

Although his appointment is likely to be keenly criticized, the new colonial secretary is almost sure of a hearty reception in the ministerial ranks. In London, Mr. Chamberlain's colonial policy and Lord Milner's South African ideas, and he is personally popular.

Austen Chamberlain's appointment to the chancellorship of the exchequer has been fully discussed. Mr. Brodrick's transfer to the Indian office will probably evoke a stern reprimand in India, where the majority of these states that an import duty on corn and foodstuffs would not seriously affect their trade, and also that Canada's present preference is insufficient.

Albert Swindhurst, in the Empire Review, says that 30,000 American farmers are handicapped not to sell wheat under one dollar a bushel, and that Canadian farmers have been asked to join the combine. With tariff advantages there would be no inducement to Canadian farmers to join the proposed agreement. Without their cooperation any attempt to raise the price of wheat must fail.

Sir C. H. Tupper has a clever article in the Empire Review, avowing hearty sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. He says: "The policy hastens the ability to supply men and ships, so that the entire war effort may be concentrated on the land front. Mr. Chamberlain asks England to seriously consider that proposal, and in Canada anxiously await the reply."

Mr. C. A. Vince, secretary to Mr. Chamberlain's tariff movement, in his pamphlet, suggests that a tariff of 40 per cent is equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 7 or 8 per cent, and a trader who obtains the advantage of such a percentage over his competitors is in a satisfactory position. It seems reasonable to expect that a wheat duty of 10 shillings will be sufficient to stimulate Canadian and other colonial farming.

An English "quarter" is the fourth part of a ton or eight bushels. Lord Brassey, addressing a Liberal mass meeting at Hastings, said that the silence of the wheat-growers of Manitoba and Ontario was noteworthy. English statesmen should ask whether there is no means of developing the colonies less hurtful than food taxation.

Cunningham Macdonald, writing to the Times, says that the whole country is keenly alive to the necessity of maintaining the closest relationship, socially and commercially, with the mother country. "Such exuberance of loyalty as I have witnessed in Canada, if our representatives in the parliament were received by premiers, cabinet ministers, and the mayors of Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, they would have felt how complete their members were with the hands at the sea."

He calls Canada "a young giant of fiscal reform, whose phenomenal prosperity roused the envy of Germany, and the taciturn criticism of America."

Withdraw From Agreement.

London, Oct. 6.—An agreement from Liverpool that the continental Atlantic steamship lines, including the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg-American, and the German-Lloyd, had given notice that they will withdraw from the conference agreement, regulating first and second class fares.

WEATHER BULLETIN

London, Tuesday, Oct. 6. Sun rises, 6:20 a.m. Moon rises, 6:30 p.m. Sun sets, 5:52 p.m. Moon sets, 6:12 a.m.

A very pronounced disturbance has moved into British Columbia from the Pacific, and it is now moving across the Canadian Territories. The weather today has been fine and warm from the Northwest Territories to the St. Lawrence Valley, and showery in the Maritime Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 26-36; Victoria, 50-58; Calgary, 26-36; Qu'Appelle, 28-36; Winnipeg, 24-32; Harry Sound, 42-56; Toronto, 50-60; Ottawa, 44-53; Montreal, 58-68; Quebec, 50-65; Halifax, 46-58.

Tuesday, Oct. 6-8 a.m. FORECASTS.

Today—Increasing southeasterly winds; fair.

Wednesday—Strong southeasterly and southerly winds; unsettled, with occasional showers.

Temperatures. Stations. 8 a.m. Min. Weather. Calgary, 28, 36, Cloudy. Harry Sound, 42, 56, Cloudy. London, 50, 60, Clear. Ottawa, 44, 53, Clear. Toronto, 50, 60, Clear. Winnipeg, 24, 32, Clear. Vancouver, 58, 68, Clear. Victoria, 50, 58, Clear. Quebec, 50, 65, Clear. Montreal, 58, 68, Clear. Halifax, 46, 58, Clear.

Since yesterday a disturbance of unusual energy has moved quickly into the continent from the Pacific. It is now centered in Saskatchewan, and from the present indications will continue in a course across Canada. Cautionary signals are displayed on the great lakes. The weather is fair throughout Ontario and Quebec.

Local temperatures: Monday—Highest, 67°; lowest, 46°.

GIGANTIC MINERS' UNION

It Will Have a Total Membership of 80,000.

Pittsburg, Oct. 6.—For the first time since the disastrous strike of thirteen years ago, when the coke miners' organization was completely wiped out, efforts will be made this week to organize the 10,000 coke miners in Connelville region.

Thousands of dollars of the national office funds have been placed at the disposal of the local officers of the United Mine Workers. There are 67,000 organized miners in the Pittsburgh district now. Another 25,000 are being organized in the Irwin field of the district. With these and the coke miners the district would have a membership of nearly 80,000, making it the largest regularly divided district of miners in the world. The H. C. Frick Company is the principal employer in the region, but there are also large independent interests.

FOOD TAX WOULD NOT HURT THEM

Say Majority of Chamber of Commerce Delegates.

DEVELOPMENT OF COLONIES

Lord Brassey Says Food Taxation Would Hinder It—Canadian Loyalty.

London, Oct. 6.—The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, regarding the fiscal inquiry, issued schedules to 1,036 members. Of these, 9 per cent replied. The majority of those who replied said that an import duty on corn and foodstuffs would not seriously affect their trade, and also that Canada's present preference is insufficient.

Albert Swindhurst, in the Empire Review, says that 30,000 American farmers are handicapped not to sell wheat under one dollar a bushel, and that Canadian farmers have been asked to join the combine. With tariff advantages there would be no inducement to Canadian farmers to join the proposed agreement. Without their cooperation any attempt to raise the price of wheat must fail.

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France and Russia.

London, Oct. 6.—Russian correspondents of the Times say that Prince Metshersky declares in the French daily that the barometer of Franco-Russian sympathies has fallen during the year. The reason is very simple: The present French Government is as much opposed to everything essentially Russian as it was to the Franco-Russian alliance, he says. It is like a wounded bird fluttering on one wing, and he believes it will soon end. "At all events, I hear everywhere the same phrase, 'Alliance est malade.'"

BULGARIANS MUST BE GOOD OR TAKE CONSEQUENCES

Powers Will Turn Her Over To Sultan's Tender Mercies.

If Sincere Attempt at Pacification Is Not Made.

In Interview the Sultan Says He Is Desirous of Peace, and Will Punish Cruelty of Soldiers.

Sofia, Oct. 6.—An identical copy of the Austro-Russian note to Turkey has been presented to Premier Petkoff, and the Austrian and Russian representatives received instructions at the same time to make serious representations to the Bulgarian Government, to the effect that the powers expect Bulgaria to take such action as will prove that she is making a loyal endeavor to assist the work of pacification. Failing this, Bulgaria was warned that she will be exposed to the most cruel disaster.

This letter of warning is held to mean a Turkish invasion of Bulgaria, and a repetition of the Macedonian atrocities of last year. Speaking in Vienna, Oct. 6.—It is understood that the Austro-Russian note to the Porte on the subject of the application of the Macedonian reforms implies an increase of consular representation in Macedonia to insure their execution.

Paris, Oct. 6.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Figaro sends an account of an audience, which the Sultan gave Mr. Lockroy, formerly French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and President of the Figaro. Speaking of Macedonia, the Sultan said he did not desire anything but peace. He would not make war unless he was forced into it, and he hoped he would not be forced. He added that he deplored certain excesses committed by his subjects in Macedonia, and the appointment of courts-martial to inflict severe punishment for unnecessary violence.

HERBERT'S SUCCESSOR

Government Will Not Consider Father Just Yet.

London, Oct. 6.—The Government is endeavoring to maintain their resolve not to consider the question of a successor to Sir Michael Herbert at the Washington embassy at present.

Sir Henry Howard, the British minister in Paris, is reported to be the King's choice for the post. Lady Howard was formerly Cecilia Riggs, of Washington. Sir Arthur Nicolson, British minister to Morocco, is also mentioned.

THE VENEZUELAN UMPIRE

General Duffield On His Way to Washington.

New York, Oct. 6.—Brevet Major-General Henry M. Duffield, the umpire at the tribunal to adjust the German claims against Venezuela for damages to persons and property that arose during the revolution in Venezuela, arrived on the steamer Maracaibo today. He said the decision would not be given out for publication until after it had been presented to the various governments. General Duffield is now negotiating with Washington to hand in his report.

WILL RUSSIA EVER QUIT?

She Is Not Likely to Evacuate by the 8th of October.

Paris, Oct. 6.—Official advices show that the Japanese fleet in the harbor of Peking is not evacuating. No troops have yet been landed. It is accepted as practically settled that Russia will not evacuate its army of Manchuria. Oct. 8, the date fixed for the evacuation. The Russian ambassador to Japan, Baron de Rosen, having declined to leave, is now negotiating with the foreign minister at Tokio, and there is reason to believe that the possible basis of a solution of the difficulty, having been the subject of adoption, is Russia conceding Japan a foothold in Korea.

A FURNACE EXPLODES

One Man Killed and Several Others Badly Hurt.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 6.—A terrible accident occurred at Springfield yesterday, about 3 o'clock, by which Sam McDowell was instantly killed and two other men and a boy were seriously injured. The heating apparatus of this new postoffice was out of order, and the furnace exploded. The explosion occurred with fatal results. The boiler, having become overheated, and the outside wall were demolished.

Windsor's New Library.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 6.—The Windsor public library board has completed arrangements for the opening of the new Carnegie library. Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education for Ontario, having intimated that he will be in Windsor on October 16 to open the building.

The old library will be closed on Oct. 16, to allow the transfer of the books. **Flags and Sentiment.**

London, Oct. 5.—The Winnipeg correspondent of the Times says, regarding the American excursion into Western Canada, that more British flags, more English newspapers and magazines, more English news through English channels into Canadian journals, will do much to crystallize the undoubted sentiment of imperial unity, and will stave off the Americanization of the country.

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