

in a few years London would need a new postoffice and customs house. Many well-informed businessmen then cited that forecast as convicting evidence as to a most extravagant fancy. Yet in a year or so thereafter officials were crowded out of the customs house, and the Carling Block purchased for a new postoffice. Is it not true that we may be too close to a problem to know anything like all about it?

Know-It-All Folk.

And let us not commit the usual "newly rich" error of thinking that any of us, or that collectively all of us locally, know all there is to know about spending money in a million different ways that flow into our public coffers in the next few years. London is enlarging into problems, to deal with which local men have not the needed experience, and which they are reluctant to allow themselves to experience. It is to men already experienced tinkering when men are available who have had a lifetime of successful effort in precisely this work for many other cities. Architects and engineers whose lifework is solely on operating with other cities are available. So are C. A. buildings, and others in city planning and municipal buildings, can each render the most valuable service in their own specialty. And the requirements of London at this momentous juncture demand that the service be rendered as effectively with the special problem which confronts us.

The Group of Buildings Includes the City Hall, Postoffice, etc., and Is a Birdseye View Looking North. Facing the Civic Square Is a Union Depot.

(6.) That we apply for such legislation as may be needed to commit our various boards and spending bodies to direct their revenues as fast as practicable to the attainment of the adopted plan.

(7.) That forthwith and before any plans are prepared or considered, the city shall secure for guidance in the preparation of such plans, an exhaustive study of the city's finances and resources by a body of experts, to be selected and based thereon, an explicit detailed report of what revenues in the next five, ten, fifteen and twenty years, we may reasonably expect to devote to public

(3.) That the city and board of council take the initiative in interesting our numerous public bodies and citizens generally, in the work of studying our city problems, and under the guidance of experts in the preparation of plans, and that the ultimate responsibility of carrying out which may prove to be in the highest interest of the city.

(4.) That our city newspapers unite in a campaign of education and in a non-partisan, public spirited manner, endeavor to stimulate and create an interest in the development and adoption of a master plan for the city of London.

Afterwit Costly.

How unaware of indications and how generally unprepared citizens are for their city's future!

By Kaid Belton, Late Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Ex-Sultan Mulai Hafid.

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district who had money, and taxed foodstuffs. Vigorous protests were made by the diplomatic corps to the Sultan, the latter dispatched an expedition under Kald Maclean to drive Rainul out of Tangier. On the approach of the expedition he retired to the hills in the Anguera district, outside Tangier, whither the troops followed him. Pretending that he saw game was up, and that he was desirous of making a personal appeal to the Sultan, he sent messengers to Kald Maclean, who would surrender personally to him if he received Maclean's promise that he would

reserve a safe haven for him, he arranged that Maclean and Raisuli were to meet unattended at a fixed rendezvous. Maclean kept his promise faithfully, and rode alone to the appointed place, where he was met by a detachment of Raisuli's men who were in hiding. Sending a message to the troops that would kill his prisoner if any demonstration was made, Raisuli agreed to release him. The troops returned to Fez, and after six months' captivity, Maclean was ultimately released, a ransom of £20,000 being paid for him, and Raisuli became a British protected subject, thus bringing him beyond the reach of Moorish justice.

Buying Governorships. After I had succeeded Kaid Maclean in Morocco, I had occasion to discuss the question of the repayment of the £200,000 loan to the British Government, who had purchased the province in the first place. The then Sultan Mulai Hafid, was very wroth at having to pay for Raisuli's rascality, so I suggested to him the idea of offering Raisuli the position of governor of the Angora

Our first step is to secure the right men to study our problem. They will make a study of the situation and we expect to go with the money we shall have to spend in the next ten to twenty years. We shall be amazed at the extent of the work we can reasonably undertake, but, on the other hand, in twenty years, when all our resources are focused on one plan. And with several plans before us, devised by at least twenty different groups of men, we shall have plans for many cities great and small, and each plan prepared independently of the others, we should have no difficulty in making a wise selection.

It will have to be more or less preliminary plans will have to be raised by private subscription, as has been done in other cities for similar work. If so, there would be no question of the amount of money needed amount for such a productive public-spirited purpose.

Big Work Possible.

Citizens interested are welcome to inspect the plans adopted by a number of cities, which may be seen at Birdland, 75 Bathurst street, at any time. And the writer would be glad to confer with anyone interested in this critical opportunity to render signal service to our home city.

A formidable undertaking! Indeed, the creation and adoption of a comprehensive plan for the city of London. But is it more so than Niagara power, or the electrification of the Po Stanley Railway?

When London acts by a united majority and will do that for any worthy purpose under the right leadership, it will get just what she requires in this as in other respects.

SEDEN'S CIVIC E LOOKS

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district, where a strong man was required. As it would bring visions of earned wealth to the ex-brigand, he was certain to seize at the bait, and when he had arrived in Fez to get his appointment, to then suggest to him to renounce his British protection and refund £20,000. Haifi was delighted with the idea and at once despatched a copy with a letter to Raisuli, inviting him to court, and mentioning the probability of his appointment. Before the end of October, 1908, Raisuli was in Fez, bringing with him £5,000 in English sovereigns.

bought in Morocco). After a ten day delay, he saw the Sultan and handed over the money. Negotiations were then opened and carried on in the usual slow fashion. The Sultan's attitude towards the Moorish Government was particularly elastic to the eclipse of all others, and after a lapse of about a month the Sultan informed him that £5,000 was not enough to cover the expenses of the districts of Faha and Angora, both of which he wanted to control. Another delay was caused waiting for a further £3,000 to come from Tangier, and so the Sultan, after a further delay, again commenced.

The Sultan's Methods.

At the beginning of January, 1909, was told that another £2,000 would be required before he could receive his pointment. On the day he was told I was with the Sultan in his pavilion; fingers were twitching, and he was trying to speak to his Khalifa, but words failed him. He was so excited that he had to be assisted on to his rule. Two weeks later he died.

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