

The Toronto World.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1906.

IS THERE TO BE A EUROPEAN WAR?

The illness of the Emperor William of Germany can hardly, in the course of nature, have any but one event. But should the catastrophe be once more postponed it cannot be for long. The emperor is considerably more than eighty years of age, and it is no secret that his health, both physically and mentally, is falling.

We have spoken of his death as a catastrophe. We believe it would be. The great probability is that it would hasten inevitable conflict between Russia and Germany. That conflict, when it comes, will terminate in the victory of Germany as surely as the rising of the sun, and the victory of Germany means the triumph of one of the most liberal of peoples over one of the most despotic on the face of the earth. But nevertheless it will be a catastrophe—not to least of the originators of the quarrel, but to most of the nationalities of the world. It may be that liberty can be secured only by bloodshed, but bloodshed is still a calamity.

It is notorious that the present czar has been the foe of the Germans ever since he could read and write. More than once while he was czar, his father was obliged to restrain his impetuous outbursts against the Germans, and it is said now that only his respect for the age and relationship towards him of the Emperor William, prevents an open rupture of official relations. In this view of the case, the czar's fervent hope for the preservation of the emperor's life may be taken as a significant hint that the longer William lives, the longer war will be avoided.

On the other hand, Bismarck has recently shown that the victimations of the prophets, so far as his relations with the crown prince of Germany are concerned, are baseless. These gentlemen, in and out of the press, have been suggesting for years that the schemes by which Bismarck proposed to involve Russia in a war with Germany and Austria, were counteracted by the influence of the future emperor, but is now known that the chancellor has won over the crown prince to his way of thinking, not only by the admirable manner in which he has stated the case, but by a stroke of diplomacy—the invitation of Frederick William to participate in all councils that affected the welfare of the empire. The coming sovereign is as much disposed to distrust Russia as was Napoleon when he said: "Gratias tibi, Russia, et tuos truveras te Tartare." Nobody of any weight in Berlin pretends to think otherwise than that General Skobeleff has the czar's private ear, and everybody in Berlin is preparing accordingly for the fight that must assuredly come.

Whom will it involve? Germany and Austria are bound, thanks to the far-seeing diplomacy of the German chancellor, in an alliance offensive and defensive from which there is no escape, and from which neither would desire to escape in the emergency which the alliance was entered into to confront. But these alone will not be the parties to the quarrel. French literature, French oratory, French journalism, the French stage and French politics team with the spirit of revenge, and signs are not wanting that an understanding between France and Russia has already been arrived at, probably through the medium of Skobeleff himself. Again, the spies of Ignatieff have discovered that a secret treaty exists between Germany and Sweden, in pursuance of which the latter power is to lend her aid to the former in the event of war.

Of course, the kaleidoscopic character of European politics forbids anything like a correct picture of the entanglements to which such a war would give rise. Supposing Russia, Germany, Austria and France, or the three former alone, to be pitted against each other on the field of battle, complications must arise among other nations which will render the war one of the most terrible that blood-stained plains of the old European countries have ever seen.

SCOTLAND'S HOME RULE PROGRAM.

It was only a few weeks ago that Mr. Gladstone fell a significant intimation that the advocates of local self-government had not yet put forward a practicable scheme. The statement was not uncharacteristically construed as an invitation, to which, curiously enough, the first reply came from Ireland, but from Scotland. The convention of the Scottish burghs, now sitting at Edinburgh, has, it seems, unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of home rule, and the plan outlined for the application of this principle deserves careful attention.

At first sight the promissory with which Scotland have taken the premier's hint is surprising, for they are commonly supposed to be well content with the working of the existing imperial system. The superiority of their position both in law and fact to that occupied by Irishmen cannot, indeed, be gainsaid. Not only were an absolute equality of commercial privileges, the establishment of their national church and the maintenance of their own courts of law, assured to them by the organic act of union, but in practice all parliamentary legislation relating specially to Scotland has been referred to the preliminary approval of the Scotch contingent in the commons and the sixteen Scotch representative peers in the upper house.

It is evident, therefore, that Scotland's grievance is not identical with that of which Irishmen complain; but that there is a grievance, for which home rule is believed to offer a remedy, seems clear enough from the action of the burgh convention. The meaning of the demonstration is, not that Scottish affairs are arbitrarily regulated by Englishmen—for such, as we have seen, is not the case—but that the relatively few Scottish delegates in the British parliament are not fairly representative of the Scottish people.

The plan of the burgh convention pro-

vides that all the laws passed by the Scotch assembly should be "subject to the veto of parliament and of the crown." The suggestion may look simple and innocent, but it is really big with revolutionary menace to the present constitution of the United Kingdom. "Veto of the crown"—loosely this means that the two houses of the imperial legislature could still be nullified by an interposition of the executive? It can mean nothing else, for otherwise the burgh convention would have confined itself to designating the veto power of parliament. To re-constitute, however, the crown's veto power, which by long disuse has shrunk into a legal fiction, would be too seriously to curtail the authority of the two houses of parliament, which has long been virtually omnipotent, and would seem to all friends of representative government a long step backward. It would, indeed, be a long step backward, unless the principle of an hereditary monarchy were abandoned, and the revived veto power conferred on an elective executive.

Taking this latter view the New York Sun says: "We ourselves believe that the self-government is as rightfully necessary in the United Kingdom as in the United States; but we would have the advocates of the principle look its consequences squarely in the face. The more closely the practical results of home rule are scrutinized, the more clearly they will be seen to involve the adoption of a written constitution, the establishment of an independent judiciary, and the downfall of the hereditary monarchy—short, the substitution in Great Britain and Ireland of the president for the parliamentary form of government."

THE GLOBE'S CONSISTENCY.

The Globe some days ago quoted what it alleged was an article that had appeared in the *Peterborough Review* a few years ago, and which, compared with the present utterances of that journal, showed a discreditable want of consistency on the tariff issue. The Review retorts that the article appeared twelve years ago, and that in quoting it the Globe had designedly omitted the closing and opening paragraphs which modified the parts quoted. The Review says further, that much less than twelve years ago the Globe landed the senate to the skies, now it abuses the senate and its members. It is much less than twelve months ago that the Globe was calling the manufacturers extortioners and robbers, who were growing rich on their ill-gotten gains, while now it is declaring that they are being ruined by the tariff. But there is no need to go back even for twelve days. The current issues of the Globe contradict each other daily. Farmers are told that the N. P. lowers the prices of their produce, housekeepers are told that if raises them; the manufacturers are injured by it, and so on.

And only two weeks ago when the printer asked Mr. Brown for advice regarding their wages he told them that they were making more money than ever, though in his paper he told them, and now tells them, they are being ruined by the N. P.

THE TWO MUD THROWERS.

Just a few weeks ago the Globe and the *Peterborough Review* were engaged in a mud fight. The Globe began it by saying that there is still "grave concern about the Premier's health." There has been, "from time to time, a recurrence of symptoms which show that his malady, though in abeyance, is not removed."

The Mail retorted yesterday: "It is well understood that Mr. Blake is far from strong, and that he does little but work as possible. In the event of his succumbing under the weight of the great questions he has grappled with during the session, etc." "Altogether the outlook for the Opposition is very gloomy. Their hopes are centered in one poor weak tottering man without backbone or policy."

LET US PLANT TREES.

Why do not we in Ontario have a grand tree-planting day every spring like they do in some of the Western States, Ohio for instance. If each farmer would make a vow that he would plant so many trees every year, the road in front of his place, and in his lanes and along his fences, how the whole aspect of the country would be changed in ten years. There is no more profitable, and at the same time beautiful, way of celebrating an event than planting a tree. This is the sensible plan by which the students of some colleges celebrate their graduation. Even the politicians might honor a victory at the polls by a setting out of saplings as well as of their opponents.

FIFTEEN CENTS A LINE.

The Toronto merchants are beginning to kick against the Globe and Mail's endeavor to make them pay for their advertising on the basis of fifteen cents a line, when these same journals send out agents to scout the United States and Winnipeg for business at half these rates.

If a Toronto man wishes to avoid being unfairly discriminated against he should date his contract (Winnipeg or Baltimore, as contracts so dated come under the "out.")

GRAND TRUNK GENEROSITY.

If it is true that the Grand Trunk has paid the new men the wages they refused to their old hands they have only shown a piece of spite. The advanced pay that they now give is the best proof that the strikers were entitled to consideration. It is acts like these that tend to widen the breach between the hired and the hire.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons married name is Canter. Her husband's father objected to having the sacred name of Canter used on the stage, so young Canter, by law, took the maiden name of his mother, Scott. Miss Siddons objected to giving up her name, and so the matter was compromised by both assuming the name Scott-Siddons.

GLOBE AND MAIL QUACKERY.

(From the *Evening International*.)

The Toronto World scores a good point against the Globe and Mail, in connection with their recent action towards the journeyman printers who wanted an increase of wages. "Mr. Brown," says The World, "received the deputation that waited on him by telling them that they never made such big wages as they are now getting. He had the books gone over and asserted that whereas the average earnings of a compositor ten years ago was \$9, they now earn \$14. The printers, he said, were now in clover; they were getting lots of fat salaries and things were booming."

By way of contrast to this statement The World gives what may be called the essence of the Globe editorial: "There (in the Globe, that is), Mr. Brown, as the wrecker of his party, tells the workmen that the N. P. is ruining them; that a dollar now doesn't go half as far as fifty cents used to go; and that they are being ground down by monopolists."

The other inconsistency between the Globe and Mail is that while the Globe and Mail, which is the same gentleman as an employer of labor is very striking and makes another illustration of Byron's dictum: "Knock a man down and he may brook it, but keep your hand out of his breeches pocket."

THE MAIN LINE.

(From the *Kingston Whig*.)

The New York Sun is giving the subject consideration, and its representatives, who have been springing about in the larger cities and towns of Maine, find that prohibition has not decreased pauperism and crime, but rather that these have increased at a percentage more than ten times the percentage of increase in the population. The assertion is a bold one, and the inference intended to be drawn is that the suppression of the liquor traffic has not helped morality, but immorality. The position cannot be fortified by facts. Repeatedly crime has been found to be on the increase since prohibition has been in force. It is a bold one, and the inference intended to be drawn is that the suppression of the liquor traffic has not helped morality, but immorality. The position cannot be fortified by facts. Repeatedly crime has been found to be on the increase since prohibition has been in force.

THE IMMIGRATION BOOM.

(From the *Montreal Star*.)

When such vessels as the "Parisian" and the "Victorian" are on their way out, crowded with passengers for the North-west, and to be followed by other vessels similarly freighted, it seems to give one the idea of a tidal wave of immigration setting in on our shores. The event comes none too early.

LOTS IN MONTREAL \$10,000 A SQUARE FOOT.

Raymond.

A GOOD FILTER.—To have pure water in the house every family should have a good filter, the health and comfort depends largely upon the use of property filter. The filter is the true filter of the blood, and Burdock Bitters keep the liver and all the blood purifying, and in healthy condition. It is the grand blood purifying, liver regulating tonic.

—WHAT TO STUDY.—Pope, the poetical philosopher said: "The proper study of mankind is man," and yet, how little is the real science of man studied. If people understood and heeded the laws of health, and if when they were in ill health, they used a common sense like Burdock Bitters, many of the "ills that flesh is heir to" might be effectually cured.

—Don't buy a sewing machine until you have seen the Wagner Sewing Machine. It is the best of all sewing machines. It is made of all the latest improvements, nickel-plated in all bright parts, simple, durable, noiseless, and guaranteed ten years, 84 King street west, Toronto.

—No article ever attained so unbounded popularity in so short a time as Burdock Blood Bitters, and that too during the existence of countless numbers of widely advertised blood purifiers, and it is evident that this medicine begins its work at once, and leaves no desirable work unaccomplished.

—A REAL NECESSITY.—No house should be without a bottle of Hagar's Yellow Oil, in case of accident. There is no preparation offered to suffering humanity that has made so many permanent cures, or relieved so much pain and misery. It is called by some the Good Samaritan ointment. It cures all, and by the afflicted an Angel of Mercy.

—WRAK LIVING AND HOW TO MAKE THEM STRONG.—Breathe with mouth closed, have access at all times to pure air, exercise moderately, eat nourishing but simple food, and in his lanes and along his fences, how the whole aspect of the country would be changed in ten years. There is no more profitable, and at the same time beautiful, way of celebrating an event than planting a tree. This is the sensible plan by which the students of some colleges celebrate their graduation. Even the politicians might honor a victory at the polls by a setting out of saplings as well as of their opponents.

—Those in search of the latest novelties in photography should pay a visit to the establishment of J. H. Lemaitre & Co., 324 Yonge street, two doors north of Edinward. Their extra rapid process is a perfect success and so quick in its action as to produce in the full and true, negatives of the highest delicacy and quality. Cabinets \$3 per dozen; tablets \$5 per dozen.

—Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths TWENTY CENTS.

MARRIAGE.—At Brampton, on Monday, the 10th of April, the wife of W. H. McQuiden, barrister, of a son.

BIRTH.—At Oakville, on Easter Sunday, April 8th, the wife of F. E. Lewis, barrister, of a daughter.

BIRTH.—On Sunday, 9th inst., at Oakville, the wife of J. H. Hines, farmer, of a daughter.

BIRTH.—At a daughter, the wife of Thomas O'Leary, of a daughter.

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MARRIED.

SALTER-SALTER.—April 10th, at Hamilton, by the Rev. H. J. Salter, of a daughter, the wife of W. H. Salter, of a daughter.

DIED.

At Hamilton, on Saturday, April 8th, at 67 Toronto street, Mrs. E. J. Salter, of a daughter.

At Hamilton, on Saturday, April 8th, at 67 Toronto street, Mrs. E. J. Salter, of a daughter.

THE PARAGON SHIRT.

First Prize.

HAVE NO OTHER

LEADER LANE, Toronto.

GOOD DEEDS.

During the past year the *MANITOBA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY* has paid to the families of its deceased members \$1,321,639 34. These payments were distributed as follows:

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| Alabama | 23,272 22 | New York | 1,012,000 04 |
| California | 16,715 00 | New Jersey | 38,271 11 |
| Canada | 70,135 35 | New Hampshire | 11,932 43 |
| Connecticut | 97,320 20 | Norfolk | 1,489 00 |
| Delaware | 11,271 00 | Nevada | 1,489 00 |
| Florida | 40,134 30 | North Carolina | 9,450 71 |
| Illinois | 111,910 20 | Ohio | 10,907 73 |
| Indiana | 39,715 12 | Pennsylvania | 2,351 00 |
| Iowa | 7,453 94 | Rhode Island | 1,200 00 |
| Kentucky | 45,139 27 | South Carolina | 1,588 37 |
| Louisiana | 22,438 38 | Tennessee | 2,714 00 |
| Maine | 45,139 27 | Texas | 6,002 00 |
| Maryland | 27,773 32 | Virginia | 20,208 00 |
| Massachusetts | 45,139 27 | Washington | 1,000 00 |
| Michigan | 33,544 00 | West Virginia | 1,700 00 |
| Minnesota | 11,713 30 | Wisconsin | 14,000 00 |
| Mississippi | 13,172 35 | | |
| Missouri | 5,639 00 | | |

DEATH LOSSES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Paid by the *MANITOBA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY* during each year from 1883 to 1892.

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|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Paid in 1883 | \$ 47,278 23 | Paid in 1890 | \$1,214,115 89 | Paid in 1892 | \$1,624,000 02 |
| 1884 | 51,477 70 | 1891 | 1,296,071 78 | 1893 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1885 | 50,300 20 | 1892 | 1,296,071 78 | 1894 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1886 | 51,477 70 | 1893 | 1,296,071 78 | 1895 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1887 | 50,300 20 | 1894 | 1,296,071 78 | 1896 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1888 | 51,477 70 | 1895 | 1,296,071 78 | 1897 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1889 | 50,300 20 | 1896 | 1,296,071 78 | 1898 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1890 | 51,477 70 | 1897 | 1,296,071 78 | 1899 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1891 | 50,300 20 | 1898 | 1,296,071 78 | 1900 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1892 | 51,477 70 | 1899 | 1,296,071 78 | 1901 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1893 | 50,300 20 | 1900 | 1,296,071 78 | 1902 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1894 | 51,477 70 | 1901 | 1,296,071 78 | 1903 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1895 | 50,300 20 | 1902 | 1,296,071 78 | 1904 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1896 | 51,477 70 | 1903 | 1,296,071 78 | 1905 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1897 | 50,300 20 | 1904 | 1,296,071 78 | 1906 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1898 | 51,477 70 | 1905 | 1,296,071 78 | 1907 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1899 | 50,300 20 | 1906 | 1,296,071 78 | 1908 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1900 | 51,477 70 | 1907 | 1,296,071 78 | 1909 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1901 | 50,300 20 | 1908 | 1,296,071 78 | 1910 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1902 | 51,477 70 | 1909 | 1,296,071 78 | 1911 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1903 | 50,300 20 | 1910 | 1,296,071 78 | 1912 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1904 | 51,477 70 | 1911 | 1,296,071 78 | 1913 | 1,754,538 00 |
| 1905 | 50,300 20 | 1912 | 1,296,071 78 | | |

To *BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS*—That's right. If you are making money, give part of it away, and give generously and nobly. There are enough who need it. Extend your charity according to your property, but don't forget one thing—Charity begins at home. Don't forget that the bestowing of it is a round sum of insurance on your own life for the security and safety of your own family, or the comfort and consolation of your own declining years—*BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS*.

It's a hundred qualifications that go to make up a good business man, the resolution to get his life insured, for a good, solid sum—and then to keep it intact—may count for fifty—*BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS*.

The weekly *Underwriter* of Philadelphia says of the *MANITOBA*: "It is strong, solid, and under most efficient management. The public ought to appreciate the value of a life insurance in such an institution, and so on."

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Messrs. Kennedy & Co.,

91 KING STREET WEST.

Have on hand a full assortment of

FALL TWEED,

Worsted, Serges, &c.,

and are turning out the finest work at the

Lowest Prices in the City.

Remember the Address:

KENNEDY & CO.,

246 91 King Street West.

PHOTOGRAPHING & FINE ARTS.

Photography and Fine Arts.

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