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THE ATTACK ON MR. BRODEUR.

Opposition organs of the unsuspected impartiality of the Mail and Empire figure out that the civil service report is a condemnation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and that therefore Mr. Brodeur should resign. The Toronto News goes its senior colleague one better by saddling Mr. Brodeur with responsibility for the existence of a patronage list, and then declares that there has been a patronage list ever since there has been a government at Ottawa.

When Mr. Brodeur took over the department some two years ago he found that things there were not running satisfactorily. Two courses were open to him. He might have taken matters into his own hands, summarily dismissed the officials at fault, appointed new ones to their places and re-organized the department straight away. But to have done so would have drawn upon him an assault which we can easily imagine from the lately found enemies of the "spoils system. By them he would have been held up as a monster taking the bread from the mouths of honest and efficient officials and giving it to party friends. That the officials concerned were of long service and held important positions meant that the attack on the man who dispensed with them would have been more than ordinarily bitter.

This course Mr. Brodeur declined to take. Instead, he frankly told Parliament and the country that the department was disorganized and unfitted for doing proper work and that he intended to change things. The old officials were not dismissed, but the re-organization was begun. How it was carried on may be learned from the evidence of the deputy minister, a man for forty years in the service. Asked if the Deportment tried to live within the supply granted by Parliament, he declared:

"Yes, under the present Minister. There is an order which has been adhered to. . . . The present Minister said he would hold the accountant responsible if anything was paid for, that was not estimated for . . . and is particular in exacting a monthly statement showing how the appropriations stand."

Asked regarding the laxit that existed prior to Mr. Brodeur's coming the deputy minister said: It was "a continuation of the practice under "every Government." He told now there had been an overlapping of accounts from one year into another. "ever since I have been in the department," and added, "the present Minister squared off all such matters "last year. He got from the accountant a statement with regard to "every agency, and insisted that not "a single dollar should be paid this "year that was to be charged to the "last fiscal year."

Plainer evidence of the new Minister's determination to put the Department into proper condition, and keep it there it would be impossible to have, or from a better informed witness than the deputy who managed the Department under him.

How this reorganization was regarded by the officials whose habits were being interfered with may be gathered from the evidence of the Auditor-General when telling the commission of the experiences of the examining accountants brought in by Mr. Brodeur to look into the accounting methods of the department. Replying to a question, the Auditor-General said:

"Whatever they said or did in coming to me was confidential, but I do not think they got as generous assistance as they should have got.

"Q. You think they were probably encumbered?

A. Well, I think they had to ascertain things for themselves.

Q. At whose instance were they brought in?

A. They were brought in by the Minister.

Q. The officials should not fight against him surely?

A. Well, there are different ways of fighting.

Q. You think probably that was one of the reasons why they took so much time for it?

A. I think that is one of the reasons took them so long.

[illegible]

[illegible] all that [illegible] the officials concerned could do to frustrate the accountants and block the re-organization was done.

Yet it is against Mr. Brodeur and not against the officials that the Opposition press fulminates; and the unwary of them have even gone the length of defending the officials while condemning Mr. Brodeur. That the officials concerned were appointed by the former Government may or may not have anything to do with their attitude, but we will require to be shown that it had nothing to do with it before believing it. Whether this be the case or not, the position of the Opposition is that while demanding purity of administration they defend officials who prevented such administration; that while demanding efficiency they assault the Minister who declared that he must have efficiency and worked to that end even against the officials; that while denouncing the "spoils system" they levy war upon the Minister who refused to resort to the "spoils system," and do so because a condition of affairs existed which by applying the "spoils system" he might have remedied two years ago.

THE MILLS WANT ORDERS; THE RAILWAYS WANT RAILS.

The "Soo" rail mills have closed down for lack of orders. Notices posted by the Company announced that "Owing to the unexpected condition "of the rail market, the open nearth "plant, Bessemer and blooming mill "will suspend operations on Saturday. "The rail and finishing mill will continue operations to complete the "present orders." Referring to the closure the manager said: "The necessity of these notices was forced on "the company so suddenly that they "had no alternative, owing to the "conditions of the rail market and "the failure of orders already arranged for to materialize."

Meantime construction work on the C.P.R. Moose Jaw-Edmonton line is tied up for lack of rails, on the authority of one who knows whereof he speaks. This surely is an anomalous condition, and a condition that would not exist without substantial reason. If the C.P.R. wants rails and the Soo mills want orders, why is not the need of the Company supplied by giving orders to the mills? One of two reasons seem likely from the outside; either that the rails from the Soo works are not up to the mark, or that the Company prefer to patronize somebody else.

In either case the people of Canada have a right to know the why. We pay bounties to iron and steel producers and are therefore entitled to know whether or not their products are fit for use on Canadian railways. We pay bonuses to railways and have therefore a right to know whether these patronize the home concerns or whether they ship the bonuses to the Steel Trust and leave the Canadian mills without orders.

"THE ELEMENT."

An Opposition journal assures us that "the element comprising the "part to-day" repudiate the late Government and all its works, and have decided that if they ever get a chance to rule the country again it will be done without "graft and corruption." As to who composes "the element" that has reached this commendable resolve we are left in darkness. Nor is this easy to surmise. One thing is clear—it is not the Parliamentary element. This includes Hon. John Haggart, a member of the late Government against whom a member of Parliament, from his place in the prescribed Parliamentary form charged with malfeasance in office. It includes Hon. Geo. E. Foster, a ministerial colleague of Mr. Haggart, who voted down the demand that this charge be investigated by the proper Parliamentary committee. It includes Mr. George Taylor and Dr. Sproule, who likewise recorded their votes to smother the investigation of the charge. It includes the nominal leader of the party who has taken these men as his councillors, thrown over their records the mantle of his implied approval, defended some of them when defence was impossible, preserved them against the clamorings and protests of his disgusted supporters in the House and out of it, and parades them before the country as the materials from which he asks to be permitted to construct a cabinet. Whoever or wherever may be the "element" which condemns the party history and has resolved on future amendment it certainly is not the group of men who represent the party in the House and before the electorate. The "element" must be sought among the rank and file throughout the country. That there is such "element" among the electors of the party is becoming daily more apparent, and that they intend to make themselves a force in its rejuvenation. Before them lies a heavy task. Their first duty is to free themselves from the men who brought disaster and disgrace upon the party but who [illegible] its policy [illegible] determine its goals, and [illegible] force the country as to [illegible] that the party represents [illegible] what they have represented. No party can march with that group of discredited leaders under the banner of administrative cleanliness. The longer it is attempted the greater the ridicule it will excite and the longer the party will continue a negative force in the public life of the country. "The element" should go after the frontbenchers.

WHERE THE CANADIAN FARMER WOULD GET IT.

Churchill's defeat in Manchester is heralded as a victory for the tariff advocates. It was much more likely a triumph of the friends of the liquor interests, the enemies of the Education Act and the opponents of home rule. But supposing the sole and only issue was the imposition of a tariff, how much significance is to be attached to the opinion of one manufacturing city—or of a score of manufacturing cities? If "protection" did not make friends of the manufacturers and their employees where or among whom could it be expected to find favor? A victory for a free trade candidate in Manchester would have been a more vital blow to the movement for a tariff than the overthrow of the Balfour Government. That Government did not fall only for its fiscal follies; but if the contest in Manchester was fought out on that issue alone, Churchill's election would have been a condemnation of "protection" from the mouths of those whom it was proposed to "protect." One might as reasonably interpret the tariff views of Toronto as the tariff views of Canada as to judge the trend of British fiscal thought by the verdict in Manchester—or in a score of Manchesters. If "protection" had no friends there, where would they be found?

Supposing Churchill went down in a fight for free trade, is there anything in this to awaken the applause of Canadian journals, even of "protectionist" views. If Britain imposed a tariff it need not be imagined that tariff would cut only one way. The British farmers who consented to a tariff against foreign manufacturers would in turn demand a tariff against foreign grain, cattle, sheep, swine and fruit. And as the manufacturers would build the highest walls against their more likely competitors the farmers would do precisely the same. Now the Canadian farmer is becoming, and hopes to become far more, the most serious competitor with the British farmer for supplying the food products of Britain. Against him, therefore, the British tariff would be most certainly and most resolutely directed. And to him such tariff would mean unqualified disaster, for it would exclude him from his best, and practically his only, market. How serious the blow would be to the Canadian farmer and thus to Canada will be realized when we remember that last year we sold $105,000,000 worth of goods in Britain, the bulk of which were products of the farm, the ranch, the dairy and the orchard. If a British tariff meant anything to the British farmer at all, it would "protect" him from this inundation of Canadian products and leave them on the hands of the Canadian producers. Is it from this prospect Canadian "protection" journals draw satisfaction in professing to discern the growth of "protection" thought in Britain?

It is persistently argued, of course, that loyalty to the colonies would prevent Britain raising a tariff against their products, or that in any event the colonies would be given a "preference" against the rest of the world. Recognizing fully the loyalty of the British people to their kin beyond seas we must recognize also their business astuteness, and credit them with understanding that business and sentiment work mix when the business takes the form of "protection." The basis of "protection" is selfishness. If Britain adopts "protection" she will do it for selfish reasons, and each class of the British public will regard the tariff from the standpoint of their own particular welfare; the tariff will be adjusted to "encourage" home production, and to do so by the rigid exclusion of importation which is held to discourage this—whether the imports come from the colonies or from foreign countries. Nations do not establish tariffs or abolish tariffs for the benefit of the other fellow—even when the other fellow is a cousin, a son or a mother nation. Loyalty to Britain did not prevent Canada imposing a tariff on British goods; neither would loyalty to Canada prevent Britain imposing a tariff on Canadian goods. Canada granted Britain a preference, but would Canada have done so if Britain had been an exporter of agricultural products? Not a bit of it. To expect the British farmer to consent to admit Canadian grain and cattle free of duty or at lower rate of duty than those from other countries would be to expect him to admit his strongest rival while excluding the others. Just as reasonably might we expect the Canadian Manufacturers' association to grow enthusiastic over the Canadian preference to British manufactures. Yet without the consent of the British farmer no British Government dare exempt colonial products from duty or grant them a preference. Canada may as well understand that a British tariff would mean first and foremost the exclusion of colonial farm products, so far as a tariff can accomplish that. In this exclusion Canada would be the heaviest sufferer. There is surely little in this to awaken our hope that the British elector will be again misled into the folly of "protection."

OUR GROWING TIME.

Canada's foreign trade increased $25,000,000 last year, and reached the enormous total of $638,000,000. This in a year of financial stringency cannot be considered alarming. Imports increased $18,000,000 and exports $10,000,000. The customs revenue showed an increase of $5,000,000, amounting to $58,000,000. Despite the somewhat unfavorable character of the season, the exports of agricultural products amounted to $7,000,000 more than for the preceding year. There was a slight increase in the exports of manufactured products, a three million increase in mine products exported, while the fisheries exports held their own. These increases may be taken as fairly indicating the lines of our national development. The greatest expansion of course is in agriculture, due chiefly to the settlement of the West. Mining is making substantial advances, too, due largely to the development in British Columbia, the Yukon and Northern Ontario. That the manufacturers did not sell much more abroad than during the preceding year is by no means a bad sign. They were too busy trying to supply the home demand to make many articles for foreign consumption.

THE VOTERS' LIST "OUTRAGE."

It is proposed to amend the Federal election law in several particulars and the word has gone out from the Manitoba machine that the people of that Province are to be worked into a fury by representing to them that in some way or other their rights are being trampled upon. A similar campaign has been begun in British Columbia. The better to accomplish this end the faithful are assured that the Opposition at Ottawa will fight the measure till the snow flies. That they will do so if they fancy they can see in it any hope of making party capital may be taken for granted. It is of interest to learn therefore on what grounds the people of Manitoba and British Columbia are invited to consider themselves outraged, and the people of the rest of the Dominion urged to champion their rights against this supposed interference.

The clause which is supposed to contain the malicious design is one providing that where the voters' lists of a Province are irregularly revised by the Provincial authorities a fresh revision shall be made just prior to a Federal election. Under the present law passed in 1898 the voters' lists for such provinces as revise their lists regularly are accepted as lists for the Federal elections. In provinces which do not do so the lists are accepted if the Federal election occurs within one year from the revision of the lists. Otherwise new lists are prepared by Federal officials, but under Provincial law and on the basis of Provincial qualification. It is now proposed that in Provinces where the lists are not revised regularly within the meaning of the act and the intention of Parliament, new lists shall be prepared for Federal elections.

It so happens that this clause would affect only the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, these being the only provinces which do not regularly revise their lists within the meaning of the present Act. When that Act was passed, all the Provinces which had permanent lists had them revised annually by the municipal councils. If therefore Manitoba and British Columbia wished to have the provincial lists used for Federal elections all they had to do was to adopt this practice and permit the local representatives of the people to prepare the lists. For some reason they did not see fit to do so. The Manitoba Government essayed to establish permanent lists, but lists of their own making. Not only was the work of revision not given to the municipal authorities; the preparation of the lists was taken out of the hands of the judges under whose direction the work had formerly been done, and has been done by agents appointed by the Provincial Government for the purpose. A somewhat similar move was made in British Columbia.

In both cases the end was to force the Dominion to use provincial lists, but lists prepared under the aegis of the Provincial Governments and not in the way Parliament contemplated they should be prepared when agreeing to accept them for Federal elections. If therefore Parliament declines to accept the Provincial lists of Manitoba and British Columbia, the fault lies with the Provincial Governments which declined to prepare the lists under the direction of the municipal authorities. If on the other hand Parliament accepted those lists it would be pledging itself to accept any provincial lists, however compiled and under whatever auspices.

In both Manitoba and British Columbia it is alleged that the preparation of the lists has been done by partizan agents, for partizan purposes, and that thus not only has the condition of Parliaments' acceptance of the lists been evaded, but the evasion carried into positive abuse. It is claimed that duly qualified Liberals have been kept from voting by the compiling agents omitting their names from the lists, and that unqualified men who favored the Provincial Government's have had their names placed on the lists. The proposed amendment is therefore a re-assertion by Parliament of the condition on which it was intended Provincial lists would also a remedy for a wrong inflicted on a remedy for a grievance inflicted on a portion of the electorate by the evasion of this condition.

When the present Election Act was under consideration it was made abundantly plain that Parliament had no intention of surrendering its rights to the Provincial Legislatures and agreeing to accept as lists whatever they might be pleased to prepare, and however they might be pleased to prepare them. Parliament was desirous that the lists should be prepared by representatives of the people who were not personally concerned in the results of Federal elections. To this end the practice of having the lists prepared by municipal authorities was approved, and where this practice existed Parliament agreed to accept the lists for Federal election purposes. But it was no part of Parliament's intention to hand over its right and power to safeguard the public francnise to the manipulation of a prejudiced Provincial Legislature or Government. This was made plain enough in speeches delivered by leaders on both sides during the debate.

The Solicitor-General, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, in the debate said:

"We should put the franchise, not under the control of this House, but under the control of the electorate, under the control of the people who send us here, as directly as possible under their control by placing it in the hands of the municipal councils."

The Premier endorsed the principle of having the lists prepared by the municipal councils, out added:

"I am quite disposed, for my part, to accept the franchise prepared by the Legislature, whether Liberal or Conservative. But if the day comes when a fraud is committed against this parliament, when legislation of a hostile character is brought forward in the Legislature, then it will be always open for Parliament to resume its own powers and to enact a franchise law of its own."

Mr. Borden was not less explicit in declaring that Parliament should not deliver itself into the hands of the Provincial Legislatures or Governments:

"Even if we do adopt the Provincial law, I would suggest that we should not go beyond saying that the Provincial enactments as they exist at present, and the basis on which the voters' lists are now made up in the different Provinces, shall be the basis on which we shall proceed in the future. I do not see why we should pledge ourselves now to the wisdom of what any Provincial Legislature may pass in the future."

The intention of both parties in Parliament could scarcely be couched in plainer terms. That intention was that the lists for Federal elections should be prepared by representatives of the people, but by representatives who had no concern in the results of the elections. As such bodies the municipal councils were chosen. But in two Provinces the Provincial Governments have declined to allow these bodies to prepare the lists, have appointed special agents to do so, and are at least accused of having thereby worked unfairness to one portion of the electorate. Yet because Parliament does not propose to accept these lists the people of Manitoba and British Columbia are invited to consider themselves outraged. If they have been outraged it has been by the local Governments who declined to allow the non-partizan bodies to prepare the lists.

THE IN-COMERS.

Immigration to Canada for the first quarter of the year was 27,144, a decrease of 14,000 from the corresponding period last year. In British immigration the falling off was 11,000, and in continental immigration 4,000. Immigration from the United States showed an increase of nearly 2,000. For the twelve months ending with March, however, there was an increase in the total immigration of 30,000. The most reasonable conclusion from these figures is that immigrants from beyond the Atlantic have been deterred coming as early as last year, probably by the warnings of the Government that the winter season was not the best time to come. During the present quarter, however, there will likely be a greater movement than for the same period last year and the total at the close of the season should equal if not surpass last year's record. From the United States, however, people have been coming more rapidly than during the early months of 1907. Our enterprising neighbors believe in being first on the ground when a good thing is offered.

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A POOR BEGINNING.

The Whitney gerrymander has enabled the Toronto News to score two triumphs. First it has made out the poorest of the long series of poor cases the News has made out under the present management; second, it has offered the best excuse that has been offered for the outrage. All it has been able to say for the measure so far is that the iniquitous Grits did likewise when they were in power; yet while saying so, the News has not ceased to remind us daily that it is no excuse for present wrong-doing to say that others sinned in like manner in the past. It has been mooted that the News is to drop the mask and take up the business of apologizer-in-ordinary to the Whitney Government. If so, it has selected a time when its services are abundantly needed, but when the material for apologies is conspicuously scarce.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

It was to be expected that a hard-pressed Opposition would try to press into party service the report of the Civil Service Commission; nor was it to be expected that in doing so they would observe too scrupulously the lines of unwavering veracity, much less the requirements of absolute fairness. Alike their present straits and their past conduct forbade such expectations. It may be of interest to note a few points in connection with the matter of the civil service generally, and the efforts that have been made from time to time to amend the evils found in the present system under the present and all former Governments.

It should not be necessary, but it is necessary, to say that the grievances found by the Commissioners have not been of late development nor confined to the term of the present Government. This the Commissioners definitely declare in the opening pages of their report. Their criticism is levelled at the system which exists and has existed, of appointing, promoting and paying the various grades and classes of the service. That the system is worse or better under the present administration than their predecessors, or any predecessors, the Commissioners do not aver. More, they demand that they be considered as making no such comparisons.

Since Confederation appointments to the Government service, under all Governments, have been made by ministers, on the recommendation frequently of members of Parliament. Long ago this system was found to have faults at best, and to be liable to abuse at worst. There was not always available a number of desirable applicants when more clerks were wanted, because Government employment has not been held up before the rising generations as a remunerative and enjoyable life-calling. Hence Ministers frequently have had to engage whom they would, with the result that might be expected. Under all Governments it has been found that men were recommended and appointed here and there less because of fitness for the positions they were to occupy than because of political service rendered the members who recommended them, or the ministers who appointed them. From this again the results have not infrequently been what might have been anticipated.

For the past thirty years we have been periodically investigating and continuously legislating to weed out the weaknesses and faults of the system without sacrificing its good points. Four several boards of commissioners have gone into the subject, have reported, and their recommendations generally have been adopted to a greater or less extent. Parliament has legislated and resolved and regulated with far more persistence than success. The faults have never been eradicated under any Government, and have never been lessened save in degree or in certain directions. The present Commission had, therefore, the benefit of thirty years successive failures to illustrate how the service could not be reformed, as a basis on which to work out how it might be reformed.

They recommend that the practice of ministers appointing servants on the recommendation of members be abolished, that the whole control of the service be turned over to a Commission, that engagement be made on examination, promotion on merit, and payment on the basis of a fixed schedule. This proposal has its advantages and also some very apparent disadvantages.

An examination is not an infallible evidence either of mental capacity nor even of educational qualification; much less of adaptability to fulfill the requirements of a given position. The tendency in our common school system is to place less reliance on the annual examination and more on the general work of the term. This involves leaving the teacher or inspector some latitude in the advancement of candidates who may fail to reach the prescribed mark in the formal examination, but whose general work and industry may entitle them to promotion. A similar latitude is allowed the head of a Department under the present system of appointing clerks to his Department. If the examination method were adopted this latitude would of course be withdrawn. The Minister must accept the first candidate on the waiting list whether the best adapted for the particular vacancy or not. Selection of employees would be impossible.

If we could not be sure that the Commission would be always impartial in promoting employees the proposed system would give the Commission opportunities for the display of friendship or prejudice quite as unjust to the deserving employee and quite as mischievous to the service generally as the partizanship of a Minister could be.

Payment by schedule, too, means that all must be paid alike, regardless of merit. One clerk might do twice as much work as another, but he would draw only the same pay. A natural consequence would be the disappearance of superfluous energy and the "levelling down" of the departmental staff into a monotony of laziness, where each would do precisely what he had to do to hold the job. This process would be practically certain under a prejudiced or corrupt commission which made promotions on the basis of personal friendship or of personal profit. The energetic employee would then have no hope of advancement through merit, and in the course of things would soon come to not merit advancement.

The commissioners do not of course propose that the service commissioners should be appointed for life, independent of Government or Parliament. Presumably they would have them hold office only during good conduct and removable for partiality, negligence or irregularity. But if so, then the Commission would be only an agent of the Government or of Parliament, guided by certain rules and laws, but still an agent. Government and Parliament would still be responsible for them. In that case their chief business in life would appear to be as a buffer between the candidate for office and the member or Minister; a body on whom might be lain the wrath of a disappointed applicant. A convenient arrangement this no doubt for members and ministers who have found the patronage system a nuisance—as most of them no doubt have found it. But unless Parliament changed radically its regard for its own laws the improvement would be apparent rather than real. No session in years has passed without Parliament concurring in the raising of a salary or the employment of a clerk "notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act." If Parliament still continued to exercise this right to overrule the laws it made where would be the benefit of handing over the powers to an agent, only that the doings of the agent might be over-ruled?

Yet a Commission independent of Government and Parliament is scarcely likely to be seriously proposed. The people of Canada have not yet abandoned faith in responsible Government, and until they do so, it will not be well with the man who proposes to place the civil service or its controllers beyond the reach of the elector.

After all is said the present system with all its faults is the most direct form of responsible government or the civil service yet devised. The member who recommends an applicant for a position, and the minister who appoints him to the position, are responsible to the people for the quality of the work he performs. If the people do not approve of that work, the minister and the member suffer for it. What more direct and essentially responsible system could be devised or desired? It may easily be that the pother about civil service "reform" comes less from the people than from civil servants who want to tighten their grips on jobs for which they are poorly qualified, and from those who would persuade the people that the present Government has perverted the present system into an engine for party purposes to the disregard of the service.

ON THE SIDE.

Another British destroyer has been sunk in manoeuvres. A few more of this and the naval men will be praying for war to save them from the terrors of peace. In war one has a chance at least of keeping far enough from the enemy to not get run over.

THE TUPPER BOOM.

Orange Sentinel—As we write the Tupper boom is not quite exploded. The last word from Vancouver indicates that Sir Hibbert Tupper is determined to test the party convention. This is an excellent opportunity for the Orangemen of that city to show that they have memories that can carry the incidents of twelve years ago. They can let Sir Hibbert and his supporters understand that they do not intend to be betrayed twice if they can prevent it. While he was not the premier who introduced the Remedial bill of 1896, he was one of the cabinet at that time. He was the minister of Justice, and occupied a specially important position in relation to such measures.

BRITISH TAR
SUPERBLY

Discipline on Board t
Gladiator Was Magni
28 Men Are Lo

London, April 28—The
ber of dead and missing
ator's crew as the result
lision between the Americ
Paul and the British cru
Isle of Wight is 28.

The admiralty has issue
list of the names of th
victims, which includes a
al death in the hospital
the total deaths known
Twenty-three men are miss
ing to the list, and six a
from severe injuries.

The secretary of the ad
presses fears today that th
eight others missing, bu
to give the names as y
searched on part of the cru
bodies, but were not succes
ing anyone. The opinion a
ping men and naval offic
ficials appears unanimous
accident was unavoidable,
of the chances of the
seamen must risk.

There will be the usual
and an inquiry by the boa
The officers of both ships re
cuss the affair. All the w
the disaster agree practicall
crews behaved as well a
Coming so soon after the
torpedo boat destroyer Ti
was sunk by the cruiser
the Isle of Wight on April
ty-six men being drowned
ing of the Gladiator is a s
to the British navy. Roug
prevails in the channel
many of the channel ste
unable to make their usua
the continent.

A Passenger's Stor

Southampton, April 28—Inte
tails concerning the collisio
the cruiser Gladiator in the
terday and of the rescue o
of the British cruiser wer
various passengers on the
T. Hillis, of London, speak
delay in lowering boats fro
Paul, said:—

"In response to our offer
ance, the captain of the Gl
plied that it was not need
accounts for the fact that a
—it seemed to me about 20
elapsed after the collision
St. Paul boats were put in
At that time the cruiser wa
turtle. Some of the bluej
board her cried, 'Lower your
the vessel heeled over, and
see the bluejackets climbin
uppermost side, and those w
to get a secure hold slipped
water.

Like a Moving Pictur

"The discipline on the Glad
magnificent. We could see
at his post. There was no
on either ship. One wou
thought it was a moving p
stead of a real disaster. It
that the collision happened
to land, that very fact givin
men and the passengers no
ence.

The passengers on the St.
acted so coolly during the
utes following the collision, c
ly have realized the danger
they stood. They were assur
officers, who hurried among
rectly the boats came toge
there was no danger, but t
tion of the steamer's bows
as she lies at the dock, sh
she had a very narrow esc
meeting the same fate as t
ator. As it was, the St. Paul
seriously damaged than at t
posed. She shipped a great
of water through her broke
and from the moment she
away from the wrecked cru
she reached her wharf in this
her pumps were kept going
full capacity.

Crashed Through Cruis

The damaged bows of the
indicate that she forced her
least twenty feet through the
side, but fortunately the great
age she sustained was above t
line. The bow post was smash
the bolts on both the port a
board bows were crushed in,
ing cracks extend along the s
along the water line the pa
been scraped away, but from t
downward there is no appare
age, although the bolts mu
started, which would account
water pouring into her hold.

Captain Passow and the firs
and fourth officers were on th
with Pilot George Boyer, the A
company's regular pilot, at t
of the accident, and the close
out was being kept, two me
stationed in the bow and two
crow's nest.

Both a channel and a Frenc
also were aboard, but of cou
were not on duty.

Neither Captain Passow no
his officers would discuss t
dent, preferring to wait until t
submit their report to the p
ficials.

It is learned, however, that
Passow is sorely grieved at
aster, this being his first seri
hap.

Caused by Snow Storm

A friend who had been m
the captain of the St. Paul s
return here, in speaking of
lision, and doubtless giving
tain's version of it, said that
not be avoided. The snow wa
so thickly that it was impossib
a yard ahead. It was far wo
the thickest fog. The weath
cleared before the St. Paul
dock, but snow commenced
again as soon as the Solent wa
ed. It was then impossible
as a very strong tide was
which might have carried the
on the rocks. The only alt
was to go ahead and keep th
lookout, and this, as he exp
was done.

Had the cruiser been painte
other color than slate she migh
been seen and the collision a