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LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

MR. FOSTER'S DEFIANCE.

Mr. Foster has unfavourably upset the calculations of those who have undertaken to reorganize the Federal Opposition. He says he will not retire from public life "unless the Lord takes him." He complains that "someone has been getting in his dirty work," and that he was "never even asked for a verification of the story by the author of the fake rumor."

In this case, Mr. Foster cannot accuse his political opponents. They have given him some hard knocks, but the present dagger thrust comes from the hand of his own party. He may read his political obituary notices in most of the Conservative papers of the country. The Ottawa dispatches announcing his retirement evidently came from an inspired source. The Toronto News and Toronto Telegram even proclaimed Mr. Doherty as Mr. Foster's successor in the first-lieutenancy. The News, which is credited with having official relations with the inner council of the party, dwells on the lack of cohesion in the Opposition, and the need of drastic reorganization. The whips, it says, are hopelessly inefficient, adding:

"In the next place, it is a fact that Mr. Borden is surrounded by men who are for the most part merely the remnants of the old and unresponsible Conservative party. By an unfortunate rule of Parliament, men move forward by seniority, and the ablest man in Canada coming into the House would find himself in the back benches, where his voice would sound but a faint murmur from the woods, and his work in the House would be of little value to his leader. This rule, therefore, has brought to the immediate vicinity of Mr. Borden men who should never have been there."

"This is the real cause of the inefficiency of the Conservative party. Incompetent critics and sort-of-heads have attributed it to the incapacity of Mr. Borden, who, his opponents frankly admit, is an ornament to the public life of Canada. What is really wanted is reorganization, a house-leaving of radical proportions, new party whips, and a new fighting-line beside the leader. These details will be announced during the recess."

This is frankly aimed at Mr. Foster and Mr. Monk. Another Conservative journal some time ago commented on the impolicy of the Opposition in keeping its "wounded soldiers" in the firing line. But what if the "wounded soldiers" refuse to go to the rear? Mr. Foster says he will stay where he is unless the Lord takes him. Is this a challenge to Mr. Borden? At any rate, it is a defiance of the influences in his own party which are attempting to oust him. Mr. Borden has probably decided upon reconstruction, but he has not yet publicly shown his hand. Affairs have reached such a crisis that determined action on the part of the leader cannot be longer postponed.

CANADA AND THE GERMAN MARKET.

A valuable brochure dealing with German-Canadian trade and the possibilities of its expansion, now that extreme artificial barriers have been removed, has been compiled by Mr. G. A. H. Mueller, of Montreal, lately an officer in the British army.

The writer points out that the population of Germany is increasing at the rate of a million a year; that her agricultural resources are limited, and that every year she finds it necessary to import more and more from abroad where to support her teeming industrial population. With the increase in population, Germany's imports are growing enormously. In 1901 they amounted in value to \$1,420,000,000; in 1908—the last year for which figures are available—the total was \$1,916,000,000. This means an increase of 34 per cent in eight years. Such a situation cannot fail to appeal to Canadians, especially our great and growing agricultural, fishing and other interests.

A list is given of 42 articles which Germany imports heavily and which Canada can supply. Among these imports in 1905 were:

Horses	\$20,000,000
Cattle	19,000,000
Pork	10,000,000
Cattle hides, salted	21,000,000
Cattle hides, dried	14,000,000
Calfskins, salted, dried	17,000,000
Wool	12,000,000
Furs	21,000,000
Eggs	34,800,000
Butter	18,500,000
Lard	30,200,000
Oil cakes	21,000,000
Wheat	87,000,000
Rye	12,000,000
Maize	20,000,000
Barley	64,000,000
Linseed	25,000,000
Bran	33,200,000

Tobacco	21,000,000
Copper, raw	45,000,000
Coslini	22,000,000
Machines	22,500,000

And here is what Canada supplied Germany in the same year:

Apples, dried	\$5,585
Apples, fresh	534
Asbestos	10,055
Cotton	11,439
Boards and leads	3,254
Grain, flour, beans, etc.	213,462
Buckwheat	4,158
Peas	580
Oats	675
Bran	152,821
Flour of all descriptions, bread-stuffs	39,854
Wheat	5,363
Drugs and chemicals	15,916
Pot and by-product	39,738
Fruits, in cans, etc.	6,696
Lobsters in cans	28,477
Silver	3,135
Hayseed	19,850
Salmon, fresh	453,820
Agricultural implements	139,815
Salmon, in barrels	7,727
Oil	12,698
Silver ore	31,330
Tobacco	21,000

Or a total of \$1,575,493, as compared with \$2,009,557 in 1897-8. If from the former are taken silver ore and tobacco, neither of which was exported in 1897-8, our exports to Germany in the later year were but \$1,250,685, having gone behind by the sum of \$509,255 in the past twelve years.

Under the new agreement between the two countries there is every reason to look for a better state of things. Canada has the goods that Germany most needs. The greatest increase in German imports during the past decade has been in products and manufactures which Canadians are producing in increased amount, such as wheat, barley, feed, linseed, cattle, agricultural implements, etc. Canada has now the advantage of Germany's minimum tariff, and ought to capture an increasing share of Germany's import trade.

AN OVERGROWN UNIVERSITY.

Dr. B. E. Walker, chairman of the board of governors of Toronto University, follows up a statistical statement of the increase of attendance of students at that institution from 373 in 1882 to 3,978 in 1910, with the observation that building operations, if the increase of students continues, cannot stop for several years to come, and "the serene quiet which characterizes the college grounds of our imagination cannot be attained in perfection during the period of such expansion."

It would be better policy if some of the surplus of students were drained off to the Western University. Toronto University is in danger of becoming overgrown and unwieldy. The student body is already too large to permit of helpful personal contact between the teacher and the pupil, or a proper development of the social side of university life. Centralization has been carried too far, and it is proposed to carry it further. The best interests of Toronto University itself would be served by a division of labor. It has reached a stage where its efficiency may be impaired by expansion.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell is enjoying it hugely.

The Old Man of the Sea refuses to get off Mr. Borden's back.

Mr. Foster hints that he is in the midst of a "nest of traitors." Isn't this poetic justice with a vengeance?

The ladies of London may not always agree in their opinions, but they are always united in the desire and willingness to do something for the city. London owes them another debt of gratitude today.

The Asquith Government has been sustained by 196 majority on the first division of the veto question. Here is one issue upon which all the progressive parties are united. It is ominous for the forces of privilege.

Sir James Whitney will lay the cornerstone for the new chemistry building at Queen's University, for which his Government has granted \$100,000. But London's university gets not even a civil word.

It will be the fault of the banks if the new Canadian gold pieces displace a considerable amount of paper currency. A banknote is more convenient to carry than a coin, but many persons will prefer bright coins to dirty bank bills. It is to be hoped the competition will induce banks to retire soiled notes more rapidly than at present.

IRRITATING INTERFERENCE.

The earth was passing through the fall of Haley's comet. "Confound that curious mother earth, anyway," growled the comet, hotly: "if she don't stop interfering with my progress, one of these fine centuries I'll give her a good job in the equator, even if I have to go out of my way to do it."

TO SUPPLY THE TAXES.

Mrs. Van Roston—I do hope those English Radicals will succeed in taxing the nobility.

Mrs. De Snobberton (coldly)—Indeed?

And why, pray?

Mrs. Van Roston (ingeniously)—Why, our daughters will then stand a better show of landing titles, don't you see?

A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING.

Country Storekeeper (with paper)—Here's an article by that there Horace Fletcher which says the Americans are losin' their teeth.

Jason Justough—Serves 'em right! If they keep their mouths shut during the day an' at night place their teeth in a glass of water, like I do, there's be less complainin' us losin' them.

THE KING AS A DIPLOMAT.

There is not a cabinet minister who knows the movements of foreign nations half so intimately as Edward VII. There is not a cabinet minister who knows the desires of the British people half so intelligently as does his majesty. King Edward is beyond all question the wisest foreign minister and the most intelligent

home secretary in the world. The King's training as a diplomat was very carefully looked after by Queen Victoria, who saw that his memory was well trained and that he was thoroughly conversant with many foreign languages from the days of his youth. In his boyhood on his instructions, the King was made to repeat to his tutor every night before going to bed the names of the people who had died during the day, and the circumstances under which he had met them.

THE COROLLARY.

Lawyer dosing his temper after trying for an hour to explain a point to a thick-headed witness—Confound it, any fool can understand this.

Witness—Yes, but unfortunately he can't make himself clear, can he?

MAKES EVEN THE NEWS TIRED.

There are shouts of "Treason! Treason!" with respect to the Government's tariff arrangement with the United States. The suggestion that the republic has flinched away our cloak, with the connivance of our Ottawa masters, and has left us naked in an east wind, is somewhat wearisome. What concessions Canada has made are of no great importance. No industry in Canada will be crippled by reason of the change, and we are free to deal with Great Britain as we choose without unneighborly interference from Washington. The principle that the British preference is a family arrangement has been accepted by the republic. A precedent is established. If in the future an inter-imperial tariff should come, retaliatory action by the United States is out of the question. Best of all, by meeting the president in a businesslike way, and abating in some degree the wooden-headed stiffness of the London lords of amity and good-fellowship between Canada and the republic are strengthened, and mutual respect takes the place of glowering across the frontier.

RATHER SEVERE.

The London Free Press is a paper which does not seem to catch the kind of a reputation it makes for itself.

PLAYING WILLIAM TELL.

Harry Locken, of Montreal, let a Cincinnati man try to shoot a cigarette out of his mouth on a bet, and won the bet. That the bullet went into his mouth and nearly killed him is merely incidental to his success in the wager. We like to hear of our Canadian boys abroad doing well, but there are better avenues of fame than being somebody else's play William Tell.

ROBBIE'S INFORMATION.

Gentleman Caller—Robbie, is your sister in?

Young Brother—Yes; but she's busy at present.

Gentleman Caller—Oh, she's busy, eh?

Young Brother—Yes, sir. She's in her room making up.

TOMMY'S LOGIC.

Mother—Just an accident, Tommy, and nobody's business.

Tommy—Don't want to.

Mother—Oh, well, if you are going to be unkind to your own little sister, she'll put on her wings and fly back again to heaven.

Tommy—Then let her put on her wings and fetch her right down.

WAS HE ONE?

Customer—Sambo, that slaying-bench is still.

Sambo—Oh, sorry, sir. You know I always prefer money on clearing a bench that is "specially suited to do man's dirty work."

GENEROUS.

Conductor (collecting fares)—This is a bad one, sir.

Passenger (coldly)—That is not. Never mind the change, then.

GOOD PRACTICE.

Someone asks: "Are we losing the use of our hands?" Not while our wives continue to wear gowns that look down the back.

A NEEDED PROTECTION.

"What is a mud-gard, pa?"

"I believe it is intended for use on an automobile, but it would seem to fit a long-felt want of a candidate for office."

HIS SORROW.

Kind-hearted Matron giving him a plate of beans—You were the youngest in a family of ten? No wonder you didn't turn out well. Your mother had not time to look after you.

Goodman (frowning)—No, ma'am. I wuz what they call the submerged tenth.

PARTING.

She went her unremembered way, she went and she went and she went. The pangs of all the partings gone And partings yet to be.

NO GUILLOTINE

Swiss Have Nothing With Which To Carry Out Death Sentence.

Paris, April 5.—The Swiss judicial authorities are in a quandary. Two criminals have been sentenced to death by the cantons of Fribourg and Neuchâtel, but they have no guillotine with which to carry out the verdict.

The federal constitution of 1874 abolished the death penalty, but a few years later it was reintroduced at the instigation of the cantons of Fribourg and Neuchâtel. The Swiss judicial authorities found crime increasing within their jurisdiction. Since then the application of the capital sentence has been left to the discretion of the various cantonal prefects, and a reprieve has always been granted at the last moment.

Now there are two cases of deliberate murder in which there is not the slightest excuse for a reprieve. The difficulty is that there is in Switzerland only one guillotine, and that is in the possession of the Canton of Schaffhausen, which has all along taken a firm stand against the death penalty, and the cantonal authorities are unwilling to lend the instrument for destroying life.

There is much popular excitement over the dilemma. Some advocate borrowing the guillotine from France or Germany; others again hold that it is against the dignity of the republic to ask its neighbors for the means to carry out sentences on its own criminals.

NOT ENOUGH GAS.

Hamilton, April 5.—Owing to the shortage of natural gas in this city last winter the Ontario Pipe Line Company has not yet decided whether any new services will be laid this summer. If the company refused to take any more customers, a great hardship would be inflicted on people building new houses. The question will be decided in a few days. The company thinks that if it built a large reservoir plant in the city for storing gas for extreme cold weather it would be in a position to accept more customers.

CHICAGO IN THROES OF COUNCIL POLLING

Reform Organizations Making Great Effort to Defeat the "Gray Wolves."

[Associated Press.]

Chicago, April 5.—The polls opened at 7 a.m. for what was looked upon as one of the most important aldermanic elections in Chicago's history. Keen interest was centered in many of the wards, each of which was to elect a member to the new city council. Reform organizations put forth efforts to defeat alleged "gray wolves," because the next council probably will have to decide upon several great municipal undertakings. Among these are the regulation of the prices of gas and telephone service, and construction of a passenger subway.

The saloon question was not put before the voters in Chicago the project to have it placed on the ballot, having been knocked out on the ground that the petition did not have enough signatures.

More than 200 cities and towns in Illinois, however, were called upon to vote on local option.

WOMAN MEETS DEATH IN A TORONTO FIRE

Rag Picker Overcome by Smoke Before She Had a Chance to Escape.

Toronto, April 5.—Fire broke out in E. Pulan's rag dealing warehouse yesterday afternoon. Many women were at work in the rag-picking room at the time, and Mrs. E. Barker, of 212 Richmond street, was overcome by the smoke, which filled the upper rooms where the women worked.

The others escaped down the stairs, and Mrs. Barker was not raised until it was too late to save her.

The body was recovered by the firemen and removed to the morgue.

The damage may reach \$3,000.

VOTE ON VETO DEBATE SHOWS ASQUITH STRONG

Finlay's Amendment That Commons Reform Upper Chamber Lost on the Division.

London, April 4.—At tonight's session of the House of Commons the amendment to the veto resolution, which was introduced on March 31 by the Right Honorable Sir Robert Finlay, was rejected by a vote of 357 to 254.

The Finlay amendment declared that a strong and efficient second chamber was necessary, and that the Commons is willing to consider proposals for the reform of the present second chamber, but declines to proceed with proposals that would destroy the usefulness of any second chamber, and thus remove the only safeguard against any great changes being made in the Government of the day without the consent and against the wishes of a majority of the electors.

After the Finlay amendment had been rejected a motion by Premier Asquith to commit the veto resolution was adopted without division.

The vote tonight demonstrated two things, the strength of the Government, and that the Government intends to carry out its programme as laid down.

It was said tonight in regard to the latter that Mr. Asquith's cabinet will agree to retain the final stage of the finance bill in the Commons until the Lords have pronounced on its veto resolution, in spite of Mr. Redmond's ultimatum at Tipperary.

As a prominent Liberal remarked: "The spring recess will give a breathing spell, so it will be June before the Lords give the judgment on the resolutions. It is doubtful if another election would produce a materially different House. The Tories are not expecting to win more than 25 seats, which will not give them a majority, and the Liberals are not anticipating such success in increasing numbers as to make them independent of the Irish vote."

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CHAPMAN'S The New Carpets, Rugs and Linoleums

This spring we have a very extensive showing of the acknowledged best makes of Carpets, Rugs and Linoleums. A few values chosen from the many obtainable.

Tapestry Room Rugs

FIRST QUALITY TAPESTRY ROOM RUGS, that you can save money on. English manufacture, woven with just one seam, close pile and good-wearing quality; in a variety of patterns, including red, green and tan colorings.

Size 3x4 yards \$11.35
Size 3x3 1/2 yards \$10.50

Tapestry Carpet Special

This week's special offering is an English Tapestry in a green ground effect with a rose pattern, in soft shadings, a pattern suitable for parlors and dining-rooms and a quality that will resist hard wear in any room. The regular price is 75c a yard. This week, made and laid, at 65c

Tapestry Stair Carpet. Balmoral Tapestry Carpet, 22 1/2 inches wide. Special for stairs. Regular 75c, for, value, a yard 48c a yard 55c

New spring shipments of Linoleums are all here.

Inlaid Linoleums, a square yard, 75c and \$1.00
Nairn and Barry Osler's Printed Scotch Cork Linoleum, two yards wide, 7 1/2c, 42 1/2c, 50c and 60c
Four yards wide, a square yard, 39c, 50c and 60c

Handsome Arab Net Curtains

Very handsome, indeed, are these new Curtains for drawing-rooms, parlors, reception halls, living rooms, bedrooms and dining-rooms. They are made of heavy net, with rich Arabian lace applied on the edges and borders. In linen shade only. Rare values are offered at \$6.75, \$7.50, \$9, \$10 and \$13

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.

MATTER OF ETIQUETTE SAYS THE CARDINAL

Tells Why He Thinks Roosevelt Should Have Observed the Pope's Conditions.

Rome, April 5.—Cardinal Merry del Val, secretary of state, received a representative of the press yesterday for the purpose of granting a special interview on the circumstances surrounding the failure of Col. Roosevelt to meet the Pope.

His eminence began by saying: "This is the present situation. The Holy See here in Rome strive by every means to conduct a campaign of venomous hostility against the Holy Father by lies and slanders. Here at his very door, in this Holy Episcopal See, they harbor alien priests. Moreover they openly sympathize with and aid his enemies. They also advocate and strive to put into effect the principle enunciated by Bismarck, the foot of the statue of Giordano Bruno, the apostate priest, when he said: 'We have stripped the Pope of his temporal power and we will never rest till we strip him of his spiritual power as well.'"

"When Roosevelt expressed a wish to see the Pope," the cardinal continued, "it was feared that he did not know that the situation was as I have described it. As a consequence he was advised in a friendly way and the hope was expressed that the audience would not be prevented by any incident similar to that which made impossible a meeting between his holiness and Mr. Fairbanks. No condition was imposed but the same procedure was adopted, when audiences with the Pope are arranged."

Cites Audiences of Kings.

His eminence presented as example the audiences granted the Emperor of Germany, King Edward of England, and other sovereigns. The cardinal then proceeded: "When audiences are arranged the Vatican authorities naturally suggest beforehand, in a friendly way, the things that are to be done. All this interchange of messages was preliminary and was naturally considered in the Vatican as confidential, not for the Vatican's sake, but for that of Mr. Roosevelt himself, in order that he might be left free and unembarrassed on his arrival in Rome. Actually no application for an audience was made, but Mr. Roosevelt's wish to see the Pope was conveyed to the Vatican. This and other communications it was thought in the Vatican were not intended for publication."

"I saw Mr. O'Loughlin, who presented a letter from Mr. Falconi at Washington, who cabled the same day that it was his desire that I see Mr. O'Loughlin merely in the capacity of one of Mr. Roosevelt's travelling companions. Mr. O'Loughlin told me that he did not represent Mr. Roosevelt, and then I asked what he was here for."

"Mr. O'Loughlin answered: 'To see if we cannot arrange the matter.' He assured me that if the telegrams that I passed were withdrawn Mr. Roosevelt would see the Pope and all the difficulties would be at an end."

"This, it seemed to me, showed that Mr. O'Loughlin was really in a position to arrange matters. Accordingly I replied that it is impossible."

"Mr. O'Loughlin's contention was that Mr. Roosevelt was at liberty to go where he liked and to do what

THE GOLD STANDARD

Hon. Mr. Fielding's Currency Resolution Passes the Commons.

Ottawa, April 4.—The Finance Minister's Dominion gold currency standard resolution was passed today.

Mr. Fielding stated that in Canada there were two gold standards, the British sovereign and the American eagle, the latter a legal tender by special provision of the currency act. If Canadian gold coins were minted on the basis of the British sovereign it would not be of the same bullion value as the American coinage of the same denomination. It would be convenient that there should be interchange of gold coinage between Canada and the United States, therefore Canadian gold coins would be minted at the same bullion value as the American coinage.

The resolution declares "that the standard for gold coins of the currency of Canada be such that of 1,000 parts by weight, 900 shall be of fine gold and 100 of alloy; and the standard for silver coin shall be such that of 1,000 parts by weight, 925 shall be of fine silver and 75 of alloy; that the standard weight of gold coin of the denomination of 50 cents to 150 grains, and of other gold coins, and of silver coins proportionate weights, respectively."

THE LUMSDEN CHARGES

Former N. T. R. Engineer Admits He May Have Made a Mistake.

Ottawa, April 5.—The investigation of the Lumsden charges of over-classification of mail by the National Transcontinental contracts, was continued yesterday.

Mr. Lumsden was again chief witness in connection with the National Transcontinental contracts, which differed greatly from those of the commission, although he admitted it was possible he might have been mistaken.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAIN OBTAINED IS GUARANTEED to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days, or money refunded. 60c. Jt

Drawing Books 5c

The new Blank Drawing Books, No. 1 and No. 2, as used in the public schools. These are out of the ordinary value. At, each 5c

Motto Cards

Over seventy different Motto and Text Cards, with short verses and texts by Balzac, Edmund Vance Cooke, Van Dyke, Robert Louis Stevenson and others. These cards are nice for passepartouting and making calendar cards. Each, 5c

Ladies' White Linen Waists \$1.25

Come and see this waist for yourself. Inspection will show you its merits. Made of bleached linen that laundresses most satisfactorily. It has twelve tucks on each side of pleat, with a Gibson tuck over the shoulder, front and back, sleeves finished with stiff, laundered cuffs, laundered linen collar; all sizes. We have a continual