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C. F. HAYES,
Business Manager.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1910.

TWO PROSPECTS INSTEAD OF ONE

The C. N. R. Co. went to the Railway Department at Ottawa a few days ago to get plans approved for a railway into the Peace River district—only to find that the G. T. P. had got there ahead of them with plans and profiles and had these approved in December last. Decision on the C. N. R. application was, therefore, deferred until the companies have a chance to get together and arrange a division of the territory between them. So far as prospects go, therefore, the people in Peace River, the people who want to get there, and those who want to see others get there, have now two prospects where they formerly had one. And because there are two the chances are materially better of one or other being turned into a reality. The course of the C. N. R. in respect of a Peace River line is somewhat puzzling. A year ago last January the Provincial Government was empowered to guarantee the bonds of the company for a line fifty miles long, stretching toward the Peace. The popular supposition was that this was the first line in what would eventually be a road into the fertile districts along that river. But there the matter ended. Whether any bargain for the guarantee of the bonds was actually made or not, nothing has been done in the way of construction. Last year a contractor was employed grading part of the time on the road to the Landing and part of the time on a branch westward from this. But on neither line was the work pushed. The idea of the company seemed to be to keep up the appearance of building a railway without actually doing it. And whether that was their purpose or not that is what it amounted to. This is the more remarkable that the C. N. R. have a record for building railways in a hurry. Wherever else in this district they have undertaken to build a line it has been pushed along in business-like fashion and at a rate of speed that rivals might envy, but that not many of them could equal. When they brought their main line to Edmonton they made a record in railway construction. Rapid work was done on the line from Vegreville south last year, and rapid work is being done in extending it this year. The company's record generally has been the same throughout the western provinces. Where they have undertaken to build a railway there was always something noticeable doing in that locality. The sole exception is in the extension into the country to the northwest of Edmonton. For some reason that country—and the city whose future lies in the development of that country—was left in abeyance while hundreds of miles of road were and are being driven through other sections of the Province. Just enough work was done there to make a pretence of doing something, no doubt with the idea that this would hold the route against competitors until the company got ready to build to the Peace or we offered a satisfactory proposition to build. Whether this was the idea, or whether the delay was due to something else, the Peoce River country was being in effect held as a preserve which could be provided for when the rest of the Province had been served. It was only when there were rumors of a competitor getting into the field that the company even put a project of a line to the Peace on paper and submitted it to the Railway Department, only to find that the other fellow had done it first, and that as the price of delay they must take the best route left, not the best that could have been found. The Peace River has, therefore, become the objective of two railway companies, each of which has built up a large system in a few years and has established for itself a reputation as being both able and willing to drive lines into fertile stretches of country in advance of settlement and development. From Edmonton to the Peace should be the next lap in the great railway race; and that two companies declare themselves anxious to build such road is ground for hope that one or other will do so in the reasonably near future.

The dates for registration have been suddenly changed in several Manitoba districts. The result will be to create confusion in the public mind and many unwary men will no doubt lose their right to vote in consequence of not noticing the trick. If there are any dark and dirty kinds of manipulation the Roblin Government have not heard about they would doubtless be prepared to pay handsomely for plans and specifications of them. It seems to have occurred to these gentlemen that the fewer the people who are allowed to vote the better their chances of retaining power. They are probably not far astray in that either.

An ex-governor of New York state has been arrested for smuggling and has confessed. It is hard to make people believe it a crime to do what they do not consider it moraliy wrong to do, and there is abundant proof that many otherwise law-observing and law-upholding people do not feel it morally wrong to import goods without paying duty on them. People who pay their taxes to the city treasurer without demur as a debt honestly due, regard it as more clever than improper to outwit a customs officer. And whatever criticism is coming to those who hold this view, something can be said in their defence. A tariff is frequently—the United States tariff is certainly—made a barrier behind which certain individuals and corporations exact from their patrons more than a fair price for their commodities. It is not strange that where the patrons know this to be done they should come to consider the tariff an instrument of injustice which one is justified in defeating by any and all means. The view is mistaken but it is not strange that it should be very widely held. If it be wrong to break the law to save one's self from being robbed it must be equally wrong to use the law as an excuse or defence for committing robbery. If the manufacturer who boosts his prices simply because the law makes it possible for him to do so were tracked down and punished as relentlessly as the consumer who uses the only means in sight of escaping from the holdup, there would be less cause for smuggling and therefore less smuggling done. To punish the smuggler, but to allow the plunderers who drove him into smuggling to go free, is discrimination that is and must be morally, economically and logically wrong.

Mr. Augustus Bridle, a former Edmonton man, contributes to the Canadian Courier a pen sketch of the member of Parliament for Red Deer constituency. He says:—

"There are a couple of men from Alberta who are as unmistakably interesting as any two men in the House. Dr. Clarke from Red Deer is one of them. C. A. Magrath is the other. One is an Englishman; the other a Canadian. Dr. Clark is from Manchester. He is a free trader. A most engaging man. You may have an informing chat with the Doctor almost anywhere in Ottawa. Genial; ruddy of face; outspoken and quasi-intellectual, he trots out his views with a sincerity that is very refreshing after you have listened to some of the artful obscurantism in the rank and file. They say he carries his old country modes of thought with him always. However, he is keenly interested in the west, of which he is a very capable citizen. He studies labor problems with a huge appetite. He rarely loses a chance to get information; wastes little time—so far as his own mental equipment is concerned. When he speaks in the House he never fails to make his meaning intensely clear. Argument delights him. As a mere politician not remarkable; has strong symptoms of statesmanship—which nowadays is by some confounded with theories of government. Dr. Clark is popular. He is one of the ablest men that ever came out of the west."

Smallpox has broken out in Cobalt. If it turns out to be as contagious as the mining fever there will be quite a mortality in those parts.

"CLOSED" AND "OPEN" LEASES.

The Calgary Herald says:—

"The big cattlemen of the province are again bringing the attention of the authorities to the serious menace of their industry through the cancellation of leaseholds. With the immense area of unsettled country which Alberta still has, it seems a strange thing that there should not be some portion which could be left to the unrestricted ranging of cattle. It would mean splendid stockers for the smaller holders to finish during the winter season. It would mean splendid grass fed beef nourished on the luxuriant feed of the country.

"Any feeling of resentment which the large land holder may have felt against the squatter or settler has entirely passed away, and it never existed to any serious extent in this province. But the stockmen feel that they have legitimate and distinct class of business to conduct and that there is ample room for all. The country does not want dear beef, if it can be avoided."

If this means anything definite it must be that the Government should issue "closed" leases of grazing land or cease cancelling "open" leases. A year ago last fall the Herald and its party based their chances of election largely on proving that the "closed" lease was an unmixed evil and of terrible extent. The suddenness of this conversion is somewhat disconcerting, but as the former view was expressed in a time of strife and the latter in a time of peace, the latter must be taken as being what the Herald thinks when the exigencies of party distress do not require it to think something else. This, however, is only another way of saying that the Herald is farther astray in its times of cool reflection than when a paucity of argument forces it to lay hold on that lying nearest. For it is more nearly correct to say that in Alberta a "closed" lease is an unmixed evil than to say that the policy of making "closed" leases would be a good policy to adopt generally.

Sound policy, no doubt, lies somewhere between these extremes. To grant "closed" leases in a district capable of profitable cultivation and one into which settlers appear likely to go before the lease would expire, would undoubtedly hold back its development and the increase of population and wealth which attends the settlement of a new and fertile country. Had all the grazing leases granted in Southern Alberta been "closed" leases Calgary would still be a "cow town," with little chances of becoming anything else until the leases expired and the land was thrown open for settlement. On the other hand, to refuse a "closed" lease to a man who wants to ranch in a district not suitable for farming would undoubtedly tend to discourage a very desirable enterprise, and to hold back a section of the country from the use for which it is best suited.

If, as the Herald seems to suggest, a division of the country could be made, one part being given up to farming, and the portions not well adapted to farming being given up to ranching, a solution might be found for this difficult problem. But to specify and define what portions of the Province are unsuitable for farming is not an easy task, nor one likely to bring much comfort to the judge. It is safe to say that if a large area in the vicinity of Calgary were so specified, set aside, and closed to settlement, the Herald and the authorities of its city would be on the warpath pretty shortly. Similar protests would come from any other considerable centre of population whose tributary country was declared "unfit for settlement" and closed against settlement. The idea of dividing the country and thus producing peace forever between the tiller of the soil and the keeper of cattle looks very attractive—on paper. But the practical outworking of it is fraught with difficulty and danger. Abraham and Lot are reported to have made some such division of country many years ago, but they seem to have been the only two parties who had any interests to consider—or whose interests were considered. Things are different in Alberta, and an arbitrary demarcation of the metes and bounds of the farming or farmable tract is by no means the easy operation it may appear to be when stated simply as a general proposition.

Failing a successful division of the territory there appears to be only one course to pursue—to give the rancher what guarantee of possession can be given without absolutely preventing the land being thrown open to settlement when people are ready and anxious to settle upon it. This was the double purpose sought to be accomplished by the "open" lease. Under this lease the rancher is assured of grazing land so long as the land is not required for settlement purposes; but when so required the lease can be cancelled and the land thrown open to the homesteader.

Neither of these expedients can preserve or restore the ranching business to the place it has occupied in the past. It is only a question of time until the leases in the arable portion of the Province are all cancelled or have all expired and the land is put under the plough. Land generally is now too valuable to be kept for grazing purposes only, and its value will not fall. There may be parts of the Province not suitable for farming, where the rancher will reign for years to come. But these portions must be small in comparison to the whole, and the beef supply drawn from them will steadily diminish in comparison with the increasing supply produced by the farmers.

More than likely there is some political zeal mixed with the religious zeal which is causing a furore in Britain about the King's oath. The strength of the Asquith Government has lain largely in the non-conformist classes, who most strongly resent any proposal to omit the offending words from the oath. If the Government could be driven into the position of having to propose a measure to omit the clause, it would undoubtedly be ill-taken by many among those who have heretofore supported them most warmly. If, on the other hand, the Government refused to bring in such measure, they could be assailed in other quarters as wanting in sympathy with the wishes of His Majesty, and perhaps even as entertaining a harsh disposition toward British people who cherish the Roman Catholic faith.

MEN WANTED.

Edmonton's infantry regiment, the 101st Fusiliers, is in a somewhat unique situation. The regiment was organized last year, was recruited up to strength, and made a very creditable showing on parade and at drill. From so good a beginning it was to be expected that the corps would this year be in excellent condition. It turns out however that during the interim a very large number of the men have left the city, some for homesteads and some for other towns. A few officers and men have found it necessary to withdraw for private reasons. As a result the regiment is depleted to not more than half its normal strength. There are needed in fact to bring it up to standard, about 200 men. As the season for outdoor drill and manoeuvres is opening it is desirable that the ranks be filled as early as possible. It is the hope of the officers that a trip to Calgary or elsewhere may be arranged later in the season as an outing for the men; provided of course the regiment can be recruited up to strength early enough to get in good shape before the season is too far advanced. Edmonton is a city of young men and of men whose loyalty is not a matter for speculation or doubt. Population considered it probably sent more volunteers to South Africa than any other Canadian town. The sentiment of loyalty is not of course so assertive in time of peace as in time of war, but from the many times larger Edmonton of today it should be possible to enroll a regiment of men admirable in physique, character and intellect. To the young man a term of service in a militia regiment should be rather an attractive proposal. True, there is no money in it. But on the other hand it makes no demand on ones working time, drill being done altogether in the evening. And the instruction and training given the recruit is such as to be beneficial and useful to any man, whatever his calling. Membership in a regiment too puts one on a footing of acquaintanceship and comradship with a large number of men of his community. Back of this of course lies the essential purpose of the force—the reason for its existence. It offers every young man the chance to learn how to help defend his country should defence by arms become necessary in his day, and enrolls him among the reserve forces of the nation. Membership in a regiment should be profitable to a young man physically, mentally and socially, as well as a matter of some patriotic pride. For that reason the ranks of the 101st should fill up promptly.

Incidentally, anything in reason that the city can do to help the regiment along should be done. It brings distinction to any city to be known as the home of a well disciplined military body. It certainly would not be desirable to have Edmonton known as a city where an infantry regiment could not be kept alive.

THE OFFENDING OATH.

Following is the oath about which a controversy is waging in Britain. The act of settlement of 1680 requires that each British sovereign shall recite the oath either at coronation or on first meeting Parliament:—

"I, A. B., by the grace of God, King (or Queen) of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare, that I do believe, that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, at or after consecration thereof by any person, and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint and the sacrifice of the mass as now used in the Church of Rome are superstitious and idolatrous, and I do solemnly in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare, that I do make this declaration and each and every part thereof, in the plain, ordinary sense of the words read unto me as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion or equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever and without dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the pope or any other authority or person whatsoever, and without any hope of such dispensation from any hope or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration, or any part thereof, although the pope or any other person or persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same or declare that it was null and void from the beginning."

If you love your horses, and want an easy running wagon, you will buy the Massey-Harris "Bain."

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will clear the sour stomach, sweeten the breath and create a healthy appetite. They promote the flow of gastric juice, thereby inducing good digestion. Sold by all dealers.

THE BURNING FORESTS.

Fires are ravaging the forests in the Prince Albert district. It is probable fires destroy more timber in an ordinary season in Canada than the saw mills turn into lumber. And the destruction of merchantable timber is by no means the extent of the damage done by forest fires. These sweep all before them, young trees as well as mature, leaving a waste that is absolutely useless for a generation. Not infrequently, too, they wipe out the buildings of settlers located near the timber belt, and occasionally take toll of human life as well. Timber rangers can and do accomplish much by way of preventing small fires becoming large ones, but once a forest fire has got well under way it would take a larger army of rangers and settlers than can usually be got together to check its course. The spread of settlement, too, has not been found to make the liability of fires any less, and the destructive agency must be expected to be a regular annual visitor to our timber resources. This would seem to suggest that a proper conservation scheme must allow the cutting of mature timber as rapidly as the requirements of the trade demand, unless we are to "conserve" the timber from use only to have it burned.

FOLLOWING EDMONTON.

Regina is considering the advisability of engaging a general manager for its public utilities. The recent decision to install a municipal street railway system will no doubt give impetus to the proposal. Commenting on it the Leader says:—

"The city of Edmonton has recently appointed a manager of utilities at a salary of $10,000 a year, and provided that they have secured the right man for the job, he will undoubtedly more than earn his salary for the city. The question has already been publicly broached here in Regina, and we believe that the city council has also informally considered the matter. Such a step would only be following out the procedure of any large commercial concern, the responsibility for the successful working of which rests with the managing director, who is responsible to his board of directors. The city already has its board of directors in the city council, what we now require is a managing director who shall carry out the policy of that board."

THE TRIBUTE OF THE PRESS

EDWARD VII.: KING AND PEACEMAKER.

Toronto Globe: In the long list of kings of England, Scotland, and Great Britain there is no name more illustrious than that of him who passed away last night. There is no higher position in the world than the one he has held with so much distinction and has turned to such good account during the past nine years. His opportunities for doing good or harm have been many, and his responsibility has been correspondingly great, but even "in the fierce light that beats against the Throne" the keenest search of the most prejudiced critic will fail to reveal any serious defect or disclose any unkingly motive. He was always and everywhere the "King," even when conversing with his familiar friends, mingling with his subjects in crowds, or travelling as a private gentleman in foreign countries.

When the Queen, his mother, passed away after a reign of very exceptional duration and unqualified success there was widespread doubt, not unmixed with anxiety, as to what sort of a king the then Prince of Wales would become. Those who knew him best had the most confidence, and time has amply verified their forecasts. It could hardly have been otherwise, because he had been for forty years discharging most of the social duties devolving on the Sovereign, so that in one large field of Royal activity he had no great departure to make. A well-known American journel explained his remarkable popularity and the general confidence in his judgment by saying that the view of any new situation, however important, taken by the King would be the view of the same situation taken by nine-tenths of his subjects.

Some of the outstanding characteristics of Edward VII. helped to make him one of the most notable personalities in history. He was a man of rare ability, and of versatility still more unusual. The members of Queen Victoria's family have all stood high intellectually, but none of the others equalled in this respect King Edward VII. and his eldest sister, the Dowager-Empress of Germany. He was equally versed in home and in foreign politics, because he had beeen for very many years a close student and observer of sociological phenomena, national ideals, and racial peculiarities; it was this wide outlook that made him the tolerant gentleman and the efficient statesman he was.

Though nature had not been specially favorable to him in the matter of personal appearance, he knew how to make the most of his physical endowment, and though he was regarded everywhere as the "best dressed gentleman in Europe," he was absolutely without personal vanity. His fondness for the national sports was very great, and his unfeigned interest in them was one of the ties that bound the Sovereign and his people together. When the motor-car came into fashion he fell easily into the habit of taking long solitary rides, acting as his own chauffeur, and in that capacity assuming very unkingly positions while trying to overcome the eccentricities of a recalcitrant machine. He delighted in yachting as a pastime, and, but for a tendency to valetudinarianism, he would have been passionately fond of foreign travel. Many Canadians still cherish vivid recollections of the boyish and delighted interest he took as a youth of twenty in all that he saw while passing through these provinces forty years ago.

On the political side of his kingly office Edward VII. did full justice to his unique training. He had just come of age when his father died, and during the later years of his own youth he must have heard many political discussions in the family circle of which Prince Albert was the phenomenally sagacious head. With the ability and adaptability that formed so important a part of Queen Victoria's personal inheritance, she was able even in her own youth to steer almost perfectly clear of constitutional difficulties, especially after her marriage brought to her aid so clear-sighted and right-minded a counsellor as the late Prince Consort was. During the long period of his own probation as heir-apparent to the throne, King Edward saw many ministerial changes, and he must have seen nearly all of them from the inside. Little wonder he was able to hold clearly and strongly to his own position as arbiter between contending political parties during the pending and prolonged crisis through which the United Kingdom has been passing for the twelve month just gone into history.

Judging from numerous and persistent indications, Edward VII. regarded the work of keeping peace among the nations of Europe as the greatest work in which he was privileged to take part. With a nature essentially and unemotionally humanitarian, brought up in an environment admirably calculated to emphasize that aspect of internationalism, and surrounded by State counsellors whose sole desire was to promote peace while conserving the honor of their own country, he has been able during his too short reign to make it more difficult than it would otherwise have been for any nation, however, aggressive, to go to war for any trifling cause. This is after all the brightest jewel in the Royal diadem he transmits to his son and successor, and such a reputation is the most precious he could possibly leave to his domestic relatives, his personal friends, and his sorrowing yet rejoicing subjects.

The sympathy of a bereaved nation will go forth in unstinted measure to the bereaved family circle, and especially to Queen Alexandra, who has shared with King Edward for nearly forty years the domestic burdens and the social duties that conditions beyond their own control have made exceptionally heavy, continuous, and protracted. If they ever felt like repining in view of these conditions they took good care never to let their people see any sign of tribulation, not to say murmuring, and in this way they have set their subjects of all ranks and classes an example as instructive as it has been conspicuous. For the sake of the Royal survivors as well as of the Empire at large the wish will be as universal as it is intense that King Edward might have been spared for another ten years to do his share in steadying the latter in its somewhat turbulent course of evolution. Fortunately the heir apparent has had some years of useful experience, and national affliction has a sobering and ameliorating influence. There is no justification for indulgence just now in political pessimism.

It is not necessary to conjecture how the Royal invalid met the King of Terrors when they came face to face. Edward VII. on the eve of his coronation eight years ago gave the world an insight into his personal character that leaves no room for speculation on that point. Turning from the coronation programme with the serenity he had learned by long experience to maintain unruffled, no matter what might happen, he put himself into the surgeon's hands for a life and death operation, with the chances strongly against his survival; there need be no doubt that when he passed away it might be said of him, as of King Duncan of old, that "nothing in life became him so well as his manner of leaving it."

IN MEMORIAM.

Ottawa Journal—The electric spark that flashed around the world last night the news that the reign of Edward the Seventh of Britain had passed into history, and that he who for nine and a quarter years has filled the loftiest throne of ancient or modern times had crossed the divide, left, not with the British Empire alone, but with the great world, a feeling of deep and sincere sorrow.

And this world wide regret was not only because the foremost figure of Britain's four hundred millions had passed away, nor does the fact that the dead man was the nominal ruler of one quarter of the globe on which we live, explain the general sorrow with which the news was met. But the personality of the dead man, his kindliness, his courtesy, his shrewd common sense, his knowledge of men, his sanity of judgment, his qualities of sovereign, son, husband and father, as the world has seen them through more than two generations, endeared him to the hearts of millions who have never looked upon his face.

For the world knew Edward of England better than it gets to know most men. All his life he lived in the white light that beats upon a throne. The greatest statesmen, or soldier has his home life, his private hours upon which publicity did not encroach. A sovereign has hardly any privacy. His life is lived in the open, his movements are scanned by hundreds of watching eyes, and in the course of years, any flaw, any weakness, any smallness would be as plainly revealed to the watching world as though written in letters of flame.

King Edward represented Britain. More nearly than any other public character he embodied in himself those characteristics the world has come to term British. Self contained, reserved, dignified, a sportsman, he in his own personally well epitomized the character of the race whose King he was.

King Edward will be missed and mourned, as few constitutional monarchs have been in modern times. With one exception, his mother, no British Sovereign, one might well say, no King of modern times, has left behind such legacy of affection and respect.

And further, great questions face the British people. The future development of British politics may in the near future, well take such turns as will, for the first time in many years place before the Sovereign for his final decision a political issue upon which the people are divided by passion and prejudice. Were his hand at the helm, were his tact, his vast knowledge of men and events, his great influence won through a long course of years, available at the crisis that may soon face Great Britain, there would be a universal feeling of confidence in the outcome. For he would start with a heavy personal handicap in his favor, the respect and the belief of all the conflicting parties. This legacy cannot be transferred with the septre and the crown. His successor will have to win it, and he won it through long years of faithful service, of repression, of study, of just and decent living.

Death is the great leveller and its shadow hangs as heavily over the castle as over the hut. To the widowed Queen, to the son, now King of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions across the seas, will go the sympathy of the world.

"I HAVE DONE MY DUTY."

Toronto Star—"Well, it is all over, but I think I have done my duty." In these last words of King Edward lies one of the secrets of the power of all men and women whom mankind agrees to call great. There is a grand simplicity in such characters as Wellington, Queen Victoria, Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln was called to the Presidency in the hour of a great national crisis. Some wise and patriotic men watched him with fear and trembling, distrusting his capacity and judgment. He rose to the occasion, not by cleverness, but by a directness and simplicity that sprang from the heart and conscience as well, as from the intellect. He loved his fellow-men. He saw his duty. By these guides he was carried through places where men of more superficial brilliancy would have lost their way.

We believe that these guides, which attended Queen Victoria through her long life, and which filled the reign of Edward with usefulness, will not forsake the new occupant of the throne. Like his predecessor, he has great kindness and sense of fellowship with humanity, and he has an earnest desire to do his duty. There is in both political parties abundance of wisdom and experience which only needs, in this hour of trial, to be tempered by impartiality, and turned to the use of the whole nation. There are in the ranks of statesmen, in the masses of the nation, and through all parts of the Empire, immense reserves of strength which any kind of trial or trouble would call into life and action.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Toronto Globe: They have a little fun yet in the stately halls of Westminster. In the Commons the other day one of the Conservatives made a vigorous attack on the government for "scuttling" out of Somaliland. Colonel Seely, in his reply, said the Tories had not much to brag about themselves. They had, when in office, succeeded in capturing the Mad Mullah's mother-in-law, but he added, amid laughter, the Mad Mullah did not mind that a bit. Perhaps the present row may have been stirred up by the Mullah in the hope of losing some other of his no doubt numberous mothers-in-law.

Baltimore American: "If you sympathized with the elopement how could you tell the girl's father you didn't approve of it?"

"Oh, I simply stated a fact and he drew his own inferences."

"What fact did you state?"

"I said an elopement was generally a miss taken affair."

Toledo Blade: "Doctor, is it absolutely necessary to operate on me?"

"N—no. But it's customary."

Louisville Courier-Journal: "One word more," said the manager. "Don't write a play too expensive to be staged."

"What do you mean?"

"Just this: The price of white paper lets out snowstorms, and, of course, all eating scenes are barred."

Fliegende Blatter: He—Concerning love, everything possible has been said and thought.

She (coyly)—But not to me.

The Sketch: Timkins—Empty-headed sort of chap, that man Brown.

Jones—Yes, and a very plain-looking bounder.

Timkins (after a pause)—Did she chuck you, too?

Circle: A traveller in Georgia observed a big negro leaning heavily against a fence in the shade of a cottonwood tree. Drawing rein, he inquired: "Tired, George?"

The negro showed disgust. "Tiahed? Who, me? No, suh. Ah'm not tiahed. Ah'm a 'hoein' this yere patch o' co'n an' Ah'm waitin' fob the sun to git down so's Ah kin go home."

THE MOVING SPECTACLE.

St. John Standard—Custom does not state Colonel Roosevelt's infinite variey. He is no less spectacular at the court of Norway than he was in middle Africa. In tropical solitude he slaughtered wonderful beasts in surprising numbers. At Cairo he confounded Young Egypt. Rome found him first declining to make terms with the Pope, and then at odds with the Methodists. In France he posed before the tomb of Napolean and puzzled the doctors of the Sorbonne. Hungary acclaimed him as a glorified Kossuth. Belgium learned from him of the Flemish virtues. In Holland he quoted Dutch cradle songs, and lost his clothes. To the Norse he appears the Thor incarnate. It is a great year for Roosevelt.

FUTURE OF THE FLYING MA

Army of Inventors Trying an Aerial Vehicle of Prac ture—New York Herald The Possibilities of Succe ventions.

What about the future of machine?

Will human ingenuity tak problem where the Wright patents stop and bring forth of permanent utility, or has plane reached the limit of bilities?

No doubt a large majority world's scientists are taking timistic side of the question, ies of inventors are striving the real automobile of the ai

The Wright brotners, the discoverers of mechanical flight, are today far more p than the average man as to t of their invention. They ver say that the flying machine ture as a human utility. h believe it will ever become a cial common carrier of any present type of machine they be somewhat improved—they make many improvements t —but fundamentally they tel aeroplane will not be develo anything essentially beyond now have. It will not rev present systems of civilizati declare, and will be used sports, warfare and for certa of exploration and scientific

At present there are many scientists and inventors wh that the next step in dynam will lead far away from the method of driving a machin horizontal propellor. In Eur in this country men are at w method of moving wings, a s volving the principles of bi

The Wrights say that suc that direction is out of the In short, they believe that flight will practically stop w Wright brothers stop. The form of propellor, they decla only method by which a mac be driven through the air. copter, or vertical screw, with upward lift, they consider promising improvement in th but even the successful dev of that they regard as doubtful.

At the present moment th great deal of criticism of th brothers because of the te check their infringement s placed upon exhibition fli this country. But that cri superficial. From all vie the Wrights are benefactors man flight, and many of the aerial philosophers are conte day that in the enforcement patents they are performin vice equal to that of discov first principles of mechanic

The effect of their infr suits is to arrest the mai and use of all flying machi lar to their own, and it is considered that the Wri plane of today is a ver vehicle in comparison with shall have five years hen Wrights, in protecting what undoubtedly entitled to, are forcing others inventors t something better, and that being done with great speed

One year ago comparativ constructors were consideri thing that differed essentia the Wright idea. Today th one purpose of inventors.

"We must get so far aw the Wright patents," they ing, "that there can be no of infrongement. There other methods of obtaining balance besides the combin wing dips with the vertica and we are going to find th

In nearly every city an of Europe and America sk ventors are engaged in th blems. Pages of the Her be filled with the names o who are now at work on n Patent offices are being flo specifications of origina Many of them, of course, on dreams and are of litt Others are the product of knowledge and intelligent mentation. A few years the extremist, the one ide siast, gave his time to fl chine invention. Today t ist, the capitalist, the seri tor are at work. They are to produce something that the present type of aerial c lete. To do that means and wealth now, and with that has already been made natural to assume that t flying machine" is not far

As has so many times b "the Wrights blazed the w gave the world something from, and now they are e fair compensation for thei contribution to the world's No doubt they realize, m than others, but their ha be a short one, and that "make hay while the sun

As the summer progresses have some very interesting in the way of new types of chines. In France inventors ing as Frenchmen never w fore on the problem of th that will be all their own tions and drawings of som have found their way into nical magazines, but most are being built secretly.

Henry Farman has rece duced a new type of bipl which he has made a new cord of carrying two pass more than one hour, but greater importance is a new monoplane which he has which is said in no way the Wright patents.

At Plissy-les-Moulineux many novel flying contrivan great aviation field is a c dirigible and biplane wh tracting much attention. elty it is interesting, but perts hold that the comb