

IS NOT AFRAID OF THE RESULT

ANOTHER SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN

Present Policy Means Lower Wages or Loss of Employment—Retaliation and Reciprocity.

London, Oct. 7.—Continuing his fiscal campaign, Mr. Chamberlain to-night addressed a meeting of 4,000 persons in the Town hall of Greenock. He dealt particularly with retaliation and reciprocity. The former Colonial Secretary said that he was a free trader and wanted to live harmoniously with his neighbors, but he desired free exchange with all nations. If they did not, or would not, exchange, he was not a free trader any more.

Mr. Chamberlain asked why all protective nations prosper more than the United Kingdom. If the Cobdenites could satisfactorily answer he would not ask to be allowed to hide his diminished head. He continued: "You are adopting a suicidal course. If you persist in the present policy, your workmen must either take lower wages or lose their work."

Mr. Chamberlain referred to the enormous output of the United States Steel Corporation and diminishing home demand for steel, owing to financial difficulties, the reduction in railway construction, etc. He quoted from an American paper an interview with a director of a steel corporation on the falling demand, in which the director declared that they had no intention of diminishing the output and throwing out of employment thousands of American workmen. Instead they would invade foreign markets.

Mr. Chamberlain contended that this steel would be sent to Great Britain, the only free market, and said: "I warn you that within two or three years you will have it dumped here and will lose employment for the sole benefit of American manufacturers and American workmen. I sympathize with American workmen, but after all I belong to England, and I am not cosmopolitan enough to enjoy seeing the happiness and prosperity of American workmen secured by the starvation and misery of the British."

The speaker said that agriculture in Great Britain was practically destroyed, the sugar trade was gone, the silk trade was gone, and the iron and wool industries were treated in the same fate. He would come to the cotton trade. He continued: "How long are you going to stand it? England is not afraid of foreign countries. She is the greatest market in the world, and foreign countries are her best customers. If a tariff war came, England would not come out second best. One reason advanced for America's prosperity is her enormous population of 70,000,000. The British Empire has 60,000,000 all white and some three hundred and fifty million of other races, all prospective customers of the Mother Country."

In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain said that he trusted the people in this matter. He had been told that he was risking his political life, but he had risked it before, and he had no fear for the personal result.

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THE NEW CABINET

Doubt Expressed Whether It Will Live Until Parliament Meets.

London, Oct. 5.—The three weeks' cabinet crisis has ended in a manner more remarkable and dramatic than that of its inception. The most sanguine supporters of the government to-night do not express the smallest hope of such an administration living many months, and the prevailing idea is that there will be a general election before parliament re-assembles. The withdrawal of the Duke of Devonshire is a heavy blow.

Mr. Balfour's extraordinary letter reproaching the Duke of Devonshire with breach of faith is the theme of universal surprise and comment in all quarters.

One consequence of the Duke of Devonshire's retirement is extremely unfortunate for the government. It will bring the leadership of the House of Lords to the unpopular Lord Lansdowne. No successor has yet been appointed to the Duke of Devonshire, and several minor government offices still remain vacant.

This evening the Duke of Devonshire's letter to Mr. Balfour was communicated to the press. It says in part: "I have, since we last met, felt increasing doubt whether I had been well advised in consenting to separate myself from the output of my colleagues whose resignations were tendered and accepted last month."

Referring to the Sheffield speech, the Duke says: "I was prepared by your discussions for your statement that you desired to obtain the sanction of the country for a reversal of the doctrine that taxation should never be imposed except for purposes of repute, and this is no doubt the principal and most definite statement in your speech, I admit, that you have succeeded in making this declaration the basis of a great political announcement, but in my opinion that announcement has been extended very far beyond the necessities of the country. It was unnecessary, in my opinion, to assert that you desired to revise the fiscal tradition, to alter fundamentally the fiscal tradition that has prevailed during the last two generations."

"I had hoped to have found in your speech a definite statement of adherence to the principles of free trade as the ordinary basis of our fiscal and commercial system, and an equally definite repudiation of the principle of protection in the interest of our national industry, but in their absence I cannot help thinking that such declarations as those which I have quoted cannot fail to have the effect of materially encouraging the advocates of direct protection and of discouraging those who like me, and I hoped myself, believed that our present system of free imports and exports is a simple and sound one."

The Conservative Standard is still unconvinced and declares that Mr. Chamberlain's assertion of the danger to the country's trade, nor even that the colonies are willing to meet the Mother Country half-way.

In short, the drift of newspaper comment goes to show that Mr. Chamberlain still has a stiff fight before him.

What Will Colonies Say? London, Oct. 7.—While there is no evidence of a rush on the part of the exponents of public opinion to give Joseph Chamberlain's fiscal proposals immediate assent, there is a strong proof of a desire to exhaustively examine the programme and accept or reject it on its merits rather than on party lines. It is realized that the attitude of the colonies will probably be the decisive factor in his scheme, and what they will say to his statement that they are prepared to contribute towards imperial preferential trade will largely determine the ultimate decision of this country.

The critics of the former secretary for the colonies claim that his whole diagnosis of the present state of the trade of the United Kingdom hangs on a slender thread. In the comparison of the exports of 1902 with those of 1872, the latter year was notoriously phenomenal as an export year because of the requirements of Germany and France after the war between those two countries, and it is pointed out that Great Britain furnished the bulk of these and that her exports consequently rose from \$1,115,000,000 in 1872 to \$1,290,000,000 in 1872, after which they gradually receded to the same total as in 1871. It is therefore shown that the whole fabric of Mr. Chamberlain's argument is based on an elementary error, and that while his fiscal criticism is logical, his premises are hypothetical and unproved. It is anticipated that the colonies will resent Mr. Chamberlain's turning growth should be the benefit of British manufacturers.

On the whole, the former colonial secretary's pronouncement is not unfavorable to the satisfaction of the various departments opened with a better all-round tone and consols hardened.

SENT CONGRATULATIONS. Newfoundland Pleased With Appointment of Hon. A. Lyttleton as Colonial Secretary.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 7.—The appointment of Hon. Alfred Lyttleton as secretary for the colonies is warmly welcomed here. The minister spent a month in Newfoundland last summer, being architect of the claim of the Reid Railway Company against the Newfoundland Government. He studied local affairs, visited the French shore, and fully posted himself on colonial issues, so that he will be able to intelligently consider the Newfoundland question. The government sent him a warm telegram of congratulations.

DEATHS AMONG SOLDIERS. Last Year the Rate was 15.49 Per Thousand in United States Army.

Washington, Oct. 7.—An increase in the death rate of the United States army from 13.94 per thousand in 1901 to 15.49 per thousand in 1902 is shown in the annual report of Surgeon-General R. M. O'Reilly for the fiscal year ending June 30th. This increase is attributed to cholera, which caused 3,544 deaths per thousand.

MACEDONIAN REVOLT. Boris Sarafoff Announces His Intention of Ceasing Hostilities.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—According to a dispatch from Sofia to the Lokal Anzeiger, a letter has been received from Boris Sarafoff, the commander of the Macedonian army, announcing his decision to discontinue the Macedonian uprising.

THIRTEEN PERISHED. Masalin, Holland, Oct. 5.—The French lugger, President James, has been wrecked off the hook of Holland. Thirteen persons were drowned.

WILL NOT BE NEWS TO CHAMBERLAIN

STIFF FIGHT BEFORE FORMER SECRETARY

Press Comments on Speech—Plan More Moderate Than Expected in Some Quarters.

London, Oct. 7.—The morning papers devote ample space to the reports and comment on Mr. Chamberlain's great effort at Glasgow, and it cannot be said that the public will gain much enlightenment except from the late colonial secretary's own words. Conversion to his views appears as distant as ever from the columns which have hitherto been opposed to him. All recognize the ability of his presentation of his scheme, and his most rabid opponent, the Radical Daily News, admits that Mr. Chamberlain sincerely believes that the colonies will secede unless a preferential scheme is adopted, and adds that this extraordinary belief implies a melancholy confession of the failure of his boasted drawing of the colonies closer to the Mother Country during his colonial secretaryship. For the rest, the Daily News regards his campaign as a peril to the Empire.

Those newspapers favorable to Mr. Chamberlain regard his plan with considerable approval as being more moderate and involving a smaller measure of danger than might have been expected. They are inclined to think it is feasible, and that the colonies have a great chance of winning public favor. A duty of 25 shillings a quarter on wheat (Mr. Chamberlain using the English term corn) will be sufficient to stimulate its production in Canada, while being unlikely to greatly restrict its importation from the United States and other wheat-producing countries, and also that his proposed duties on manufacturers are in no way dangerous on this point.

However, the Daily Chronicle, which represents the great body of moderate Radicals and the working classes, calls attention to the vital difference between the views of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour. The Premier only asked for power to retaliate intermittently, whilst Mr. Chamberlain insists on a general tariff. The Daily Chronicle contends, the murder is our protection pure and simple is aimed at.

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THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

Board Re-Elected at Annual Meeting—Ten Million for Rolling Stock.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the C.P.R. was held to-day when the full board was re-elected unanimously. Hon. George A. Drummond, Montreal; Sir Sanford Fleming, Ottawa; George R. Harrison, Boston; W. D. Matthews, Toronto; for one year; C. R. Hosmer, Hon. R. MacKay, D. McNeill, O. G. Rell, Montreal; for two years; Clarence H. Mackay, New York; Thos. Skinner, London; Lord Strathcona, Montreal; Sir Jos. G. Shepherson, Montreal; for three years; R. B. Angus, Montreal; E. B. Osler, Toronto; Sir William C. Van Horne, for four years. At a subsequent meeting of the board, Sir W. C. Van Horne was re-elected chairman, and Sir Thos. G. Shaughnessy, president. The principal resolution passed was one providing for the expenditure of about ten million dollars in new rolling stock.

"A PERSONAL FRIEND."

Prince Ghika Says People Have a Wrong Opinion of the Sultan.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—Lokal Anzeiger this morning publishes an interview with Prince Albert Ghika, a cousin of the late King Alexander of Serbia, who is visiting Berlin. The Prince said that the news regarding Macedonia spread by Bulgarians should be received with caution, as it was in their interest to paint Turkish action in the darkest colors. It was not true, that the Turks treated the old races with cruelty. While perhaps Turkish administration was defective, nobody was oppressed. As a personal friend of the Sultan, the Prince expressed his belief that Abdul Hamid would not submit to external influences, as he considered himself strong enough to restore order. People abroad had a wrong opinion of the Sultan. He was intelligent, liberal minded and not prejudiced against the Christians, and his administration was defective, in the opinion of the German Emperor.

HIS OWN INTERPRETATION. Lord Alverstone Amused by Part of Mr. Dickinson's Argument.

London, Oct. 5.—At the session of the Alaska boundary commission to-day Mr. Dickinson, of the American commission, contended that Great Britain's claim that Vancouver's narrative was relied upon by the original negotiators was not substantiated by the evidence submitted by the British commission. Vancouver's map was accepted by the United States, but not his narrative.

THE REAL TEST. Lipton Will Offer Cup For Yacht Race Across Ocean To Be Annual Event.

New York, Oct. 8.—The Tribune says: "It is predicted by the agents of the steamship lines that have withdrawn from the Atlantic conference, that there is likely to be general cutting of passenger rates. The minimum passenger rates for first-class, which were agreed on by the so-called ship trust, were \$60 on single screw boats and \$75 on twin screw boats. These have now been reduced to \$50 and \$65 respectively."

VOLOCANO ACTIVE. While Two Streams of Lava Are Flowing Down Mountain, Little Damage is Anticipated.

Honolulu, Oct. 8.—Further advice state that the Mauna Loa outbreak is very heavy. The flowing lava makes a grand spectacle, and excursions are being arranged from Honolulu.

A wireless message from Hilo says the volcano is very active, and that the lava flow is going towards Kahuku. The cattle ranches are being destroyed, and two streams of lava, very wide, may be seen from volcano house, Kilauea, and all parts of the Kona plantation. The glow is vivid in Hilo. It is believed lava will break out further down the mountain. No plantations or settlements are endangered by the lava flow, and the eruption will be without material damage.

LOBSTER INDUSTRY. Expert Coming to Coast for Purpose of Making Tests.

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—The British Columbia members had an interview with the minister of marine and fisheries respecting fishery matters in British Columbia, and have succeeded in getting him to send a lobster expert to the coast, with a view of making tests for transplanting lobsters. This can be developed into an enormous trade if successfully propagated.

RUSSIAN FLEET READY. Ninety Warships of All Classes Now Lying in Harbor of Ma San Pho.

Paris, Oct. 8.—Official information received here shows that a formidable Russian fleet, comprising ninety warships of all classes, has left Port Arthur, and has arrived at Ma San Pho, south of Korea, where the Japanese fleet has already arrived. The Russian ships have anchored within the Ma San Pho harbor alongside the Japanese ships.

Several brigades of Russian troops have been moved forward to the Korean border, and are now encamped on the border. Diplomatic negotiations are still proceeding at Tokio. These do not relate to the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops, but to the future of Korea.

PILL-AGE.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, 30 cents a vial, are planned after the most modern in medical science. They are as great an improvement over the 50 years old strong dose pill formulas as a bicycle is over an ox-cart in travel. They never gripe and they never fail. 50 cents a vial. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co., 125.

SAYS LAND SYSTEM IS RESPONSIBLE

LIBERAL LEADER ON CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Criticism—Former Colonial Secretary's Speech at Greenock.

London, Oct. 8.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, in a statement on Mr. Chamberlain's policy which is published this morning, says that he does not attach importance to the stories of "stagnant trade and tottering Empire."

Sir Henry writes: "We ought to hold fast to the traditional colonial policy of a friendly union combined with fiscal freedom. I believe that the existing land system is a greater drain upon the industry and well-being of the people than any consequences that can follow from the operation of tariffs. Sir Robert Giffen tells us that house rents have doubled during the last twenty years. I should like to see steps to relieve this pressure instead of adding to it by taxing the people's food further. It is surprising that Mr. Chamberlain overlooks the fact that the existing 'war taxes' on tea, sugar and coal ought already to have been removed now that peace is restored."

The Sole Topic. London, Oct. 8.—Mr. Chamberlain had as a fervent a reception at Greenock last night from an audience, numerically as great as he had at Glasgow the previous night. The character of the assemblage was very different, being mainly composed of workmen, and he very cleverly addressed his remarks, especially to their interests. He incidentally referred to the loss of the sugar trade, once a flourishing industry at Greenock, and he contended that in the case of all such failures of big industries, it was hopeless to expect workmen in the middle of life to become successful in and take kindly to utterly new employments, even if such could be found. This allusion to home and the audience roared in sympathy. He challenged the Cobden Club to explain the prosperity of the protected countries.

His campaign is being followed with the keenest interest by the whole press, to the exclusion of all other topics. Even the cabinet crisis is quite forgotten in the excitement. His speeches are reported verbatim, generally with a careful synopsis in addition, enabling the readers to rapidly seize the points and arguments which are discussed and commented on from every standpoint. The course he has followed and the success he has already achieved at the two meetings embolden his followers in the press, who are already scenting victory, in spite of the damaging criticisms daily produced in opponent papers, which are compelled to recognize his ability, strength of character and resolute purpose as contrasted with that displayed in other quarters.

According to authoritative sources, Mr. Chamberlain regards the Glasgow meeting as having made the assurance of success doubly sure, the result having exceeded his utmost anticipations.

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It looks as if a man's strength when he is starving, from food, and food can only be converted into strength when it is perfectly digested and assimilated. When the stomach is diseased, the nutrition of food is lost and physical weakness follows.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It makes men strong and muscular, by enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food eaten.

I suffered from a very obstinate case of dyspepsia, writes R. E. Second, Esq., of Eastern Av., Toronto, Ontario. "I tried a number of remedies without success. I was so far gone that I could not eat any solid food on my stomach, felt melancholy and depressed. Could not sleep, and was unable to do any work. I was recommended your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I have taken three bottles and it has accomplished a permanent cure."

The Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 30 cents stamp to pay postage and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

IS RESPONSIBLE

There are very few cleaning operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean.

REDMOND'S OPINION.

Irish Leader Believes Government Will Not Last a Week Without His Party.

London, Oct. 8.—The Irish Nationalist opinion of Premier Balfour's reconstructed cabinet is stated in a telegram dated Dublin, October 6th, from John Redmond, the Irish leader, to the Associated Press, as follows: "The reconstructed cabinet is in its personnel incomparably weaker than it was. No new man of any mark has been added to it. Arnold Forster is careful and industrious, but he is a most commonplace official. Alfred Lyttleton is entirely unknown outside the cricket field. Austen Chamberlain's promotion to the chancellorship would, under other circumstances, be deemed as a job, but it is rightly regarded as an audacious, characteristic manoeuvre of his father to gain continued opposition from his resignation and at the same time keep his grip on the cabinet."

"It goes without saying that the government cannot last. The desertion of the Duke of Devonshire gave it a knock-out blow. Whether it will meet parliament in January or not is very doubtful. But if it does, I believe it will not last a week unless the Irish party comes to its rescue."

"We are not overmuch concerned in the merits of his fiscal policy. What we are concerned about is reform of the abuses in Ireland and the restoration of our national government, and we do not very much care from which English party we obtain our rights. We stand not to win, however the situation develops. From now onward I believe we shall hold the balance of power in the House of Commons. (Signed) "John Redmond."

TO PAY EMPLOYEES.

Michigan Lake Superior Company Will Seek Power to Borrow Money For Workmen.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Oct. 8.—At a meeting last night the employees of the Michigan Lake Superior Power Company were told that a representative would leave to-day for Grand Rapids to ask Judge Wainwright for permission to borrow money to settle labor claims, which amount to about \$10,000. The meeting was orderly, and the men were pleased at the report of the company.

RATE CUTTING.

Fares on Atlantic Liners Likely to Be Further Reduced.

New York, Oct. 8.—The Tribune says: "It is predicted by the agents of the steamship lines that have withdrawn from the Atlantic conference, that there is likely to be general cutting of passenger rates. The minimum passenger rates for first-class, which were agreed on by the so-called ship trust, were \$60 on single screw boats and \$75 on twin screw boats. These have now been reduced to \$50 and \$65 respectively."

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A LARGE INCREASE IN MILITIA FORCE

MINISTER TO ENLIST FORTY THOUSAND MEN

A Great Central Camp for Mobilization Purposes to Be Established—The Premier on Chamberlain.

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—The minister of militia, on the subject of his estimates, made an important speech. He spoke of the importance of strengthening the militia. Canada had already to protect itself from invasion from abroad and from within. In 1867 the expenditure on the militia was 32 cents a head and 68 cents last year. He looked forward to have 100,000 men ready