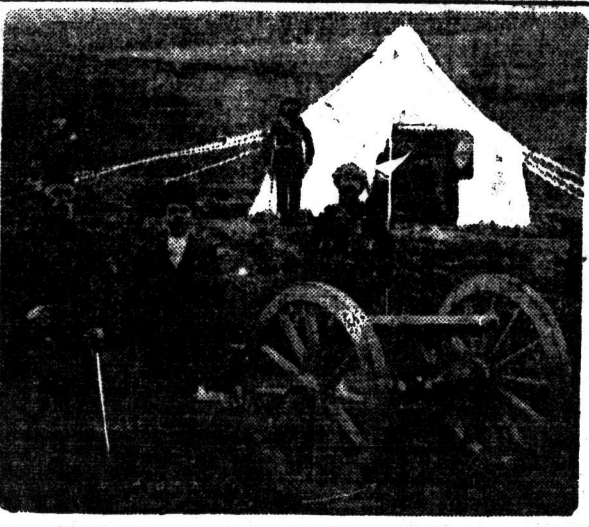


Here Are the Sort of Troops the Russian Army Will Attack in Case of Actual Warfare



Here are the Persian soldiers who will be called on to defend their country against the soldiers of the great Czar if Russia follows up her invasion by actual fighting. This picture shows a company of sharpshooters in the Shah's army.



This picture shows a Persian artillery squad and a field gun. The gun looks rather antiquated.

BONAR LAW'S FIRST SPEECH

Continued From Page Seventeen.

The King's flatterers have become the flatterers of the mob—(hear, hear)—for under democratic institutions in every age and in every country, the greatest enemy of the democracy has always been the demagogue. (Cheers.) How easy it is to make eloquent or at least rhetorical speeches based on the glaring anomalies, the glaring contrasts between the luxuries of the rich and hardships of the poor. (Hear, hear.) How easy it is, and how successful it has been—(laughter)—to represent the political conflict in which we have recently been engaged as a struggle between peers and people. How easy it is to represent us as the party of privilege and class and as the party of the rich. We are not the party of privilege. It is our aim, as it was the aim of Disraeli throughout his long life—(cheers)—to be the party not of a class, but the party of the nation. We realize as strongly as any man that the greatness of a nation does not depend upon the trade, but upon the character of its people. (Cheers.) We know that character cannot be formed except under good social conditions. There is, as our chairman has reminded us, a great feeling of labor unrest which is not confined to this country, which is to be found elsewhere. And to whatever extent it is widespread it simply means this, that the working classes think they are entitled to have, and they want to obtain, a larger share of the products of industry. In this country there are two special causes which have accentuated that feeling. One of these is the budget campaign of two years ago. (Hear, hear.) That campaign stirred every constituency, almost every family, in the kingdom, and did undoubtedly induce the poor to believe that the passing of the budget would be for them the beginning of a golden age. (Laughter.) Well, the budget is passed, and the outbreak last August, in this country, is in my belief simply the ripening fruit of the seed that was sown two years ago. (Cheers.)

That is one cause. But there is another. During the last ten years there has been a considerable increase in the total wealth of this country, but in that period the condition of the working classes has not improved. It has actually deteriorated. (Quite right.) From information supplied by the board of trade we know that during that period the cost of living has gone up almost 10 per cent and wages have remained stationary. That is a cause and a sufficient explanation of a good deal of discontent. (Hear, hear.) I said a minute or two ago that the working classes thought they were entitled to a larger share. I go further, and I say now that in my belief, so far as I can judge, all classes, including employers, would like the working classes to have as large a share as is compatible with the success of the industry. (Cheers.) How is that result to be obtained? There is the method adopted by the Government—to take from the rich in taxes and to hand it to the poor in doles. That is a very simple way, but it is its dangers. If you attack capital suddenly and unexpectedly it is apt to fly beyond your reach. The Prime Minister, whose economic views are at least original—(laughter)—has told us that the more capital flies from this country to be invested abroad the better for us. If he is right, we never have had benefactors like the present Government. (Laughter.) During the short time they have been in office the amount of capital that has gone abroad for investment, as is shown even in the very imperfect returns of the inland revenue commissioners, is greater, taking the average of the five-year period, than

Shiloh's Cure
cures colds, coughs, croup, whooping cough, and all the ailments of the throat and lungs.

may say, but who does not know that is quite a large enough proportion to regulate prices? (Hear, hear.) If you impose a new burden on the home product, and no corresponding burden on the foreign product, is it not evident—is it not certain—that the intensity, the severity, and the extent of that foreign competition must be increased? (Cheers.) Mr. Lloyd George, I am glad to admit, is improving. (Laughter.) After passing his old-age pension scheme, he took a voyage across the North Sea—where incidentally he discovered Germany—(laughter)—in order to examine the pension scheme there. He has done better in regard to the insurance scheme—he has not yet done so well in regard to the passing of the bill; but in spite of that improvement he has missed the one lesson which German experience should have taught him. I mean, Prince Bismarck who gave to the German workman security in the German market—(hear, hear)—and it was the chance in the first system of the insurance scheme which came first. (Loud cheers.) He first stopped the leak which was sinking the ship. After that it was easy to improve her sailing qualities. We must do the same. (Hear, hear.) If we do not, then most certainly his introduction with the speech of those who have accumulated wealth as if they were beasts of prey to them as if they were beasts of prey to the man whose only capital is his skill and his industry, and who has to depend for the employment of the capital of his skill not only on accumulated wealth, but on the energy of the man who are capable of accumulating that wealth. (Hear, hear.)

Tariff Reform and Wages.
That is one method. There is another. In my belief the greatest of all possible social reforms would be to raise the standard of wages throughout this country—(hear, hear)—for in that way you would not so much help the working classes directly as put them in a position to help themselves. (Hear, hear.) For many years now I have advocated a change in our fiscal system, but in advocating that change, however mistaken I may have been, I have never, and I hope I never shall, make any claim in which I do not in my heart believe. We do not pretend that a change in our fiscal system would cure all evils, but we do contend that such a change would do much to help what is the greatest of all our social evils—chronic unemployment. (Loud cheers.) In making this claim we have something at least to justify us. A rise in the cost of living without any corresponding rise in wages is found in this country. It is not found elsewhere. In Germany, for instance, there has been a rise, perhaps as great, certainly not greater, but as we know from the authoritative report of our own committee on the subject, there has been a rise in wages which more than compensates for the increased cost of living. (Cheers.) Now, I do believe that tariff reform would tend to raise the level of wages, but I am sure of this, that without some change in our fiscal system a general rise in the level of wages is absolutely impossible. (Cheers.) In proof of this, take the insurance bill, to which I have already referred. That bill, whatever its merits—(laughter)—and I hope it has some greater than fourpence or fivepence—(loud laughter)—perhaps my slip was nearer the truth than I thought—whatever its merits, it does add a new burden to industry in this country.

The Burden of the Insurance Bill.
I have taken a great deal of trouble to find out what is the extent of that burden, and it is a very heavy one. I have examined returns from more than a hundred employers in different trades, and the employers' contribution alone, without counting the workmen's means, when stated in terms of additional income tax, a new burden varying in some cases from less than one shilling to, in other cases, more than 20 shillings in the pound. (Cries of "Shame.") Now that is a heavy burden, especially the heavy part—(hear, hear)—the part of it at least fall on the consumer. (Hear, hear.) Even Mr. Lloyd George himself has suggested that the consumer should bear a share—(hear, hear)—but under our existing fiscal system how is that possible? (Hear, hear.) Of all the manufactured goods consumed in this country, something like 10 per cent come from abroad. That is not a large proportion, you

shall repeat to you tonight. A friend of mine who was a candidate for the House of Commons at the last election was in a similar position. He was going on, as now, as they were over, he tells me, this was the message that was everywhere given to him: "We have done our part, it is up to the old country now." (Cheers.) It is up to the old country now. (Hear, hear.) We have thrown away many opportunities, we are fortunate, we shall have one other opportunity, and one only, and at the next election, I am satisfied that we shall not throw it away. As you probably know, most of you, I was born in Canada. (Cheers.) I spent the early years of my life there. Among the many disqualifications for the position which I now hold—and

The Passing of the "Raft" on the Mississippi

The last surviving feature of picturesque old times on the Mississippi will soon be a memory. There were only five raft boats in commission on the upper Mississippi the past season, and 25 log and lumber rafts were the sum total of the product of the northern river which they pushed down the stream. It is expected that next summer will see the last of rafting on the Mississippi.

The immense stretches of timber in Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin, empire in extent in the beginning, have been chopped and sawed way through, and the lumber industry, which grew to colossal proportions on the river, is now gasping in the last death pangs. The pines are depleted, the thousands of saws that buzzed and screamed in the river towns are hushed, the mills are abandoned, their doors are barred, their army of workers scattered. Not one mill of great size is now in operation between St. Paul and Keokuk. As for the hundreds of raft boats that plied the river in bygone days, they are idle on the shore or have been sold to excursion companies.

With the passing of the raft there disappears the last vestige of picturesque old river days. It is peculiar to itself that is gone, as full of romance as the life of the cowboy on the plains. In the memory of the old-timers who are passing a dreamy old age in the dead river towns the scenes of that passing life still live vividly.

The rush, the hum, the shock of men when the wonderful Valley of the Upper Mississippi was opened to commerce left an indelible impress. The new life of the river towns, the stir of life in those days as that with which the young Northwest is vibrating and swelling today. The railroads had not yet come. Until they did, the Mississippi River and its branches formed the only connecting link between the pioneers and the world they had left behind. Passenger steamers crowded with emigrants, freighters piled with supplies, tow boats, barges and last but not least, the lumber rafts, filled the river.

The lumber industry was one of the first to boom. In the '50s and '60s the banks of every river and stream in

no one feels them more strongly than myself—that is not a disqualification. (Cheers.) It is an advantage. (Cheers.) For 25 years the determination to maintain the integrity of the United Kingdom has given a name to our party. (Hear, hear.) We are the Unionist party. (Hear, hear.) But ours is now a larger union. It is for us not only to preserve, it is for us also to create. It is for us to maintain, and we shall maintain, in spite of lowering clouds which now threaten us, the integrity of the United Kingdom; but it is for us also, it is for the men of this generation to guard the vital union of the British Empire. (Loud cheers, during which Mr. Bonar Law resumed his seat, having spoken for an hour and four minutes.)

These floats with their long sweep of oars at bow and stern and a little shanty perched in the centre, where the men ate and bunked, the shouts of the red-shirted raftmen as they bent to the oars and pulled lustily in obedience to the orders the pilot bawled in picturesque English, the boisterous dancing, singing and gambling with which they whiled away the hours not spent at the oars made up a familiar picture of old-time Mississippi life. One who lived near the water's edge in those days tells the following as typical of the life aboard these floats. He was awakened one night by singing and the sound of a fiddle. The river was flooded with a full June moon. In its light a long float was seen drifting by with a score of raftmen dancing and singing around a fiddler in the centre. The fiddler stopped, one of the crowd scrambled on top of the shanty, struck the attitude of an old-time preacher, and, beginning with "My brethren," in sonorous tones, launched into an exhortation to righteous ways.

A few moments later, above the hum of the laughter with which the harangue was received, the voice of a man at the oars sang out clear above the water, "Go tell Aunt Rhody her old grey goose is dead." The preacher stopped, the singer's cue was taken, and as the float drifted out of sight into the shadows of the night a weird volume of song came echoing back.

Then in truth the dead river towns will be looking for something to "turn up." Should the present deep water ways agitation bear fruit a renewed activity may come, but the new life will be unlike the old. The little rafts which raced north to the pines as "gayly as a picnic excursion." It was not until some years after the war that steam towboats supplanted the floats. Of late years the use of towboats, the little steers boat at the bow and the larger steamer at the stern, have prevailed. By such an arrangement rafts worth a quarter million have been brought downriver.

But the very last of these soon will pass under the brow of the hills, and as it passes, the last claim of the upper Mississippi to distinction as a commercial highway will be gone. Then in truth the dead river towns will be looking for something to "turn up." Should the present deep water ways agitation bear fruit a renewed activity may come, but the new life will be unlike the old. The little rafts which raced north to the pines as "gayly as a picnic excursion." It was not until some years after the war that steam towboats supplanted the floats. Of late years the use of towboats, the little steers boat at the bow and the larger steamer at the stern, have prevailed. By such an ar-

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the chickens nor the coop can be found. When the John Langdon home was demolished, among the house furnishings swept away was a "piano." This instrument was found yesterday in a field opposite where the house stood, and from all appearances had been blown from the house and landed in the field and snow.

The 6-year-old daughter of Fred Kelly, of Eaton Rapids Township, was riding home from school yesterday when the storm struck the carriage, tore it loose from the horse, and pitched it bottom up against the bare fence by the roadside.

The "twisted" picked the child off the ground, gave her a few daisy whisks and tossed her into the top of an apple tree, where she clung to the branches until rescued by her father, the only injury inflicted being a severe fright—Eaton Rapids correspondence Detroit Free Press.

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Two Minute Talks About PANDORA RANGE for Coal or Wood

THERE is no fine, fancy, dust-catching carving about the Pandora Range. Instead the Carving is bold and large, and is easy to clean.

Great care is exercised in making, cleaning and polishing the Pandora Castings. That is why they are so very smooth. The Cooking-Top is burnished. It is smooth as glass. Doesn't catch the dust. Requires but little black lead once a week.

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Catching Cold

When the System is Run Down Is the Cause of Pneumonia.

Because of its suddenness in coming on and the quickness with which it so frequently terminates fatally, pneumonia is everywhere dreaded and seems to be continually on the increase.

Medical authorities agree that catching cold when the system is run down is the usual cause of pneumonia. The blood is thin and watery and lacking in the red corpuscles which alone are able to destroy the germs of disease and maintain the health of the body.

You can always depend on Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine to loosen the cough, to check colds in the throat and bronchial tubes, to cure croup, bronchitis and chest colds.

But with the system in a run-down condition you are at the mercy of every wind that blows—an easy victim of germs of colds, pneumonia and consumption. On this account you need Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to form new, rich blood and to so fill the body with energy and vitality that you can succeed in your work, enjoy life and fight off colds or any disease that may threaten you.

These two medicines, used together, are an ideal treatment to overcome colds and la grippe, to restore good health, and to prevent serious lung troubles.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

25c a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60c. At all dealers, of Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



LA
47th YEAR.
FOY'S ELEC
EVER
Toronto Constitu
Per Cent of
[Canadian
Toronto, Dec. 11.—
Ontario are more or
voting for the thirti
of the Province. This
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196 members, but sev
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Prudent supporters
Government admit th
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the attorney-general,
joys considerable popu
Both candidate have
hostility to bilingual
QUIET, BUT NOT
[Canadian F
Brantford, Dec. 11.
FELL OVER I
TALKING TO
Sudden Demise of
Aged 24, at Boar
on Sunday
HEART FAILURE
Coroner Notified But M
an Inquest Was
Necessary
While talking to Dr. J.
his boarding-house, 274 E
Sunday night, shortly a
Thomas Cluff, aged 24, en
for A. J. Denny, Dund
pitched over on the bed.
Coroner MacIntyre was
eided that death was o
causes, heart failure.
Mr. Cluff was trouble
all at that time, and
for Dr. Campbell. The
some medicine, and to
to change to call him a
At that time, he was
better, and ate a light
chatted with the rest
and went to his room.
bed for a time, and
arose to turn out the ga
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attracted two other bo
pened to be passing, and
call Dr. Campbell.
The latter arrived at
Mr. Cluff if he felt bet
room and he nodded his
Dr. Campbell asked h
whether there was any
medicine for the patient
turned to lie down on t
As he did so he fell
and a score of others sh
moment, but Mr. Cluff
All efforts to restore r
Dr. MacIntyre, the coron
after thorough in
facts of the case, issued
Rae, declaring that de
natural causes.
"I never saw a man
said Dr. Campbell to the
Mr. Cluff had no relat
London. He is thought
from Halifax. Coroner
endeavoring to find his
Mr. Cluff was forme
the Salvation Army an
friends have offered to
expenses of his burial.
The remains are now
Dr. Smith, St. C
eral arrangements ha
been completed.
LONDON MEN SH
BIRD
Estimated That Al
Chickens Are Bei
by Local Pe
The Winter Fair at Gue
today attracted a large
don's poultrymen, the
of their sending their be
famous exhibition.
It is estimated that
the finest chickens on the
shipped today. Nearly a
William McNeil, R. Oke
Hocken & Marsh, H. T.
Andrews, F. C. Dilmag
W. H. Ward, F. C. Pether
W. Taylor, J. H. Staud
Coyne, W. C. Young, B
and a score of others sh
and they will be plac
Mr. Richard Oke left
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show coming back to G
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Mr. Walter Butler, of
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