PREMIER ASQUITH ADDRESSES PRESSMEN

Complete Report of Official Government Banquet on June 11.

London papers just to hand contain full account of the official Government banquet to the Imperial press delegates on June 11, which was reported briefly by cable at the time. It was one of the most important social functions of a busy week.

Premier Asquith was the chief speaker, and Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for the colonies, presided:

Premier Asquith's speech was in part as follows:

"As is the case in these days in every democratic community, so is it still more the case in an Empire such as ours—an Empire which is held together by the tie, not of overmastering force but by common rights and common liberties—I say in such an Empire there is or ought to be, a sense of the interdependence—I will go farther and say a sense of partnership—between the Government and the press. For with such an Empire, what is the Government? it is a body of men who represent for the time being the opinions with regard to legislation and to policy of a majority of their fellow-citizens. They are not the chosen vessels of divine right. They do not hold such power as they possess by the title of force or of inheritance. They are there, and they are where they are by the free suffrages of the fellow-countrymen, and the same authority which brought them into existence will constitute the tribunal which sooner or later, will measure the length of their days. Such being the Government, what is the press? The press is the daily interpreter and mouthpiece of the tastes, the interests, the ideas, one might go further, and say the passions and the caprices of the same people. (Hear, hear.) How far the press actually operates as a dominating force in the formation of public opinion is not quite such a simple question as some people seem to imagine. (Hear, hear.) But I am far too cautious tonight (Laughter) to approach even within a measurable distance of its discussion. But be that as it may, it is the baldest of truisms to assert that, at any rate, the interval between one dissolution and another the press is the only authentic mirror and reflection of the public opinion of the time. I do not know—I am not suggesting for a moment—that any government in these days at any rate, which is worthy of the name, which is entitled to its own respect or to the respect of the nation, will trim its sails and shift its course according to the passing breezes and gales of the hour. Such governments may have been known in other countries and in days gone by, but you may be sure they are quite obsolete here. (Laughter.) But all the same, there is no one who has held any responsible position in public affairs here who will not admit that the press, be their shortcomings what they may, is to the government of the day—which after all, if it is to be a living government, must keep in close and constant touch with the national life—the press is the most potent, the most flexible, the most trust-worthy auxiliary which in the performance of that primary duty every government in evern country can possess. (Hear, hear.) I will not dwell on some other aspects of our relationship which I observe have been touched on in the discourses of the distinguished men you have been listening to. You have been going through what to many of you has been a unique experience, and I trust a wholesome and profitable one. (Hear, hear.) You have been for the time being, transferred from the jury box to the dock—(laughter)—or, if you prefer the metaphor, you have been transferred from the pulpit to the pew. (Laughter.) For a few short moments you have had the privilege of hearing something of what those whose normal functions it is to be criticized, think of those normal function is that of critic. I am sure you have not heard the whole of the truth (laughter); but it must be some satisfaction to you to know at the end of the ordeal that those who are the legitimate and habitual targets of your criticism, while they think that you might be a little more impartial (laughter) and a good deal more impersonal (laughter) at any rate are united with one consenting voice in acknowledging that the press of the empire is direct, straightforward and pure. (Cheers.)

Press and Imperial Unity.

"There is, however, one special function of the imperial, as distinguished from the merely local press, which I should like before I sit down, to emphasize. It is the business of such a press to do something more than survey accurately sifted information, or to criticize and stimulate the government of the day. It is the paramount and overriding duty at all times and in all conjectures to promote in its highest forms and for its worthiest purposes the spirit of imperial unity Cheers.) Nothing, I think, can have struck you more in the speeches to which you have listened from English men, English statesmen, during the past week, speeches proceeding from men sitting upon both sides of the Houses of Parliament, and divided in the arena of domestic politics by the sharpest and most definite line—nothing can have struck you more than that, when they came to deal with matters which concern the whole empire, which belongs as much to you over seas as they belong to us here at home, there was an identity of sense, sometimes almost an identity of expression, which seemed to produce the effect of men speaking with one set of voice and from one set of convictions. (Cheers.) That has been notably the case in relation to the serious and urgent topic of our common imperial defence. There has been, and there will be, in that and in other matters which are common to the empire, not only no uncertain sound, but no discordant voice in the utterances either of hosts or guests. (Cheers.) It is a happy prelude and an auspicious omen for the Imperial Conference which is to assemble at the close of the month. I venture to lay great emphasis on that fact. And why? For this reason. It is the alliance between this ever-growing and penetrating sense of unity and the fullest and freest recognition and assertion of local liberties which is at once the secret and the safeguard of the British empire. That is, in the old phrase, the articulus stantis aut cadentis imperii. And if that go so, to maintain that, to deepen and broaden its foundations, to enrich and dignify its expression, to help to shape always and everywhere the great ends worthy of a great people is at once the bounden duty and the sacred privilege of an Imperial Press. (Cheers.) I give you the toast of "The Guests," coupled with the names of Mr. Langlois (Canada), Mr. Cunningham, (Australia), and Mr. Fenwick (New Zealand.)

Mr. Langlois' Reply.

Mr. G. Langlois, in response, said he came from the old province of Quebec, lic was a French Canadian, but was born a British subject. He spoke in the name of two million and a quarter of French Canadians, and he assured them that they would stand by the Empire. (Cheers). They would find that the Canadians would all unite to defend the common cause of the Empire. French Canadians were proud of the British flag. They loved British institutions because they had brought to their people full liberty and citizenship. They understood the duties responsibilties, and obligations which Imperialism involved, and were ready to take their share of them. At the same time, they were jealous of their autonomy and their independence. Great Britain could still rely, as it had done in the past, on the self-governing Dominion. As far as Canada was concerned, he pointed out that at the last Federal session a resolution was adopted unanimously by both parties, agreeing to co-operate with the Empire in naval defence. More than that, Canada had increased the Expenditure on her Militia by £5,000,000, and had added to the railways and harbors, all of which contributed to the strength of Canada, and in its turn to the strength of the Empire. (Cheers). With strong, prosperous and patriotic partners such as the self-governing Dominions, Great Britain might face every occasion with full confidence and security. (Cheers).

Mr. Fenwick, in responding, said he came to England believing that the most important question they had to face was an endeavor to arrange for an Imperial All-Red cable and to induce those in charge of the cable communications to reduce their rates. He had changed his views. It had been borne in on him that the question of supreme importance was the unity of the Empire. Nothing had impressed him and his colleagues more than the earnestness with which the great statesmen of the Empire had devoted themselves to the consideration of that question. In the newspapers of one of the great nations of the Continent the speeches of those statesmen of the Empire had been described as savoring of panic. Could any one who had listened to or had read those speeches imagine that there was anything of panic in them? (Cheers.) They had been the logical outcome of the devotion of those statesmen to those great questions for years past. A quiet resolateness for years past. A quiet resolateness animated the whole of them. Colonials regarded the unity of the Empire had been described as savor-knew the Government was in accord with the Governments of the various Dependencies of the Empire, and they knew there would be no chance of severance. (Cheers).

Mr. Lyttleton's Speech.

Mr. Lyttelton then proposed the health of the chairman, who, he said, had opened the Conference with such distinction. Might he say that, having studied the constitutional relations between the Mother Country and the self-governing Dominions, this Conference had emphasized as never before, the fundamental proposition that there was absolute equality between the self-governing Dominions and the Mother Country. (Cheers). That proposition was laid down, he thought, for the first time in so unqualified a manner, by Mr. Balfour, in his speech. As a result of it the representatives alike of the self-governing Dominions and of the Mother Country would enter the Naval Conference with this definite fact established—namely, that defence would be upon the basis of allies and not of tributaries, and such deference as was paid to the Mother Country by the representatives of the Dominions in the matter of defence would be the deference which was shown to long and highly organized training. (Cheers.)

Lord Crewe's Reply.

Lord Crewe, in responding, said that, although he and Mr. Lyttelton differed on many subjects, they were in full agreement in this, that the fact that they were fellow-students at college, the fact that they had many common sympathies with regard to social improvement, and the fact that they might claim an identity of aim in all matters concerning the welfare of the Empire were no bad basis for a friendship which he hoped would last their lifetime. Mr. Lyttelton and he had sat in the same chair at the Colonial Office, and he would like to express full agreement with him in all that he said as to the spirit in which—to whatever party they might belong—they endeavored to administer—so far as it fell to them to administer them—the affairs of the self-governing dominions. They desired to treat them as kinsmen and allies, and nothing could be further from their thoughts than in any way to dictate to them any policy or an yaction. He regretted that the duties of his office left him little time to acquaint himself more fully with the newspapers of the Empire. He knew enough of the Imperial Press to say truly and without flattery that in his belief, in ability, in culture, and candor, it yielded place to no other press in the world. He believed that the utterances of the various speakers during the past week at their various gatherings had not been inspired by panic.

Concluding, he said, we had had Imperial Conferences, and he hoped we should have more, we had had, and we should, he hoped, have again what were called subsidiary Imperial Conference which ever had been, or ever hoped we should have more of what were known as unofficial conferences, but he believed that this Imperial Press Conference would have effects as permanent, as far reaching and, he trusted, as beneficial, as any conferences which ever had been or ever could be, held in this country in the interests of the Empire. (Cheers).

Walt Mason—They will tinker with the tariff till the rivers are gone dry, they will wrestle with the subject day and night; they'll be piling up the language when the snow begins to fly, they'll be fiddling in the same old weary way. O the grand old windy wonders who adorn the senate floor, till the windup of the world will be on deck; and there's just one thing that's certain, that is sure for ever more: the consumer always gets it in the neck. There is talk of hides and leather, and there's talk of nails and glue, there are weary wads of twaddle on cement; and the man from Buncombe Corners stands and toots his loud bazoo, till his language in the ceiling makes a dent; no one in this martyred country knows how long this will endure, and there isn't any way the flood to check; and there's just one thing about it that is reasonably sure: the consumer always gets it in the neck.

THE FLEET.

Winnipeg Free Press—The active British fleet, as mobilized in home waters for the anual manoeuvres, includes 350 vessels, running in size from submarine torpedo craft to the imprived Dreadnoughts that have made the standard for the "capital ship." It is doubtful if any three powers could put on the sea prepared for hostilities a force to meet such an array of fighting craft, and if they could and did, it is to be presumed that when the meeting was over what would remain would not seriously threaten the empire.

FATHER TRACKED SLAYER.

Revelstoke Stabber Caught Through Efforts of Oryetti Senior.

Calgary, June 28—That Shildo, wanted in Revelstoke for the stabbing of Oryetti, was arrested is due to the efforts of the father of the wounded man. Bent with age, gray-headed, crippled and weak, but with a fierce hatred for the man who wounded his son, he has traced the would-be murderers from town to town. When they left Revelstoke he was a day behind them; gradually he caught them up. Here they had been only half a day ahead of him, again only a few hours, until when he reached Calgary on Saturday they were only one hour ahead of him.

Quickly he went to both the mounted and city police stations with descriptions of the men, and all the available knowledge he could gather regarding their whereabouts in Calgary. The officers took up the trail, and by three o'clock on Saturday afternoon Sergt.-Major Spaulding had Shildo in the cells.

In the meantime Falzetto had been warned of the arrest and had quickly hidden himself. That he will be captured is certain, as the police have men working among the local Italians and already some idea of his whereabout have been obtained.

To an Albertan reporter old Orzetti unburdened himself yesterday evening. "I donta speska da goot Eengeesh," was his first remark(after an obliging police officer had told the reporter who the old man was.

From then on he told the story in a mixture of broken English and Italian, lapsing into the latter whenever he grew particularly hostile toward the two men who had attempted to kill his son.

"Shildo?" he queried. "Hees bada man. Try to killa my Fred. Both bada man, catcha my boy and cutta da throat." This last he emphasized by drawing his fingers across his throat.

"Are you glad Shilda is caught?" he was asked, and to this he replied: "Sposa da office no geet him, I do bimeby," and judging from his expression, Shilda is a great deal better off in the hands of the law than the hands of the decrepit old Italian.

"Will you go home, now that he has been caught?" was the next question, and to this he gave a very vigorous shake of the head. "No; getta Joe Falzetto first den both back together."

Beyond this, Orsetti would say nothing. He would not say if he knew just where Falzetto was hiding, and when asked if the knifing was the result of a long standing quarrel or a blackhand outrage, only smiled.

He is confident that his son will get better now, although he is still in the hospital in a critical condition. "Fred getta better preet soon now," he said, "and then Shildo and Falzetto go to prison."

There has been a reward of $200 for the capture of the men, and this will probably be claimed by the Mounted Police who are responsible for the arrest.

Masonic Service.

Calgary, June 28.—The Masonic Fraternity of Calgary held their annual church parade last evening in celebration of St. John's Day when all the Calgary lodges assembled at the Temple of Perfection Lodge and, after donning their insignia, marched in Procession to Knox Presbyterian church, where a special Masonic service was conducted by Bro. Rev. S. B. Hillocks, Pas Grand Chaplain, of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick. The turnout of the brethren was the largest that has ever been held n Calgary and made an imposing spec-

Wants Lower Grain Rates.

Ottawa, June 28.—Among matters which come before the traffic sittings of thee railway commissioners on July 6th will be a complaint by the Dominion millers Association and the Manitoba Grain Growers' association also charges mad eby the terminal elevators at Fort William. The complaint is that rates are too high. It is exnected that a good deal of evidence will be submitted by the two associations.

Quebec Has Another Surplus.

Montreal, June 28—Provincial Treasurer Weir expects another surplus of over half a million for the province for the year ending this month.

EDUCATION, HEALTH, PHYSICAL TRAINING

Women's Council Delegates Discuss The Aims and Conditions of School Life.

Toronto, June 28.—The International Women's Council held a joint educational, public health and physical training conference this afternoon, Lady Aberdeen and Lady Grey being present. A paper by Professor Wm. Gill, of Philadelphia, was read. The proposition to revive corporal punishment, he said, made by 87 per cent. of the principals of New York public schools, was refused by the board of education of that city. Public sentiment favors nothing calculated to lower the moral tone of the school and would not sanction corporal punishment. Schools should be conducted as school cities, with regular municipal officers elected by the pupil citizens. The aim of the school city is the development ultimately of ideal citizens.

Miss Maud Edgar said that upon the parents' influence rests a large portion of the responsibility for the moral tone of public schools. The importance of literature for the young could not be over-estimated. A perusal of sensational novels was bad to the moral views of the young reader. The craze for excitement by the young is evinced by the multitude who attend weekly matinees, and "what tarnished mirrors their minds must be before the days of childhood are past."

Hon. Mrs. Franklin, of Great Britain, spoke on moral instruction in schools.

Leaving aside the question of Bible lessons, th emethod of teaching morality by separate lessons in honesty, and truthfulness lacks the spirit which is to be found when children are placed face to face with the fine literature of the world. Moral teaching to be effective must reflect the home life as well as that of the school.

Rev. Dr. Sylvanus, of Philadelphia, addressed the conference on "How to Tell a Child the Origin of Life." Hundreds and thousands of parents would tell their children if they knew how. He warned parents against giving children false ideas. "When you deceive your child you give him a lesson i deceit, which he or she will repeat upon you with success."

In the literature section Mrs. May Wright Sewall spoke on "What kind of literature is being read and what are the schools and colleges doing to give direction and character to it." For answer to the first questionejme Her answer to the first question was that there were all kinds of people in the world and all kinds of books were read. "All kinds of people, wise and foolish, produce books. Taste must always depend upon the stage of evolution at which we had arrived. In answer to the second question she said that the standardization of a list of authors for examination had made for a universal superficial knowledge of these, but had caused individual initiative in reading to decrease.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of The Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the necessary memorial and plans required by Sections 13 and 15, of the said Act, with the Commissioner of Irrigation, at Calgary, Alta.

The applicant applies for the right to divert from PIGEON LAKE on the south-east quarter of Section 13, township 47, range 1, west of the 5th meridian and from WIZARD LAKE on the south-east quarter of Section 2, township 48, range 27, west of the 4th meridian, twenty-four (24) cubic feet of water per second, for other (waterworks) purposes and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the memorial and plans filed to enable the water so diverted to be used for the said other (waterworks) purposes in the Cities of Edmonton and Strathcona.

The undermentioned lands are affected by right-of-way for the proposed works, viz,: the south-east and north-east quarters of Section 13, township 47, range 1, west 5th meridian; the south-west, north-west and north-east quarters of Section 23, the south-east quarter of section 26, the south-west and south-east quarters of Section 25, in township 47, range 28, west of the 4th. meridian; the south-west, north-west and north-east quarters of Section 30, the north-west quarter of Section 29, the south-west and south-east quarters of Section 32, the south-west, south-east and north-east quarters of Section 33, the north-west quarter of Section 34, in township 47, range 27, west of the 4th meridian; the south-east quarter of Section 2, the south-west, south-east and north-east quarter of section 1, the south-east and north-east quarters of Section 12, the south-east quarter of Section 13, in township 48, range 27, west of the 4th. meridian; the south-west, north-west and north-east quarters of Section 18, the south-east quarter of Section 19, the south-west, north-west and north-east quarters of Section 20, the south-west and north-west quarters of Section 29, the south-west and north-west quarters of Section 28, the south-west, south-east and north-east quarters of Section 33, the north-west quarter of Section 34, in township 48, range 26, west of the 4th meridian; the south-west and north-west and north-east quarters of Section 3, the south-east quarter of Section 10, the south-west and north-west quarters of Section 11, the south-west, south-east and north-east quarters of Section 14, the north-west quarter of Section 13, the south-west, south-east and north-east quarter of Section 24, the south-east quarter of Section 25, in township 49, range 26, west of the 4th meridian; the south-west, north-west and north-east quarters of Section 30, the south-east and north-east quarters of Section 31, the north-west quarter of Section 32, in township 49, range 25, west of the 4th. meridian; the south-west, south-east and north-east quarters of Section 5, the south-east quarter of Section 8, the south-west, north-west and north-east quarters of Section 9, the south-east and north-east quarters of Section 16, the south-west and north-west quarters of Section 15, the south-west, south-east and north-east quarters of Section 22, the north-west quarter of Section 23, the south-west, north-west and north-east quarters of Section 26, the south-east quarter of Section 35, south-west, north-west and north-east quarters of Section 36, in township 50, range 25, west of the 4th meridian; the south-west, north-west ,south-east and north-east quarters of Section 5, the south-east quarter of Section 8, the south-west, north-west and north-east quarters of Section 9, the south-east quarter of Section 16, the south-west, north-west and north-east quarters of Section 15, the south-east quarter of Section 22, the south-west, north-west and north-east quarters of Section 23, the south-west, north-west and north-east quarters of Section 26, the south-west, north-west and north-east quarters of Section 25, the south-east quarter of Section 36, in township 51, range 24, west of the 4th meridian; the south-west and north-west quarters of Section 31, in township 51, range 23, west of the 4th meridian; the south-west, south-east and north-east quarters of Section 6, the north-west quarter of Section 5, the south-west, south-east and north-east quarters of Section 8, the north-west quarter of Section 9, the south-west, north-west, south-east and north-east quarters of Section 16, the north-west quarter of Section 15, the south-west quarter of Section 21 and the south-east, south-west and north-west quarters of Section 20, the north-east and north-west quarters of Section 19, the south-west quarter of Section 30, in township 52, range 23, west of the 4th. meridian, and certain streets and lanes north-west quarters of Section 25, the north-east and north-west quarters of Section 26, the south-west quarter of Section 35, the south-east south-west and north-west quarters of Section 34, in township 52, range 24, west of the 4th meridian., and certain streets and lines in the Cities of Edomnton and Strathcona.

Dated at Edmonton, Alta., this 18th day of June, 1909.

FRANK M. GRAY,
Applicant.

LUMSDEN RETIRES FROM N. T. R. STAFF

Chief Engineer Has Placed Resignation in Hands of Minister—Surmises of Cause.

Ottawa, Ont., June 28.—Some little surprise was occasioned this afternoon by the announcement that Mr. Hugh Lumsden, who has been chief engineer of the National Transcontinental Railway board since its inception, had placed his resignation in the honds of Hon. Geo. P. Graham, minister of railways. In the absence of the minister, who will not be in the city till Wednesday, no authoritative statement can be made as to the cause of Mr. Lumsden's resignation, but enough is known to lead to the belief that it comes as the culminaion of certain difficulties which have arisen over the classification on district "F," between Winnipeg and Lake Superior Junction, and district "B," west of the City of Quebec. Mr. Lumsden, when seen, confirmed the report that he had resigned. When asked if he had any statement to make for publication, he said: "I have my reasons for resigning, but I am not going to say anything about them."

Hon. S. Parent, chairman of the N.T.R. Comission, when seen was almost equally reticent. He explained that Mr. Lumsden was not a servant of the commission, but of the government, which had named him chief engineer by order in council. As a natural consequence, when he decided to resign he addressed his resignation to the Minister of Railways, whose duty it would be to deal with it. Mr. Parent said that the board was aware of the reasons given to the minister by Mr. Lumsden for the step he had decided to take, but in view of the fact that Mr. Lumsden was not an employee of the commission he was not at liberty to state what they were. In reply to further questions, Mr. Parent intimated that Mr. Lumsden would no doubt continue to perform the duties pertaining to his office till his resignation was formally dealt with by the government and a successor named. The resignation would in no way retard the work on which most satisfactory progress is being made this summer. Mr. Parent said that the personal relations between Mr. Lumsden and the members of the board were of a friendly character. Further than this he would not discuss the matter, but from other sources it is learned that Mr. Lumsden has for some time past talked of retiring, and that a short time ago he coupled a request for six weeks' leave of absence with a demand for more pay and intimated that if the latter request was not granted he would resign. Recent developments in connection with the arbitration proceedings to settle the question of classification on districts "F" and "B", it is understood, have hastened his decision to drop out. It will be remembered that the contract between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific provides that disputes as to classification are dealt with by the chief engineer of commission and the chief engineer of the G.T.P., and in the event of their not being able to agree they are to name a third arbitrator. Last year Mr. Wood, assistant chief engineer of the G.T.P., made seevral complaints to the effect that district engineers were wrongly classifying excavated material, with the result that the cost of the road would be increased and the G.T.P. would have to carry a heavier load of interest. Mr. Lumsden, on behalf of the commission, contended that the classification was correct and it was decided to call in a third arbitrator, as provided by the terms of the contract. The third arbitrator was Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, chief consulting engineer for the government. The G.T.P. was represented by Mr. Kelliher, chief engineer, and the N.T.R. by Mr. Lumsden. The members of the board recently went over district "F," but as yet they have not made a report. It is understood, however, that complaints have been made as to the arbitrary methods of procedure of members of the board of arbitration in making changes in the classifications as decided upon by the district engineers. It is said that the board of arbitration made reductions without hearing the evidence of contractors or of district engineers and that the N.T.R. commissioners have pointed out to Mr. Lumsden that if the latter were taken before the courts and the contractors won out the government would have to pay the full amount, while the railway would pay interest only on the reduced amount as named by the board of arbitration, acting under the authority of an Act of parliament. In other words, it is understood that the attitude of the commissioners is that everybody interested must be heard before any dispute as to classification is definitely closed, and that it would not be safe to adopt any other course.

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