

FOR CITY YARD

OPEN ON BRIDGE PROPERTY

Will Introduce By-Level Sand Pits Site.

Meeting's meeting of the and bridges committee... Mr. Stewart, chairman of the committee...

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LLOYD GEORGE'S GREAT SPEECH AT NEWCASTLE

Chancellor of the Exchequer Declares That Government Will Have All the Budget Taxes or None at All.

The London Express, in its issue of October 11th, had the following account of the remarkable speech at Newcastle of Hon. David Lloyd George.

Mr. Lloyd George excelled his Limerick effort at Newcastle when he addressed 2,000 persons in the Palace Theatre, 5,000 at an overflow meeting, and members of the Newcastle Liberal club at a banquet.

The following are the principal points from the speech at the Palace Theatre: I have just come for a plain, straight talk about the budget, the opposition to it, and the prospects of both.

It is six years since I had the privilege of addressing a gathering in this theatre. I have some recollection that then I dwelt upon the great burden imposed upon industry by ground landlords and the royalty owners, and I then mildly suggested that it was about time they should contribute something out of their wealth towards the necessities of the state.

I come here to-day, six years afterwards, to tell you it will be done, and in a few years it will be done. The bill is through all its most troublesome stages, and it has emerged out of its forty days and forty nights in the wilderness. I have done five months' hard work.

Although we have made alterations and modifications, the bill in its main structure remains. All the taxes are there—the land taxes are there, the super-tax is there, the tax on land which are receiving only 5,000 a year and 10,000 and 20,000 a year will have to contribute just a little towards the expenses of the country. And then there is the poor man to whom somebody has left a fortune—he will have to contribute a little more.

I have told you that all the taxes remain, but there has been one alteration in the substance of the bill which with regard to mineral rights. They complained when we taxed mineral rights and said: "We do not object to pay the tax; all we do object to is the form of the tax."

Changed Burden. They said it was uncertain, I said: "Very well." It was not the form I cared so much for as the substance. I said I was quite prepared to accommodate them. I did not want an uncertain tax—and they said: "Long as the tax was a certain one they preferred paying more."

object? Why are they angrier about the land taxes than about any other part of the budget? We are raising this year eleven or twelve millions of money out of the taxation. We shall probably raise next year something approaching twenty millions by no means taxing. And yet the land taxes this year only produce 650,000.

Why, then, all this anger about these taxes? Well, now, I will tell you. The first reason is they are taxes that will grow. They only start at 650,000. But year by year they are bound to grow. The increment duty will grow, the reversion duty will grow, the mineral duties will grow.

The increment duty is bound to grow with the growth of prosperity of this country, and that is a certainty. And not merely are the riches in this country growing, but there are more rich people year by year. Wealth is getting better distributed, and when a man acquires wealth he wants not merely better housing accommodation, but more land for recreation purposes as well as for adornment.

As these new ideas, these new fruitful ideas, develop, more land will be required, and the more land you require the more taxes will come of the budget, and therefore these are taxes that will grow.

State Valuation. The state valuation, for the first time, places a perfectly impartial valuation upon all the land of the kingdom. It separates the value of the land intrinsically from the value which is attributable to the expenditure by its owner.

It thus for the first time forces the landlords to look at the value of land, not merely from the point of view of a receiver, but of a payer. That is really why they object to valuation. Whenever a great industry in the future requires land, it can always quote the state valuation in answer to any extortionate and extravagant demands put forward on behalf of the landlords and, therefore, they object, and object very strongly.

That was a case given to me for South Wales the other day of a copper mine which had sunk a good deal of money in mining operations, and they sent me their balance sheet. I find their profits are £3,000 per annum, and what do you think they paid to landlords in royalties? £10,000.

And when I come along and say: "Here, gentlemen, you have escaped long enough. It is your turn now. I do not want to pay just five per cent on the £10,000 odd." "Five per cent," they say to me. "You are a thief, you are worse. You are an attorney. Worst of all you are a Welshman." That always makes me like to say.

er-glass and the other on the fore-castle. But it does not depend on him. It will depend in the first place, probably, on the reports from the country. The most important gentleman in the business is not Lord Lansdowne, with all his adroit management of the House of Lords, not even Mr. Balfour, with his valuable services to his party. The real sailing-master is Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, the chief pilot of the Tory party, and that ancient mariner is engaged at the present moment in trying to decide whether it is safe to shoot the albatross. He will probably not discover it until too late.

But still, this is the great constitutional party, and if there is one thing more than another better established about the British constitution it is this that the Commons and the Commons alone have the complete control of supply and ways and means. And what our fathers established through centuries of struggle and of strife, even of bloodshed, are not going to be traitors to.

Who talks about altering and meddling with the constitution? The constitutional party—the great constitutional party. As long as the constitution gave rank and possession and power it was not to be interfered with. As long as it secured even their sports from intrusion and made interference with them a crime, as long as the warm-hearted people of the south, and he welcomed the opportunity to express appreciation of their many kindnesses and hospitality.

The members of the commission in framing a reply to Mr. Rockefeller's offer of £1,000,000, declared that the proposition met with their heartiest appreciation. "Two million of our people are infected with this parasite," it is by no means confined to one class; it takes its toll of suffering and death from the intelligent as well as from the less fortunate.

Rockefeller wrote to the conferees under date of October 26th, 1900: "For many months my representatives have been inquiring into the nature and prevalence of the hook worm disease, and considering plans for mitigating its evils. I have delayed action in this matter only until the facts as to the extent of the disease could be verified, and the effective means of its cure and prevention demonstrated."

"The wide distribution and serious effect of this malady, particularly in the rural districts of our southern states, first pointed out by Dr. Chas. F. Rockefeller, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, have now been confirmed by independent observations of other distinguished investigators and physicians, as well as by educators and public men of the south."

"Knowing your interest in all that pertains to the well-being of your fellow men and your acquaintance with the development of the hook worm disease, I am confident in the hope that it may lead to the adoption of well-considered plans for a co-operated movement of the medical, public health, and educational boards of our churches, schools, the press and other agencies for the cure and prevention of this disease."

"If you deem it wise to undertake this commission I shall be glad to be permitted to work with you to that end, and you may call upon me from time to time for such sums as may be needed during the progress of the campaign, up to a sum of one million dollars."

The reply to Mr. Rockefeller, which was signed by all the members of the commission, reads: "We are pleased with the heartfelt appreciation, and that they accept the invitation to administer the trust with a keen appreciation of the opportunity that it affords for the cure and prevention of this disease."

"The hook worm parasite," the answer continues, "often so lowers the vitality of those who are affected as to retard their physical and mental development, render them more susceptible to other diseases, makes labor less efficient, and in the sections where the malady is most prevalent greatly increases the death rate from consumption. It has been shown that the lowered vitality of multitudes long attributed to malaria and climate and seriously affecting economic development during the last few years in our country, is in fact largely due in some instances to this parasite."

"Widespread and serious as the infection is, there is a most encouraging outlook. The disease can be easily treated, and by simple and proper sanitary precautions successfully prevented. The undertaking proposed by you is therefore a real benefit, and is definitely and practically."

ROCKEFELLER GIVES MILLION DOLLARS Oil King's Contribution Toward Campaign Against Hook Worm Disease.

New York, Oct. 29.—A gift of \$1,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller to fight the hook worm disease was announced at the offices of the Standard Oil Company here yesterday. Some well-known educators and scientists selected from institutions of learning in the south, where the parasite is prevalent, were called to the office and there met Mr. Rockefeller last Tuesday. At that meeting Mr. Rockefeller's desire to organize a commission to carry on a campaign against the malady was discussed. As a result of the discussion the Rockefeller fund was organized.

In calling the commission together Mr. Rockefeller addressed to each member a long and pointed letter. His interest in relieving the human suffering caused by the hook worm parasite, especially because, he said, it had been his pleasure to spend a portion of his fortune in the establishment of the Woodward said he would make no statement for publication at present, as it had not yet been determined what the sickness was.

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WESTMINSTER MAYORALTY. New Westminster, Oct. 28.—The latest development in the mayoralty contest is that three prominent citizens are obtaining signatures to a requisition inviting Mr. Oslers to stand for another term. What action his worship will take remains to be seen, but at any rate he will not make any declaration of his intention until the requisition has been presented to him.

ROYALTY TOURING. San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 29.—Among the passengers to arrive on the Pacific Mail steamer Siberia, were two members of royal families, Prince Christian of Denmark, a nephew of the Empress of Germany, and Baron Liang Kuei, brother-in-law of the prince regent of China, and a noted statesman of the Chinese empire.

The baron is making a pleasure tour of the world. He stated that diplomatic affairs are in no way connected with his visit to the United States. Prince von Hessen is returning to Berlin after a two years stay in the Orient as an officer on the German gunboat Tiger. The vessel is stationed at Shanghai.

CADETS ILL. Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 29.—Four students of the Georgia military academy were rushed to the city yesterday suffering from an illness which it is said had attacked the school in epidemic form. They were distributed among several hospitals. Information concerning the illness of the cadets is refused by the college and the academy president. Woodward said he would make no statement for publication at present, as it had not yet been determined what the sickness was.

ROTHSCHILD'S BUY YUKON DIGGINGS Invest Million and a Half—Output Larger Than Last Year. Vancouver, Oct. 29.—A. N. C. Treadgold is here on his way to Europe after buying an enormous mining property in the Klondike for the Rothschilds. His purchases so far aggregate a million and a half. They include 25 miles of upper Dominion Creek, the whole of the bench, hill and creek diggings on Last Chance Creek, one of the richest producers in the early days, and three miles on Quartz Creek. It is proposed to operate these holdings by means of dredges and electric lifts. A six-mile ditch tapping the Klondike river is being built. It will develop 15,000 horsepower. The water will be carried by pipes in other ditches and raised to the top of Dagg hill. The enterprise promises to be as large as that of the Yukon Gold Company.

The cost of securing water and electrical power will, however, not exceed half a million dollars, and mining operations will be in full blast within two years. "The gold output of the Yukon this past season was \$1,000,000 in excess of last year's production, and it will go on increasing in the future, now that transition period in relation to mining methods has just about passed," said F. T. Congdon, M.P., of Dawson, who has just reached Vancouver from the Yukon. "The outlook is indeed very bright. I look to see that region become one of the greatest lode mining countries in the world. My belief is based on the remarkable discoveries of rich gold quartz propositions. It will mean the erection of many stamp mills. On the Dome or divide between Hunter and Dominion creeks, a 1,100-foot tunnel tapped at a depth of 500 feet a big free gold lode that was exposed on the surface. The ore in the working was just as rich as the surface, and the discovery of the so-called mother lode of the Klondike has upset many geological theories."

BOY DIGS GRAVE FOR HIS MOTHER Had Not Money Enough to Pay Sexton to Do the Work. Colorado Springs, Col., Oct. 29.—Under the care of physicians and a trained nurse, 23-year-old Richard Swinford lies at the home of a neighbor. The boy collapsed from grief and exhaustion after his mother's body had been lowered into the grave which he worked all night to prepare, because he did not have money enough to pay the sexton of Crystal Park cemetery to do the work.

Richard with his mother, who was suffering from tuberculosis, came here from Michigan last year. When Mrs. Swinford died there was not money enough left to provide a fitting casket and to pay the grave diggers for their work. Rather than have his beloved parent buried in a cheap casket, he declared that he would dig the grave himself. At daylight the sexton found the boy still digging in the cemetery. He had gone there without the knowledge of his friends and had worked all night.

After the funeral, while helping heap the fresh earth on the mound the little fellow fell unconscious, overcome by the strain of the last three days. His condition is said to be serious. DR. OSLER SPEAKS. London, Oct. 29.—At the opening of the winter session of the London School of Tropical Medicine, when Professor William Osler delivered an address on the Nation and the Tropics, she caught him young. McGill university brought him into some prominence but he reached the climax of his fame at Johns Hopkins university.

Dr. Osler explained what science had done for the Empire and for civilization, and the enormous possibilities which are still open to her. In concluding his address he made a vigorous denial of the idea that Great Britain was decadent. At the annual dinner of the school, Dr. Osler, replying to a toast by the half of Dr. Osler, who was unavoidably absent, said that one of the best things which had come out of Canada to England was Dr. Osler.

PRAISES ACT OF SUFFRAGETTE

LONDON WOMAN SAYS NEW TACTICS WILL BE TRIED

Suffragettes of Iowa Propose to Storm the State Legislature.

London, Oct. 29.—It developed late yesterday afternoon that Mrs. Chapin destroyed all the ballots in one box in an election booth in Bournemouth. The act which she threw on the box blindsided Officer Thornly in one eye and he may lose the sight of both. Mrs. Chapin's act was the result of the Woman's Freedom League adopting a resolution declaring that as the women were not allowed to vote that steps should be taken to keep the men from counting their votes. This is the league that picketed the House of Commons recently and attempted to raid the premier's home.

Mrs. Edith Martyn, in praising Mrs. Chapin's act, declared: "I am delighted with the method adopted by Mrs. Chapin. I do not say that I am delighted with the method adopted by Mrs. Chapin, but I cannot say that her action was not justified."

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 29.—The state suffragettes convened here yesterday and decided to adopt the English militant methods. It is proposed by the suffragettes to storm the state officials and the next session of the legislature. Will Adopt English Methods.

COMMISSION WILL INVESTIGATE DIVORCE LAWS Appointed by the King to Make Inquiry in Britain.

London, Oct. 29.—The King has appointed a royal commission to inquire into the condition of the divorce laws, especially as they affect the poorer classes. The appointment arose out of the agitation to facilitate divorce, which hitherto, owing to the heavy legal expenses virtually has been the privilege of only the well-to-do. In July last Lord Gorell, who, as Sir John Gorell Barnes, was president of the divorce court, moved in the House of Lords that the county courts should have the power to grant divorces, thus bringing the law within the reach of those whose circumstances prevented their proceeding in the High Court, the only tribunal in England empowered to deal with divorce.

HERRING CANNERY TO BE BUILT AT NANAIMO New Buildings on Waterfront Will Be Rushed to Completion.

Nanaimo, Oct. 29.—The Nanaimo Herring Canning & Packing Company, Ltd., has completed the purchase of its site and will commence building operations this week. The site chosen by the company is situated on the waterfront in the vicinity of the provincial jail, and is a block of land 125 x 125. The plans of the building have been drawn up, the machinery is in readiness for shipping at once, and from now on work will be rushed as rapidly as possible.

F. L. Body, of Vancouver, will be in the city within a few days, and will open up temporary offices for the company, which will be in use until such a time as the plant is completed with office suites, etc. In the meantime Mr. Body states that no time is to be lost if the company wishes to take advantage of the coming season, and it is therefore imperative that all work be rushed. When completed the cannery will employ some 25 men, and will have a capacity of 6,000 cans per day. The launching of this industry means a great deal for Nanaimo, and if successful (and there seems no reason why the plans should fail) will mean a steady and rapid growth in an industry which has hitherto been barely touched.

TWO SUFFOCATED. Chicago, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Charles H. Edgcomb and her four year old son, Charles H. Edgcomb, Jr., were found dead in bed in their home yesterday by the husband and father. The rooms were filled with gas, which had escaped from a jet. Mr. Edgcomb insists that the gas jet must have been opened accidentally.

CANADA AS FIELD FOR INVESTMENT

LONDON VISITORS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

Declare British Capital Will Flow to the West.

Winnipeg, Oct. 29.—"We will lose no opportunity of telling our friends in England of the great opportunities for investment in Canada. They are unlimited." With this firmly impressed in their minds and glowing with enthusiasm over the wonderful development and prosperity of Canada, Allan T. Neville and H. W. Birks, two members of the London stock exchange, are returning to England from a trip through the Dominion. "We are both convinced more than ever of the unlimited chances for investment of capital here, and when we were in the west you may be sure that we let no opportunity get past us."

Mr. Birks was in Canada eleven years ago, and says that the progress and development is marvellous. "I cannot express it in words," said he, "but it seems like a great transformation scene from a theatre. Everything seems so different. Winnipeg is now a city of solid business houses, which indicate good methods, and from what I have seen the business men of Canada are of the best kind. The cities of the west seem to have great futures before them, and the values of property, which are supposed to be very high at the present time, are not too high. The properties are not over valued."

MEXICAN WOMAN A POLITICAL PRISONER Arrest Believed to Have Been Due to Action of Government.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 29.—Word received from Terren, Chihuahua, Mexico, by Miss Ethel Dolson of this city, indicates that Senorita Teresa Villareal is held in that city as a political prisoner. Senorita Villareal is a sister of Antonio Villareal, who, with Mexicans named Magan and Rivera, is now incarcerated in the territorial prison at Florence, Ariz., following their conviction on a charge of inciting demonstrations against a friendly foreign power.

WASHINGTON MINISTER SECURES DIVORCE Brought Action Against Wife on Grounds of Desertion.

Everett, Wash., Oct. 29.—Andrew Grey Boyd, a Presbyterian minister, aged 72 years, has secured a divorce from his wife on the grounds of desertion after his suit had been brought on by Mrs. Boyd's attorney, Yakima county, to avoid publicity in the minister's home community. The suit was the culmination of the third matrimonial venture for the aged preacher. Mrs. Boyd's defence was based upon the ground that her husband sought separation to take his fourth try at wedded life in company with an "affinity."

Testimony went to show that the plaintiff sought to have defendant institute the suit, but Mrs. Boyd refused. In her answer and cross-complaint, Mrs. Boyd charged extreme cruelty and non-support on the part of her husband. The custody of the two minor children, aged 12 and 14, is awarded Mrs. Boyd, together with \$15 a month alimony.

BRIDGE DEFICIT. Vancouver, Oct. 28.—Mr. Waddell, of the engineering firm of Waddell & Harrington, has written to the civic bridge committee informing it that, by reason of the advance in the price of steel and the changes in plan made by the former bridge committee, the estimates of cost on the Westminster avenue bridge will be exceeded, more largely than was at first thought, and, instead of there being a small surplus on the Granville street structure, there will be a small deficit. The probable shortage on the Westminster avenue bridge is at present estimated at \$53,313.81, and that on the Granville street bridge at \$14,481.06, making a total of \$67,794.87. It was known for some time that extra funds would have to be raised, but it was not thought that the estimate would be so largely exceeded.

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