Churchill to Oxford Men

Tells of the "Cracks" in the Stable of the Tariff "Reformers."

Mr. Winston Churchill, M. P., and Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K. C., M. P., were the guests at the dinner of the Oxford University Free Trade League, held in the Randolph Hotel, Oxford. Mr. H. A. L. Fletcher, Fellow of New College, presided.

Mr. Churchill said we had every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the position of the free trade controversy at the present time. He was always ready to accord sympathy to the unfortunate. He thought tariff "reformers" were the most unlucky people the world had ever seen. They had a very large stable of argumentative horses, but they had not a single winner in the lot. (Laughter.) They had first declared to win on one horse and then on the other, and sometimes they had declared to win on two horses in the same race at the same time, but they had never succeeded in pulling off a selling plate. The only people who had been sold were those who accepted their views. (Laughter.) We were told that our exports were in a state of stagnation. An examination disclosed that man for man—for that was the real and the only test—we exported nearly twice as much as the people of the United States or Germany, and more than twice as much as the people of France were able to export. When we were told that our exports were stagnant, by a singular perversity of fate they immediately bounded up far beyond what any free trader could ever have hoped for.

The Fear of Losing Our Colonies.

Then we were told that unless tariff "reform" were adopted we should lose our colonies. We had not seen fit to adopt that policy, and so far from losing our colonies the British Empire was never more closely knit than at the present. (Cheers.) Not only had we seen this manifestation of the comradeship and loyalty in the naval aid which the lion cubs of the antipodes were willing to send us, and for which there was not a man worthy the name of Englishman who was not grateful, we had succeeded in bringing South Africa effectively into the great circle of the British Empire, and that had been brought about by that Liberal genius which was cognate with that which called into being the great free trade philosophy. We were told that we should be shut out of foreign markets. It had been found, however, that without adopting any of the devices of a negotiatory or retaliatory tariff we had been able to secure not only as good but better terms than the great protective nations of the world had been able to obtain in the markets of the world.

Tariff Reform and Unemployment.

Then another of these sorry bobtailed crocks which was started out was that tariff "reform" would stop unemployment, and there would be work for all. In Germany and the United States unemployment had become one of the first questions of public concern. It was an evil of civilization and of the modern economic organization of states. We were told that tariff "reform" would stop fluctuation in trade and commerce, and yet we had seen that fluctuations in Germany had been much greater than the fluctuation here, and the fluctuations in the United States a year and a half ago caused the virtual suspension of cash payments altogether. We were told that great firms and trusts in the United States had been able to avoid discharging men, but anybody who chose to read the annual report of the United States Steel Corporation would see that substantial economies had been effected by the discharge of something like 50,000 or 60,000 workmen. Then we were told that foreign investments would be the downfall of every country, and a good many people looked at that question with some anxiety. Like all the other tariff "reform" horses—the name of another quadruped came nearer to his mind—(laughter)—like all the other animals which started in this queer competition, foreign investments proved to be the reverse of a stayer. (Loud laughter.) It was said, in the same breath, that we were decreasing our capital, and that we were decreasing our capital by sending it out of the country. It was shown that a great deal of our foreign investments went to our colonies, and our credit was worth far more to the colonies than any tinpot tariff now offered to them. (Laughter.) One after another, the unfortunate horses were brought to the post. One after another they were started in the different races which commanded public attention. Upon all of them a good deal of money had been risked, and upon them all a great leal of money had been lost, and he fancied that the owners of these horses had not in all cases waited until the race was concluded. (Laughter.) In many cases when the winners were anxious to be paid their dues over one smashed up argument the owners had gone to another part of the country, and produced some equally rotten argument, in the hope of gaining some unearned increment—(laughter)—or undeserved regard by confusing the minds of the simple country folk in that particular neighborhood. (Laughter.)

The Curious Position of Mr. Balfour.

There was another horse left. Mr. Balfour said that whatever they might think of free trade or protection it really did not matter. (Laughter.) They would have to adopt a protective tariff for revenue only. That would be the only way to get the money. Many people used this argument. Many well-meaning people felt that protection was nonsense, and yet they felt they must work for the Conservative party. On this the tariff "reformers" went double or quits, and he rejoiced to say they lost double. (Laughter.) This country, without these means, was able to raise a great and expanding revenue. France and Germany had been referred to. Their debt had increased enormously, while in spite of a great war we had not increased our national indebtedness. With all their devices to tax the foreigner the Germans had been forced to make new proposals to raise the necesary revenue, and some of the proposals indicated the difficulties they had had to meet in looking for those new sources. They had the curious spectacle of Mr. Balfour demanding enormous expenditure, and yet refusing to accept the proposals of the Government to provide the necessary funds. They saw him resisting all the plans which the Chancellor of the Exchequer put forward, and yet offering no alternative by which the admittedly necessary money could be raised. Only the day before they saw Mr. Balfour urging his hearers to make gigantic sacrifices, and when they had made them to shove them on to the necks of their poorer neighbors. That was a curious kind of patriotism, and could only command the admiration of an earnest and thoroughly convinced partisan. (Laughter.)

Our Naval Strength.

In conclusion Mr. Churchill said they need not take a gloomy view of the situation. It was certain we were in for an epoch, not of panic building, but steady building. It might be deplorable that nations should spend so much money in this way. It would impose a severe strain on every state. But it was not this country that would be the first to show itself unequal to that strain. (Cheers.) The longer that strain was protracted the most apparent the superiority of our strength and reserve would become, for it would be found that, unhampered by taxes and tariffs, which trespassed on the physical efficiency of labor, and without recourse to loans, which impaired our credit and hampered our industrial enterprise, and without sensibly affecting the status of any class in the country, we should be able to maintain an ample and effective superiority of sea power over every likely combination.—(Loud cheers.)

WHITE SPECTRES OF ATLANTIC

This Is the Season When the Icebergs Come Down From Arctic.

Icebergs, those great white spectres that haunt the steamship track of the North Atlantic Ocean each spring and summer, imperilling the safety of vessels and passengers, are now beginning their annual pilgrimage southward.

Almost every steamer arriving over the northern lanes reports sighting one or more of these wandering and dreaded monster of the sea.

In the last few weeks no less than 450 icebergs have been reported. Fortunately, there has been but little really severe weather and fog in the ice region, as a combination of both fog and ice might have meant serious peril to the transatlantic steamships. One such report is typical of them all; for instance, the steamship Caledonia, of the Anchor Line, from Glasgow, reports that on March 25, shortly after 8 a.m., a change in the temperature showed that ice was near, and a little later they passed a considerable sized berg. Twenty minutes later they passed a berg fully 300 feet high and an eighth of a mile long. The Caledonia passed within two miles of the berg, which Capt. Baxter said was far south for so early in the season.

Pyramids of Ice.

These vast pyramids of ice form in the Arctic regions, but with the first signs of warm weather and the influences of the northward flowing Gulf Stream they become separated from the parent bodies of ice and are brought southward along the coast of Newfoundland and into the steamship track by the Polar currents. This southern journey is kept up until they get so far south into warmer climate that they finally break up, melt and disappear.

The vanguard of icebergs is supposed to appear in the latter part of February, but icebergs have been seen as early as Jan. 29. The season is generally supposed to be over by the end of August. June and July are the months in which the greatest number of icebergs is reported.

The proximity of icebergs is usually indicated by a sudden lowering temperature of the air and water, and the experienced mariner may thus literally feel the presence of an iceberg before it can be seen.

The passenger considers himself favored who from a safe distance can behold the wondrous sight of an iceberg. In the noonday sun icebergs are dazzling white, often having the appearance of frosted silver. The shadows in the fissures and caves range from vivid green to intense ultramarine blue.

Frequently they assume strange and beautiful shapes, resembling palaces, cathedrals, mosques, ruined abbeys, monster tables, mushroms or animals.

Occasionally a Polar bear is seen on one of these icebergs, having been marooned when the berg broke away from the Arctic fields, only to meet a watery fate upon the broad expanse of the Atlantic when the berg broke up.

Statistics show that but one-tenth of an iceberg appears above the surface, while nine-tenths are hidden beneath the water. The largest iceberg of record was estimated to have stood 830 feet above the surface; this would make it fully 7,000 feet (or about 1 1-3 miles) from top to bottom. It was calculated that this berg had a volume of about 580,000,000 cubic feet and weighed more than 16,000,000 tons.

One of the best authorities on icebergs is Capt. F. Wyneken, of New York, familiarly known to mariners as the Ice Code Man. Capt. Wyneken originated and copyrighted what is known as the Ice Code, which is a chart or map of the Newfoundland Banks and vicinity, where the icebergs abocnd. This chart is divided into 30-mile squares, and a special or ice flag is provided, with which navigators signal each other where they have sighted ice.

The hydrographic office of the United States navy department receives by wireless telegraphy reports of all icebergs seen. These are carefully plotted on the pilot charts which are sent to outgoing vessels.

CLOTHED ONLY IN HIS OWN HAIR

Queer Being That Lives Alone in Wilds of Mexico.

Indians from the Las Playas River headwaters, 120 miles from the town of Tonala, on the Gulf of Mexico, reported at that village last week that the wild man who has haunted the Montana Jabon district for many years has again appeared. This mountain is in the State of Tabasco, near the Vera Cruz border.

The old man, known by the natives as "el hombre de silvestre de monte," has his abode near the Rio de las Playas, a stream at the foot of the Jabon Mountain, and a tributary of the Tancochapa River. He is supposed to live in an old abandoned mine, one which has not been worked for more than a century, according to older men of the district. It is said no other person has ventured within the shaft in the last fifty or more years because of the many superstitions connected with the place. Many natives and one American are said to have approached the entrance during the last generation, but none has passed inside. Vampire bats and small animals inhabit this cave, and many weird sounds come from its depths.

The old man is known to have lived in the neighborhood for more than fifty years, and in that time is said not to have spoken with another living soul. He is thought to be Spanish because of the clearness of his skin. When seen recently by hunters his hair and beard were white and long, and his body entirely covered with white hair. He is quite old—probably 90 years—as nearly as can be judged from the many stories told by those who claim to have seen him. The old man has been approached to within a distance of easy conversation, but when addressed uttered a few incoherent sounds and ran into the woods. He is harmless, and is said to have never shown fight when approached. The fact that he carries constantly a bow and arrows would indicate that he eats flesh and fowl as well as fruits and herbs. As for clothing, he wears absolutely nothing—at least, when he has been seen his crooked old frame has been draped in nothing except the long white hair which covers his body.

Three years ago the old man was seen near this abandoned mine, but soon afterward all trace of him was lost till some days ago. This time he was seen by an old Indian, who was passing down Rio las Playas in a canoe. He reports the wild man as being much more feeble than when last seen, and his antics are of a wilder nature. He did not run, as in former years, but instead frollicked about and laughed in a most hideous manner, making faces at the Indian and conducting himself generally in the way becoming a half-witted person.

The old man is said to have never had a companion in this weird life, but he is supposed to have become demented when, more than sixty years ago, he returned to his home in a nearby village, and found his young wife murdered. The shock is supposed to have caused his mind to become unbalanced, and he immediately segregated himself from the rest of mankind. He is not feared by the older Indians and Mexicans of this out-of-the-way district, but he has served as the bogey man who will get unruly children. His name is much feared by the little ones in the neighborhood, and in their minds he is capable of many terrible things. And, it is not strange to relate, the terrible long-haired wild man never molests well-behaved children.

TRAMP COLONIES IN UNITED STATES

Weary Willie Will Be Rounded Up and Put to Useful Work.

The first step toward the establishment of tramp colonies in America has been taken in New York. Such public-spirited men as Edmond Kelly, R. Fulton Cutting, Robert W. de Forest, Samuel J. Barrows and others have joined with all of the charitable societies and the railroad lines in drawing up a bill which has been introduced in the Legislature. That this bill will become a law, if not at this session of the Legislature, eventually, is regarded as certain. Railroad corporations, which have so powerful an influence at Albany, have enthusiastically pledged their support. In fact, their attorneys assisted in drawing up the bill and in suggesting some of its most important features. The New York Central, the Erie, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and other railroads, have definitely and specifically given assurance that they will do their utmost to have the colony system established. It is more than likely that it will be introduced throughout the United States.

What are the provisions of this bill? The measure appropriates $750,000 to establish three tramp colonies, one near New York city, the second in the neighborhood of Albany, and the third in the vicinity of Buffalo. Part of this fund, it is proposed, will be used in buying sufficient areas of waste land for the colonies, and the remainder for the erection of necessary buildings. The governor is to appoint five men who shall constitute a board of trustees of labor colonies, and who are to serve without pay. This provision is intended to obviate purely political appointments, and to secure competent officials. These colonies, the bill sets forth, are to be devoted to the detention, reformation and instruction of persons convicted of vagrancy, habitual drunkenness and violation of section 428 of the penal code. This section, it may be noted, is the particular one covering offenses against railroads, such as trespassing, theft and other crimes. All three colonies are to be places of compulsory detention. Magistrates are to have the full power of fixing the duration of sentence, although no sentence is to exceed two years. Any inmate will be able to get a parole upon giving proofs of good behavior and if the trustees are convinced that he will not violate the law. But if any tramp attempts to escape from the colony in which he is confined, he is to be subject to a term in state prison for a period of from one to three years.

The colonies are to be more agricultural than industrial. The aim will be to subordinate the industrial features to the agricultural. Competition with free labor will be strictly avoided. Waste land will be reclaimed and cultivated as truck gardens. It is believed that the large cities are able to absorb so much produce that these gardens will not interfere with the trade of small farmers. Probably the entire product of the colonies may be supplied to state institutions. Every inmate is to be paid for his labor, and the cumulative amount given to him when he is released. This compensation, it is provided, shall be based upon the pecuniary value of the work performed, and "also on the willingness, industry and good conduct" of the inmate. In place of other penalties and punishments the superintendent of each colony is empowered to maintain a system of fines to be imposed at his discretion. Any tramp who violates the terms of his conditional release is to forfeit all that he has earned.—From an article in Review of Reviews.

FORTIFIED AT FIFTY

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS BRING HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO WOMEN AT A CRITICAL TIME.

Few women reach the age of fifty without enduring much suffering and anxiety. Between the years of forty-five and fifty health becomes fickle, and acute weaknesses arise with rheumatic attacks, pains in the back and sides, frequent headaches, nervous ailments and depression of spirits.

The secret of good health between forty-five and fifty depends upon the blood supply. If it is kept rich, red and pure, good health will be the result, and women will pass this critical stage in safety. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills help women of mature years as no other medicine can, for they make the rich, red blood that means good health, and brings relief from suffering. Mrs. C. Donavon, Newcastle, N. B., says: "About two years ago I was greatly run down and very miserable. I did not know what was wrong with me. I was hardly able to drag myself about, had severe headaches and no appetite. I felt so wretched that I hardly cared whether I lived or not. I had often read of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had done for others and I decided to try them, and I can now truthfully say I found them all they are recommended to be. Under their use my health gradually came back; I could eat better, sleep better and felt stronger in every way, and before long I was enjoying as good health as ever I had done."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the trouble in the blood. They actually make new blood. That is why they cure such troubles as rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion, kidney troubles, headaches, sideaches and backaches, and the ailments of growing girls and women of mature years. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Lancaster, Ont. Carried By "Fruit-a-Tives"

THESE WONDERFUL FRUIT JUICE TABLETS ARE WINNING FRIENDS ON EVERY SIDE.

Lancaster, Ont., May 29.—I was a martyr for many years to that distressing complaint, chronic constipation. I tried many kinds of pills and medicines without benefit and consulted physicians, but nothing did me any real good. Then I began to take "Fruit-a-tives," and these wonderful little fruit tablets entirely cured me.

At first, I took five tablets a day, but now I take only one tablet every two days. I am now entirely well, and thanks to "Fruit-a-tives," I give you permission to publish this testimonial.

(Madame) Zenophile Bonneville.

This is only one more link in the chain of proof that "Fruit-a-tives" never fail to cure constipation or non-action of the bowels. Fifty cents a box, or 6 boxes for $2 50, or trial box 25 cents. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

A CLEVER TEST FOR CRIMINALS

New and Novel Method of Filching the Secrets of the Soul.

The word-association method, discovered by Jung, of peering into the recesses of the mind, is an example of how the emotions act upon the psycho-physical mechanism. The method is briefly as follows: The investigator says a word, and the test-person responds immediately with the first word that comes into his mind. This makes the word association. The reaction time between the two words is measured as the experiment proceeds, either by means of an electrical chronograph or with a stop-watch marking fifths of a second. The latter is simple and just as efficient.

If a series of words in common daily use be employed, some of these will be related to some emotional experience in the test-person, because all of our experiences are connected with some words in our vocabularies. Any word that strikes an emotional complex tends to prolong the reaction time. This is explained on the theory that any emotional complex (or association of ideas) in the mind is apt to have numerous words associated with it. There is such an inrush of words to the stimulus word that the mind pauses for a choice. Hence the delayed reaction time. After the series of words is gone over once, it is repeated without measuring the raction time, in order to test the individual's power of reproduction. Such failure or error is therefore also an indication of an emotional nidus. The reason for the mistake is the same as for the prolongation of reaction time; there are so many words associated with the complex that the test-person either forgets the word given at first or substitutes another. The word-association test therefore supplies us with two clues to an emotional complex, the retarded reaction time and the erroneous reproduction. But there is still another aid in the same test; namely, that often when a significant word strikes an emotional complex, the emotion aroused continues long enough to affect the next following association or asssociations, however insignificant these words may be. This is called perseveration. The reaction time in these succeeding word associations is also prolonged.

Hence, by employing this word-association method, we have a most excellent means for discovering clues to emotions in any person tested. Such emotions are further developed by a psychic analysis based upon the clues, and in this way we are enabled to learn the mental trend of normal individuals, to discover the nature of the emotional complexes that lie at the foundation of some mental and nervous disturbances among the sick, and even to pry into the secrets of the suspected criminal.

As examples of this new procedure I might cite the following: A patient was given a series of unimportant words and the reaction time measured. These are the words:

Stimulus word.	Reaction word.	Reaction time.
Head	Hair	1.4 sec.
Green	Meadow	1.6 sec.
WATER	DEEP	5. sec.
Stick	Knife	1.6 sec.
Long	Table	1.2 sec.
SHIP	SINK	3.4 sec.
Ask	Answer	1.6 sec.
Wool	Knit	1.6 sec.
Spiteful	Friendly	1.4 sec.
LAKE	WATER	4. sec.
Sick	Well	1.8 sec.
Ink	Black	1.2 sec.
SWIM	CAN SWIM	3.8 sec.

The four associations printed in capital letters had abnormally long reaction times. All of the words are ordinary and insignificant to the cursory view. But the long reaction times showed us that these particular words were clues to some emotional complex, and on psychic analysis we found, through the clues afforded by water, lake, ship, swim, that the patient had recently been depressed and had determined to commit suicide by drowning.—From an article in Psychotherapy.

Here's a New One—

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THINK of the most delicious eatable you ever ate, then buy a box of Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes.

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DUKE IS CZAR OF A FAMOUS MARKET

Covent Garden, Old London, the Property of the Bedfords.

English landlords are getting worried; particularly those holding vast estates in London. The Government is said to be about to put a tax on all landed property and London property holders are trying to see how they can avoid their burdens. One of the most worried men in the British metropolis today is the Duke of Bedford, who owns 250 acres of the best city lands on earth. His annual income has been estimated at more than $1,000,000.

The duke owns Covent Garden market and most of the surrounding district, to say nothing of 86,424 acres of land outside the metropolis. Of all the property owned by the duke, however, Covent Garden is the most interesting. It is the largest market in the world, and most famous. Covent Garden supplies practically the whole of London with vegetables.

Every pound of this produce helps to bring a big revenue to the personal estate of the Duke of Bedford, because the market, with all its "metes and bounds," belongs absolutely to him in fee simple. His agents have an office within the precints of the market and they levy a tax of from one cent up to five cents on every crate, box, barrel or truck load of fruit or vegetables which passes through the greatest clearing house for farm produce in the world. The duke's income from these poundage tolls amounts to the neat sum of $125,000 a year, to say nothing of the rents which he charges for stalls and offices within the market itself, and for the ground rent on which the buildings stand.

Considering that the ancestors of the duke paid the small sum of a little over £6 in English money—about $30—for all the property on which the market stands, including seven acres of land nearby known as Long Acre, the purchase of the market has not been a bad investment for the duke's family, and he has reason to congratulate himself on the wisdom of his progenitors.

What makes the London property owned by the Duke of Bedford so valuable is the fact that under his early title deeds he possesses rights which enable him to wield a veritable despotism over his tenants. Some time ago the London County Council tried to compel the duke to render an accounting of his receipts from Covent Garden. His imposts on fruits and vegetables was so high that the council proposed to start an opposition market of their own, so that the poor of London could buy their fruit and vegetables cheaper. The duke not only refused to give any accounting, but even succeeded in getting an injunction against the county council restraining them from building an opposition market within seven miles of Covent Garden.

His landed interests give him an exclusive monopoly over the market produce of London. Not only does he wield despotic sway over the market itself, but levies a toll on all vehicles bringing produce to the market which come to rest in any street within a quarter of a mile of the market. In the early morning nearly every street converging on the market is literally blocked with carts, wagons, barrows and steam lorries bringing truck from the country. Each one of these vehicles has to pay a toll to the duke for standing in the streets while waiting to be unloaded, and the consignees also have to pay an additional tax per pound on the produce itself.

TRANSPARENT METALS.

Metals are usually regarded as opaque, but they become translucent when hammered out into very thin sheets. An English physicist, who has been studying this property, finds that although thin gold leaf is usually green by transmitted light, the green light becomes white when the film is heated on glass. Microscopic examination shows that the gold has formed into opaque, detached spots, leaving clear spaces, through which the light passes. Silver leaf also becomes transparent when heated. Copper leaf, when heated more and more, becomes successively emerald green, light olive, dark olive and dark port wine color. These latter results are apparently due to the formation of films of oxide, since to produce them the metals must be heated in an atmosphere containing oxygen. Aluminum and "Dutch metal" do not become transparent when heated. By the electric theory of light, according to which conductors must be opaque and insulators transparent, the metals should not transmit light, and it is notable that they do not except in very thin films which have a high electric resistance.—New York Herald.

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SOME PEOPLE'S HUMOR.

Last week Joseph Thompson, weighmaster, a respected resident of Shelburne and a good citizen, got married, which he had a perfect right to do. It was his own business, and it was not necessary for him to consult anyone in the matter. On Monday evening of this week a number of young men in town and a contingent from the country decided on giving Mr. and Mrs. Thompson an old-fashioned charivari. The crowd marched boldly to Mr. Thompson's residence, where they fired off guns and threw pieces of bricks and snowballs through the windows, and smashed eleven large panes of glass. It is said Mr. Thompson gave the leaders of the gang $5. Then they dispersed and fought among themselves as a windup. As the transgressors carried torches and lit a tar barrel in front of the house Mr. Thompson had no trouble in securing the names of over twenty-five of the law-breakers. It is now up to them to get busy and pay for the damages done before an action is entered against them. Mr. Thompson would like to know where the constables engaged by the town were on that occasion, and why they allowed his property to be destroyed.—Shelburne Free Press.

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