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LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 16.

THE STANDARD OIL DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the Standard Oil Company is a monopoly in restraint of trade, and must be dissolved within six months. It will require some time to measure the effects of this momentous judgment.

The Standard Oil Company in 1865 consisted of a single firm. In 1892 it comprised 84 corporations, with a share capitalization of \$100,000,000. The Supreme Court of Ohio in that year declared it illegal, and enjoined it from operating in that state. Thereupon the nine trustees, one of whom was John D. Rockefeller, distributed the stock of 84 of these companies among the other 20, retaining control of the majority of the stock of the 20, and thus continuing to control all the 84 corporations forming the combination.

In 1899 the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which was one of these twenty corporations, was given the legal title to the majority of the stock of the other nineteen corporations, thereby succeeding to the management and control of these nineteen and of the other sixty-four corporations which the nineteen controlled.

At the same time the charter of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was amended to empower it to engage in all kinds of business and to act as a "holding company."

That is just what the Standard Oil Company is today—a holding company. It is a corporation holding the stock of the other 83 corporations making up the huge Standard Oil combination. But the control of these constituent companies and of the petroleum business of the country has been just as effective as under the actual trust plan.

Today the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiary corporations manufacture more than three-fourths of all the petroleum refined in the United States, market more than four-fifths of the illuminating oil sold in the United States, and sell more than nine-tenths of all the lubricating oil purchased by the railroads of the United States. In 1908 the par value of the capital stock of the corporations controlled by the combination was more than \$150,000,000—the market value being about \$750,000,000.

The present suit to dissolve the Trust was begun by the United States Government in a United States Circuit Court in Missouri in 1906. Decision against the company was given in 1909, and an appeal was carried to the Supreme Court, and argued in the early part of 1910. Two members of the latter court having died the same year, the argument was reheard in January of this year.

The Standard Oil Company has shown such facility in changing its shape and form that it need not be too readily assumed that it will undergo actual dissolution, even in obedience to the Supreme Court. Besides, it is probable that Congress will be asked by the President to pass legislation which will enable the Standard to continue its operations. If it chooses to conform to federal regulations, designed to give the fullest publicity to the company's affairs, as in the case of the Steel Trust.

WATCHING SIR WILFRID.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not going to a summer picnic. He will have difficulties to face at the Imperial Conference, and he will have difficulties to face at home when he returns, no matter what he does or says abroad. His Canadian enemies will take care of that. Mr. Bourassa is already lying in wait for him. He says in Le Devoir that it is quite certain Sir Wilfrid will take a step more or less considerable toward Imperialism. He sees a plot against Canadian autonomy in the fact that the Minister of Militia and the Minister of Marine are the only ministers accompanying the Prime Minister. Sir Wilfrid, he adds, has neither the courage nor the ability to repel the attacks of the British Imperialists. He will take the bait, and although like a hooked salmon he may fight and plunge, and run, he will be landed in the end. Mr. Bourassa promises to keep an eye on him. This would seem to be an unnecessary vigil as Mr. Bourassa already sees clearly what Sir Wilfrid will do.

Sir Wilfrid's Ontario enemies on the other hand will be sure to find that he has betrayed the Empire in some fashion. They were alleging a short time ago that he had no wish to go to the Conference because it might do something that would offend

President Taft. Alluding to the Conference, the Mail and Empire says: "The cold treatment that is given by Ottawa to all propositions that point to Imperial union cannot escape attention; nor can Imperialism be served by the indifference that is maintained in respect of British questions with which a bargain with Washington is negotiated. Letters from London are apparently consigned to the waste-basket; but a little hint from Mr. Taft sets the entire administration at Ottawa on the alert; and ministers, and even Parliament, bow to the will of that foreign statesman."

Sir Wilfrid's opponents will catch him coming or going. The Nationalists have already decided that he will be too Imperialistic; the self-styled Imperialists of the Toronto school are prepared to denounce him for anti-Imperialism. Sir Wilfrid has emerged from every previous Conference with enhanced personal prestige, with credit to his country, and with advantage to the Empire. He will probably return from the present one with the same results, and with the approbation of the majority of Canadians.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FIGHT AGAINST PAUPERISM.

Mr. John Burns gave some cheering figures in a notable speech in the House of Commons the other day. In 1850 pauperism in Great Britain numbered 62 per thousand of the population. In 1909 the number had come down to 26, and since he (Mr. Burns) had been in office the 26 had diminished to 18.7. Since 1905 the total pauperism of the country had diminished 22 per cent. From 84 to 90 per cent of the total pauperism was due to physical, mental, or other disability. Out of 900,000 dependent on the poor law fewer than 10,000 were able-bodied men in the workhouses.

In 1909 a million potential or actual paupers had become old-age pensioners. Pauperism was largely a matter of sickness alone. Half the total cost of pauperism in England was caused by illness. Mr. Burns was speaking before the Government had introduced its new scheme of insurance against sickness. The result of this will be to greatly diminish pauperism, which has already been much reduced by old-age pensions. If insurance against unemployment can be successfully worked out, the burden will be still further lightened. A social revolution is in progress in the mother country.

If the United States Senate kills reciprocity it will hasten its own death as a non-elective chamber.

The Queen's Diamond Jubilee gave the world "The Recession." Will any corporation poet measure up to that?

The Standard Oil Company has survived so many death sentences that it would be rash to predict the date of its funeral.

Nova Scotia will elect a new Legislature next month. It has had a Liberal Government for 29 years, and will probably return another from force of habit.

The anti-veto bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons by 121 majority, or one less than the whole strength of the Liberal, Labor, and Nationalist parties. If the Lords do not consider this a mandate to pass the bill, the House of Commons will make a batch of Lords who do.

Mr. Meighen, M. P. of Portage La Prairie, failed to explain to the Canadian Club yesterday wherein he is consistent in advocating free trade in agricultural implements and denouncing a cut of five cents a barrel in the duty on flour. Mr. Meighen is a miller. That explains his opposition to lower duties on flour. He is a member for a riding in which the farmers want duty-free implements. That explains his other attitude. But he cannot reconcile the two positions, nor can he reconcile one of them with his protectionist professions and his opposition to reciprocity.

NOVICES.

[Toledo Blade.]
Ladies—The audience wishes you to keep still during this performance. Ladies—Heaven! It is possible that the audience hasn't heard this old opera before?

PRUNES.

[Springfield Republican.]
Many a household has been eagerly waiting to learn what the prospects might be for this year's crop of prunes. It is our good fortune to have received authoritative information from a recognized authority in Oregon, who is in close touch with the growers in his state and California. It is estimated by the experts that the California crop will reach 100,000,000 pounds, as against 90,000,000 last year. Oregon crop will easily reach 20,000,000 pounds, and here we have a total of 120,000,000 pounds. The prune consumption of the United States is 80,000,000 pounds, and the export demand is around 40,000,000 pounds. There is an advance of 50,000,000 pounds ahead of last year's sales. Dealers, therefore, the hearing house keepers can scarcely expect that prunes are going to be cheaper—though they ought to be.

IN RAILROAD TERMS.

[Toledo Blade.]
Notwithstanding it is twenty yards long, Queen's Mary's coronation train will be run in one section only.

KNOW HIS PLACE.

[Harper's Bazar.]
Bollen—Do you go in for society, O'Brien?
O'Brien—Well, Johnny has a gang, my wife has a set, and I have a crowd.

KEEPING APART.

[Punch.]
Country Vicar (visiting a family where a child has scarlet fever)—I suppose you keep him well isolated?
"Oo, bless you, sir, yes. He keeps behind that clothes-horse, and don't come among us for meals."

STAGE CARICATURES.

The American consul-general at London, Mr. Griffiths, thinking "nothing would do more to strengthen Anglo-American friendship than the representation on the English stage of an American of culture, refinement and high purpose, instead of the wretched creature that has so long figured in his name." Doubtless the consul-general is right; but it will be about as hard to get the American properly represented on the English stage as it is to get the English properly represented on the American stage. The American stage is an Englishman who is not either a cad with a monocle or a shop-chick and a sublime indifference concerning the existence of the letter H.

CONSOLATION.

Western Christian Advocate.
With a sigh she laid down the magazine article upon Daniel O'Connell. "The day of great men," she said, "is gone forever."
"But the day of beautiful women is," she smiled and blushed. "I was only joking," she explained, hurriedly.

HIS REWARD.

[Herald.]
"Who gave you the black eye, Jim?"
"Nobody gave it 'em. I had it 't night for 'em."

BLESSINGS OF CIVILIZATION.

[Boston Traveler.]
Home life today may be fuller, more rounded, more attractive than at any previous period in the world's history. Civilization, much abused, full of evil, yet full of good, offers wonderful gifts to him who has the sense to appreciate the music of the masters, are to be had for a trivial sum. Civilization has done more. She has made it possible for the citizen to get away from the street, noisy streets and the weary pavements, and transport himself to spots where nature is at her loveliest, where the ocean breaks on shores untainted by humanity, where the flowers and the green grass grow, and the stately trees stand in the things is merely honest labor, honestly done.

THE CORONATION MUST BE UNHOBLED.

[Hartford Times.]
That lad who dressed in hobble skirts cannot be expected to make a proper bow to royalty is the reason given for the announcement that the coronation gown will not be worn at the coronation of King George in June. The hobble skirt came from Paris, where coronations are out of date.

ENGLISH GAMES AND WORLD LEADERSHIP.

[London Graphic.]
It would be a good thing for the world's peace if the world's nations were to adopt the English game of football. For England were she ever to abandon her great games.

BRITISH GIRLS IN THE COLONIES.

[Ladies Field.]
It is impossible to ignore the fact that those girls who are sent to the colonies are a condition of life which is at once profitable and has a natural sequence to matrimony.

A QUICK RETORT.

[Birmingham Age-Herald.]
"Whether he has brought a very handsome Anaximander?"
"I'm so glad. Maybe he will take me for a ride."

LEGAL ACUMEN.

[Boston Transcript.]
First Lawyer: "What shall we do? Each witness for our client gives a different account of the event."
His Partner: "Put them all on the stand. The jury may think he is lying, but three or four accidents, and find accounts."

PREPARING.

Popular Author: "Why don't you return my story if you don't mean to put it in Magazine?"
His Editor: "It's simply that you may die some day, and it looks so well to announce something posthumously."

THE IMPORTANT THING.

[Cleveland Plain-Dealer.]
We can understand the ease with which a man can get his money parted, but what puzzles us is how the fool got the money to part with.

NOT TO BE LOST.

[Flanagan Blotter.]
"Dr. Jinks and I were chasing his hat for a quarter of an hour this morning."
"What did you want to chase it for?"
"Well, I didn't want to lose sight of him, then his hat was sure to be just starting to propose to me."

DANGEROUS.

Willis—He calls himself a human dynamo.
Gillis—No wonder; everything he does is so charged.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

[Toledo Blade.]
"Where are you going with that coat, little boy?"
"Down to the lake. Come along if you want to see some fun. This here coat has just got a crate of sponges. I'm goin' down an' let 'em drink."

ABOUT ALL.

[Variety Life.]
Bride—Were you very much embarrassed, dear, when you proposed to me?
Hubby—Only about £20,000.

MORE THAN ONE.

[Boston Herald.]
The Tuo—Sir, I won't have my daughter tied for life to a stupid fool.
The Suitor—Then don't you think you had better let me take her off your hands?

A LARGER FIELD.

[Sacred Heart Review.]
"Father, I am not sure whether I shall be a specialist for the ears or the teeth."
"Choose the teeth, my boy. Every one has thirty-two of them, but only two ears."

BY AN ALUMNUS.

[Harper's Bazar.]
Hall—The college yell of the school of engineering.
A MEAN RETORT
[Harper's Bazar.]
He—Couldn't you learn to love me, Anna?
She—No, I don't think I could, Harry.
He (reaching for his hat)—It is as I feared—you are too old to learn.

HOW THE PACT HELPS OXFORDS

Reciprocity the Theme of Discussion in Great Meeting.

SCHELL'S STRONG SPEECH

South Oxford's Member Tells of Great Benefits That Will Follow Passage of Agreement.

[By Staff Report.]
Ingersoll, May 15.—Reciprocity was the theme of discussion at a meeting held here tonight in the city hall, addressed by Mr. Hugh Guthrie, M. P., South Oxford. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings held in this town in a long time. The big hall was crowded to capacity, and the speeches were listened to most intently.

There were rumors that Conservatives intended to pack the meeting in an attempt to stymie it. However, their plans failed to materialize, no person appearing in opposition to the agreement. Col. Mayberry, M. P., P. South Oxford, on several occasions invited those opposed to come to the platform, but there was no response. Both Mr. Schell and Mr. Guthrie dealt together with the pact, both men making strong speeches. Col. Mayberry introduced the speakers briefly.

Reciprocity Benefits.

Malcolm S. Schell, M. P. for South Oxford, was the first speaker. He dealt at some length with reciprocity, showing how much the pact would benefit the farmers in Canada. "Reciprocity was not a new idea," he said. "For the past 10 years, politicians on both sides of the House had been advocating it. Sir John Macdonald, and the members of the government in his day, had made repeated attempts to bring about such an agreement as the Laurier Government had succeeded in obtaining, but without avail. Reciprocity in force from 1854 to 1856, and Canada never enjoyed such prosperity. In 1891 Sir John Macdonald had made an appeal to the country on this very issue. "Ever since 1897, after the Liberals were returned to power, the Conservative opposition have continually criticized the Government for their failure to make better trade relations with the United States," declared Mr. Schell. "I have been in the House for seven years, and I never heard of a bill to task for our failure to bring about reciprocity, particularly in raw material. The Conservative party have, and when we did obtain just what they have been advocating, they now turn about face, and would undo what we have just secured so favorable an agreement."

Mr. Schell gave as instances of that switch, the positions taken by Mr. Northrup, M. P. for Chatham, M. P. and others, prior to bringing down the pact. They openly declared that if the Government obtained free trade in natural products they still held up their hands in favor of the agreement. "They did not expect that we would obtain so favorable treatment," said Mr. Schell. "It was better than they have ever dreamed of."

There were manufacturers against the agreement, Mr. Schell stated. Some of them feared that the beginning of a larger measure of free trade that would do them harm. However, a large number were now convinced that the industry would be benefited by the pact, and that they would be allowed to develop and grow. Manufacturers were practically untouched, and large numbers of them were realizing that the pact was for their benefit. Now many of them were openly supporting reciprocity.

"Not a single manufacturing industry is hurt in any way," continued Mr. Schell. "In addition, the agreement will mean greater wealth and prosperity for the whole country. It is so. Mr. Schell told how the agreement was first received in the House. Every member was surprised that such favorable terms. Conservatives in large numbers, pointed out the various items were read by the minister. They could not restrain their admiration. They have since changed their views at the hearing of railway views at the hearing to retain the present arrangements.

The Loyalty Argument.

The loyalty argument was not only an insult to the intelligence of Canadians, but it was a great mistake. It was a mistake that the Liberals have made, and by so doing wreck the Liberal party for half a century. They can do that. They are afraid to give it the test of a year or a year and a half. They know full well that great benefits will come to the people of Canada. They know that trade will be increased, and all benefited by it."

Great For the Farmer.

"It must not be forgotten that the manufacturers of Canada stand 50 per cent behind the farmers. The 'United States' continued Mr. Schell. "They are not disloyal, nor will they be disloyal if they are enabled to sell much more of their goods."

The speaker dealt with the effect the pact would have on the farmers. There was no question that in the vast majority of the products of the farm increased prices would be given, and a market, one of the best in sight, would be at the doors of the Canadian farmers.

How valuable that market would be particularly to the dairy industry, in which the farmers were vitally interested, was shown by the reduction of a million and a half of money came to Canada from cream shipped across the border. The farmer was given a great benefit for cheese, which was one of the cheapest if not the very cheapest commodity produced on the farm.

"It is thought by some that Eng-

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There is a persistent "call" for the following:

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These are very popular, and come in a wide range of colors; some are plain, others are in checks and stripes, blues, mauve, pink, grey, green, black or white, at a yard..... 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c

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VETO BILL PASSES COMMONS LORDS IN SOMBRE SILENCE

Tremendous Outburst of Applause When Figures of Vote Are Announced—Signs of a Revolt in the Upper House.

London, May 15.—The fight in the House of Commons over the veto bill tonight, after an amendment moving the rejection of the whole bill was defeated by a vote of 383 to 213, and a motion for the adoption of the bill on its third reading was carried, 382 to 21.

The announcement of the figures was received with a tremendous outburst of applause from the Government supporters. During the cheering several of the Ministers called out to the Opposition: "Now for the line and take it like men."

The passage of the bill was a foregone conclusion after on May 3 it had passed the committee stage by a big majority. On that occasion Geo. Nevill Barnes, the Liberal leader, declared that the bill was inconsistent with the pledges and tenets of the Labor party. But A. J. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, refused to vote against it, thus removing any danger from the revolt of the Labor members. It is expected that the bill will go to the House of Lords at an early date.

Revolt in Lords.

The debate in the House of Lords today on the second reading of Lord Lansdowne's bill for the reconstruction of the Upper Chamber indicated that the leader's orders will fall to coerce many of the Unionist peers into voting political extinction.

Question of a Mardi Gras Is to Be Taken Up at Once.

The attractions committee of the Old Boys' Association will hold a meeting tonight to settle the question of amusement for the reunion.

It has been practically decided to have the shows and other attractions on the Market Square and other streets in the city. The committee will, however, take up the matter of a Mardi Gras.

Judging from the present sentiment of the committee, there will be no parade of floats to Queen's Park such as there was three years ago. That did not turn out quite as the committee in charge expected, and the executive this year are of the opinion that it would not be wise to attempt to repeat the performance.

"I do not think we will have any thing at Queen's Park at night," said Dr. Harry R. Abbott, the president. "Three years ago this part of the entertainment did not prove the success we anticipated. This year, I think, we will make an effort to confine the evenings' entertainments downtown. The floats are in our possession, and we will use them as we see fit, and use them at great expense. We might use them downtown. In fact, there have been applications for the use of some of the floats for the purpose of giving a reasonable expense, and have just as much fun. Of course, the carnival part of the entertainment can be followed out. That is generally spontaneous, and about the funniest part of it."

HYDE PARK.

Hyde Park, May 14.—The annual meeting of the Hyde Park branch of the Women's Suffrage Society was held on Wednesday afternoon, May 17, at the home of Mrs. A. Cumming's. Mrs. Kuntz, district president, and Mrs. Kuntz, district secretary, will be present, and give addresses.

Baseball Stars.

[Canadian Press.]
Hamilton, Ont., May 15.—Thomas McCann, who died yesterday, aged 70 years, was one of Canada's pioneer baseball stars. Fifty years ago he was the crack pitcher of the famous Maple Leafs, which included many noted baseball celebrities. He was also captain of Company 6 of Hamilton's volunteer force.

TOM MCCANN DEAD

Trapper Near Brockville Charged With Threatening to Kill.

Brockville, Ont., May 15.—W. A. Vandusen, a hunter and trapper living on an island at the rear of Leeds County, was before the police yesterday, charged with making threats upon the life of S. W. Lee.

Vandusen has terrorized the neighborhood by his strange actions and when a constable was sent to arrest him at his lonely shack he put up a stiff fight, but was finally overpowered and handcuffed. Vandusen had a dog almost as dangerous as himself. The constable fortunately found the man away from home when he called, and the dog had been secured. He was taken back to his home, and was unharmed, but in his shack were found two long guns.

The prisoner was remanded for examination.

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GREY TO VISIT PR

Quebec, Ont., May 15.—The Earl Grey, governor-general, is at a visit at the provincial office of this week. It is expected that he will accompany Lady Grey and that they will be the usual suite.

CHAPS and roughness

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