

WESTERNERS WANT NO DUTY ON FRUIT

Petition Forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Have It Removed—Schedule Suggested—Would Take Off Tariff When There Is No Competition.

Winnipeg, April 8.—The wholesalers and retail fruit dealers of the West are preparing to make a big fight for a lowering of duty on fruits and vegetables during certain periods of the year. In the movement they are backed by the general public, though the consumers of the West would go still further and have the duty removed all the year round. Westerners are heavy consumers of fruit and vegetables. No fruit is grown in the prairie provinces; all must be imported. In the summer months the duty is systematic and vigorous attempt to compete with California and British Columbia fruit in the Winnipeg and western market.

Importation of Vegetables.

In the early spring, the late fall and all through the winter the West heavily imports from the United States. The freight rates in themselves are so heavy as to make all fruit almost a luxury. The West is begging to produce market stuff to such a degree that the prices in the summer and fall are very reasonable and compare favorably with Ontario figures. In the early spring, however, tons of vegetables are imported from the south, and with the duty added to the freight rates, the prices are such as would give an Eastern householder heart failure.

There have been in the past a number of sporadic attempts to secure a removal of the duty, but the influence of the Ontario growers has been sufficient to keep up the tariff. This time the Western people are in earnest, and in addition to the petition which has been sent to Ottawa a large delegation will likely follow. To stall off Ontario opposition, the western men have this year suggested a removal of the duty only at certain periods of the year, when it is impossible for Ontario to compete with the Southern States, and when the home-grown article cannot compete with the imported product.

A schedule is suggested. Peaches, cherries and plums are suggested for the free list from January 1 to October 1; cherries from January 1 to June 30, and grapes from December 1 to August 31. The suggestion is made that tomatoes, green vegetables, cabbage, cauliflower, etc., be placed on the free list from October 1 to July 31. Only two months for free for cantaloupes is suggested. September and October. Strawberries, raspberries and small summer fruits would be on the free list from September 30 to June 15.

The following is the petition which has been sent to Sir Wilfrid:

Text of Petition.
To His Excellency, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

"Sir,—Your petitioners represent the principal fruit and vegetable importing concerns in Western Canada.

"Little fruit is raised in Western Canada, and the Western cities are dependent upon the United States for all the early fruit and vegetables. These come from as far south as Miami, Florida. During the several months of the year before it is possible to grow vegetables or fruits, a large quantity of both are imported; but the freight charges, coupled with the duty, place the consumption beyond the purse of the average householder, and these products become a luxury when they are really a necessity.

"Our desire is—and we believe it to be a reflex of that of the Western country at large—that the duty be removed from these products at such times when they cannot possibly come into competition with home-grown articles.

"We believe that the adoption of the following schedule would be of distinct advantage, supplying the people of Western Canada with some of the necessities of life which the country, by reason of its geographical position, is not able to provide at these times.

This is the list:
"Peaches, pears, plums and apricots on free list from January 1 to October 1.

"Cherries, on free list from January 1 to June 30.

"Grapes, on free list from December 1 to August 31.

"Tomatoes and green vegetables, cabbage, cucumbers, celery, asparagus, rhubarb, green beans, cauliflower, on free list from Dec. 1 to July 31.

"Cantaloupes and watermelons on free list from Oct. 31 to August 31.

"Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries on free list from Sept. 30 to June 15.

"At the present time duty is charged us on all crates and packages containing celery, cabbage and such vegetables, and as these are necessary and essential to the transportation of such goods, we do not believe that duty should be charged.

Wants Peanuts.
"We believe that peanuts should be on the free list. They cannot be produced in Canada, and the only peanuts suitable and demanded by the trade in this country are those shipped from the United States. We do not know of any other point of production that will produce peanuts that would be accepted and handled by the dealers in Canada.

"Over 90 per cent. of the cranberries used in the Dominion of Canada are produced in the United States, principally in New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin. The present duty on cranberries is 25 per cent. On the average price of cranberries are charged to be approximately \$25 to \$30 per car, which we believe is entirely out of reason. It is our opinion that the duty on cranberries should be arranged on a bari basis, or taken off entirely.

"This matter is respectfully brought to your attention at the present time in view of the likelihood of some reciprocal arrangement being made with the United States, and the adoption of this schedule.

LOST CONTR. OF MACHINE.

Terrible Accident at Los Angeles in Which Two Lives May Be Lost.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 10.—In a terrible accident at the new Motordrome automobile race course occurred this afternoon, Harrison Hansen, driver of the famed Apperson "Jack Rabbit" car and his mechanic, Garry King, were badly bruised and mangled, and their injuries are liable to be fatal. At a late hour tonight, physicians at the Santa Monica Bay Hospital, where the injured men were taken, were unable to determine the extent of their internal injuries.

The accident occurred during a fifty mile race, in which the world's record for such an event was broken. Twelve thousand spectators saw the Apperson dashed down the circular track, piled into the air, whirled over and over again, and left in a tangled mass of debris. Hansen and King were taken from the wreck in an unconscious condition and were rushed to the hospital, where it was found their injuries were internal. No bones were broken.

Among the witnesses of the accident was Mrs. Hansen, an ex-convict woman to whom King is said to be engaged. Pathetic scenes were enacted at the hospital when the shattered women came there, in the belief that both men were dead, and were restrained at the door by the police and nurses.

TO DISCUSS PROPOSED THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

Annual Meeting of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Alberta Will Open Here April 25th—Will be in Session for the Entire Week.

The question of the establishment of a Presbyterian theological college in connection with the University of Alberta will probably be the most important matter discussed from a layman's point of view, at the annual meeting of the Synod of Alberta which will be convened for its annual session in the First Presbyterian church, Edmonton on Monday evening, April 25th.

The establishment of a theological college has been considered for some time past by the denomination, but no definite action has been taken up to the present. It is likely that the synod in their coming meeting will reach a decision for immediate action.

There will be in attendance between forty and fifty ministers and elders and these will be billeted in the homes of the Presbyterian congregations in Edmonton and Strathcona. The moderator is Rev. Adam Hamilton, C.W.E., but it is not probable that he will be in attendance this year. A new moderator will be appointed at the coming session. The acting clerk is Rev. A. Mahaffy, of St. Andrews church, Calgary.

The synod's annual meeting decided that the theological conference instead of being held at the close of the business sessions shall be mingled with them. The synod will likely be in session from Monday till Friday.

DICKENS PLAYERS LEAD.

Awards Made in Earl Grey Dramatic and Musical Competition.

Toronto, Ont., April 10.—The awards in the Earl Grey Dramatic and Musical Competition are as follows:

Dramatic—Dickens Fellowship Players, Toronto.

Orchestral Music—Ottawa Symphony Orchestra.

Choral Music—Choir of St. Paul's Methodist church, Toronto.

Margaret Anglin bracelet, to best actress—Miss Patie MacLaren, London Dramatic Club, London.

Signal ring, presented by J. E. Dodson for best actor—Basil G. Morgan, Associate players, Margaret Eaton School, Toronto.

Original two act play—Geo. W. Paquad, Montreal.

Individual male voices—(1) Howard Russell, Toronto; (2) Arthur Brown, Toronto; (3) Arthur W. Black, Ottawa.

Invited female voices—(1) Kathleen Howard, Toronto; (2) Mabel Doherty, Toronto; (3) Miss Dayton, Buchanan, Toronto.

Violin—(1) Miss Mae Getz, Montreal; (2) Miss Jessie Flook, Toronto.

Pianoforte—(1) D. C. Fairman, Toronto; (2) Miss Muriel Lillie, Coburg; (3) J. Davidson Ketchum, Toronto.

Earl Grey and entourage left for Ottawa tonight.

The judges of the dramatic competition were Hector Charlesworth, Toronto; Bernard K. Sandwell, Montreal, and Ernest Beaufort, Winnipeg.

NO DISORDER IN BERLIN

Monster Demonstration in Favor of Suffrage Reform is Quiet.

Berlin, April 10.—At least 12,000 socialists and radicals took part today in the most impressive demonstration ever held in Berlin in favor of suffrage reform in Prussia. From 11 o'clock in the morning, the streets resounded from the march of squads of earnest looking men from every precinct in the city toward the Humboldt Main, the Friedrichschanze and toward the park where the police commander Baron Von Jagow had summoned open air meetings.

The meetings disbanded, the original groups marching off as they had come without the slightest disorder. The entire eBrill garrison was confined to the barracks all day, as a measure of precaution, but the services of the military were not required. Twelve meetings were held in halls in the suburbs and these passed off without untoward incident.

Marcellites Obedient by Strikers.
Marcellites, April 12.—The members of the Tramway and Store Clerk's Union struck today in sympathy with the naval reservists. The strike was effective. No tramways are being operated and the employees of many business houses and factories are out. Gondarries are in possession of the streets and the garrison has been assigned to its barracks in preparation for the suppression of any disorder.

TAIL OF GREAT COMET PUZZLES STAR-GAZERS

Camille Flammarion, the Great Astronomer, Discusses Its Composition and the Much-Vexed Question Whether the Appendage Will Sweep the Earth.

Paris, April 8.—Camille Flammarion, the famous astronomer, in discussing Halley's comet and the question whether its tail will touch the earth, writes as follows:

Our readers have learned of the ghastly experience of that modern Gribouille who, through fear of Halley's comet, committed suicide the other day in Hungary, preferring, he said, to kill himself in advance rather than to be killed by the wandering star. At the moment when more than one person is disquieted by the event of the night of May 18-19 next, and when this ghastly place entire now is concentrated on the deeds and actions of the comet, while the astronomers are actively studying and vivaciously discussing the problem of comets, we think it is interesting to review here the suggestions which Mr. W. H. Pickering, of the Observatory of Harvard college, has just made apropos of Halley's comet and its approaching meeting with the earth.

The most important question for the majority of the inhabitants of our planet is to know whether the gigantic tail will be so extended as to sweep the surface of the globe or even to envelop us entirely in its mass of vapors. It is difficult to affirm anything up to the present time, but we can recall that in almost all the previous appearances of this comet it has spread in space an elegant tail, sometimes immense, but generally of medium length. Nevertheless, on the occasion of its last visit in 1835, a remarkable phenomenon occurred; during its perihelion passage, which took place on Nov. 16, the comet lost its tail, so that when it reappeared on the other side of the sun it had this appendage, a nebulous, without an appendage, and it was only later, when it reached the neighborhood of the planet Mars, that a new tail was formed.

The interplanetary wanderer had been found on August 5, 1835, and it was on October 2 that astronomers began to witness the birth of the first tail.

Prodigious Activity.
The nucleus, which until then had appeared feeble and small, Sir John Herschel relates, became suddenly much more brilliant. It seemed to be the seat of a prodigious activity, sending out to a great distance currents of light. This emission of light was stopped for a time, was renewed with still more violence, reaching its maximum intensity on Oct. 28, and continued with intermissions until the luminous matters, thrown out in the direction opposite to the sun, had formed a nebulous and transparent mass. The tail was born.

During the period of this formation the luminous jets varied constantly in form and were projected sometimes from one part of the nucleus, sometimes from the other. Its phases followed one another with such rapidity that from one day to the next its aspect showed conspicuous changes.

This variability of the luminous currents may be explained by a rotary movement of the nucleus about its axis, and this will be a phenomenon of particular interest to astronomers of Japan and Australia, who will observe it full daylight, on May 18 next, the passage of the comet being over the sun, but it is always necessary to remember that the head of the comet passes over the sun, and its rays remain visible during the time of its passage before the dazzling disc of the sun.

Now Mr. Pickering adds that the head of a comet is composed of a swarm of meteors and a small quantity of gas extremely rarefied, which is only discovered by the spectroscopic. These meteors must be very much separated from one another, for they do not prevent one seeing the background of the sun, even through the central part of the nucleus. On the other hand, the occurrence of a star by a comet has been observed several times, and it has always been noticed that the latter does not diminish or alter in any way the brightness of the color of the star in front of which it passes. This observation was made on Halley's comet itself in 1835 by Struve at Dorpat and by Glaisher in England, and more recently still on Dec. 5 last by Herr Archenhold, of the Tropic Observatory, Berlin, who saw the comet pass before the star of the twelfth magnitude without altering its light or its color. We may conclude then that the sun will not undergo any change or any appreciable weakening from the fact of the comet's passage.

Attempts at Measurement.
Nevertheless, it may be that among these meteors there are some very large ones and we ought to take advantage of the comet to endeavor to measure the size of these blocks. It is admitted that there can be distinguished a dark spot of a tenth of a second in diameter standing out from the background of a luminous disc of the comet.

At the distance of the comet on May 18, that is to say, twenty-three million kilometers, we might be able to see any opaque body measuring about 112 kilometers in width. We can hardly hope to discover solid masses of such a size in the nucleus, but it would be in itself an important result to learn with certainty that there do not exist projectiles so enormous as our earth's.

The astronomers stationed in the Far East to undertake this search, for they will be in the best conditions to follow the passage of the comet in broad daylight.

For European Observers.
European observers may see the tail which they will see on May 18-19, about two o'clock in the morning. Paris time. However, the exact hour will depend on the length of the tail at that moment, and if it is long, it will be slightly curved and will pass its axis a little later. The combined speed of the earth and of the tail at the moment of meeting will be 4,500 kilometers (2,875 miles) a minute, or 270,000 kilometers (175,000 miles) an hour. If observations can be made under good atmospheric

conditions they will show us whether the tail is hollow or full, elliptical or circular in the plane of its section or, what is more probable, whether it is of irregular construction.

If it be admitted that this caudal appendage is exclusively composed of electrified gaseous molecules, very far apart one from the other, with a few mingled minute cosmic dust in insignificant quantity, the number of shooting stars which will appear on this famous night will not be as considerable as one might imagine. It is especially about May 9 that they should appear, when we will arrive in the vicinity of the comet's orbit. But we will doubtless witness some effect analogous to that of June 30, 1861. On that date it seems very probable that the earth traversed the tail of a comet, an event which, moreover, passed unperceived by the majority of the inhabitants of the terrestrial globe.

Nevertheless Mr. Hind, the astronomer, in England, noticed in the heavens a very singular phenomenon, and Mr. Love noted that the heavens presented a pale yellow appearance, recalling that of the aurora, although the sun was well below the horizon. This observation was recorded on the daily registers of the parochial church before it became known that the earth had met the tail of a hairy star. The atmosphere was appreciably obscured and the comet presented a more nebulous appearance than on the preceding nights.

We see that if things pass as in 1835 it may be possible that the tail will reach our world, because it will disappear under the perihelion passage, which will take place on April 20. On the other hand, Mr. Barnard, the astronomer, of the Yerkes Observatory, has already measured the length of the present tail, on Feb. 3 and Feb. 10, and has found that length to be 8,000,000 kilometers.

On the same date the width of the head was 307,000 kilometers. The same astronomer remarks as to this fact that the considerable extent of the tail two months before perihelion "gives hopes" that we will be completely immersed in that appendage on the date of May 18.

He who lives will see.

NEW FEEDER LINES OF GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

E. J. Chamberlain Outlines Active Program of Construction Arranged For This Year—Will Build to Vancouver From Yellowhead Pass.

Montreal, April 7.—E. J. Chamberlain, Vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, is in Montreal after spending a couple of weeks in Ottawa completing plans for an extremely active program of construction in connection with the feeders for the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific in Western Canada.

These plans comprise the most important development in railway construction in the West since the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific was decided upon. In the main, the Grand Trunk Pacific opens up new territory for the traffic of the West, and forms an alternative route to the Canadian Pacific line.

The feeders which have been decided upon, however, will tap practically every corner of the Canadian West, and will run right and left into the country from which the Canadian Pacific draws its traffic. A beginning has been made this week by awarding contracts for building a line from Melville to Regina, and thence to the international boundary near Portal.

There linking up with the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, and forming an alternative route to the Canadian Pacific line. The maps so far published of the Grand Trunk Pacific show a line beginning on one other line running south from the main line, this being from Winnipeg to Calgary and thence to Omba, on the international boundary.

Under the new plans which Mr. Chamberlain has been perfecting these two branches should be supplemented by numerous others covering Southern Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta with a network of lines, and giving the Grand Trunk Pacific independent routes to all the important traffic centres in Western Canada.

Preparations for the construction of these feeders are being pushed ahead with great vigor, and the determination has been made to have a considerable number of them in operation at the earliest possible date.

Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance

"I suffered for many years from what some people call epilepsy. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine cured me, and you can imagine how thankful I am."

M. I. COFFMAN,
Coldwater, Mich.

"My daughter was cured with Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, after having been afflicted with fits for five years."

PETER MAULLEY,
Springfield, Mass.

"For a year my little boy had spasms every time he got a little cold. Since taking Dr. Miles' Nervine he has never had one of these spasms."

MRS. MYRTLE DAGUE,
Rochester, Ind.

"My daughter could not talk or walk from St. Vitus' dance. Seven bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine cured her."

MRS. NANNIE LAND,
Ethel, Ind.

"Until my son was 30 years old he had fits right along. We gave him seven bottles of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. He has not had a fit since he began on the fifth bottle."

MRS. R. DUNTLEY,
Wautoma, Wis.

Price \$1.00 at your druggist. He should supply you. If he does not, send price to us, we forward prepaid.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Toronto

TO EXTEND SERVICE TO CANADA

Telegraph Letter Service of G.N.W. Into Effect Today.

Winnipeg, Man., April 12.—The unqualified success of the new letter service recently inaugurated by the Western Union Telegraph company in the United States has decided the management of the Great Northwest telegraph company to make the service effective at all G.N.W. points in Canada. Starting on the 13th instant, night letters will be accepted by all G.N.W. offices, for transmission to any G.N.W. or Western Union office in Canada or the United States for delivery the following morning.

A night letter of fifty words or less may be sent under the regulations at the rate regularly charged for a ten word message and one fifth the rate for each additional ten words or less.

The many advantages of this new system to commercial houses and the public general are so obvious as to require no detailed explanation.

Unique Elevator at Montreal.
Montreal, April 7.—Construction orders totaling a quarter of a million dollars placed today by the Montreal Harbor commissioners, include a unique elevator, to be used in connection with the top story of the harbor office. This is the first expenditure from the \$6,000,000 loan. The order contains a twin screw type of elevator, a dredge and an excavator.

DISCOVERS WORKS OF MASTER.

Paintings Owned in St. John Valued at \$100,000.

St. John, N.B., April 7.—J. Purves Carter, English art expert, discovered among the paintings owned by Bishop Casey and John F. Gleason, of this city, paintings by old masters, valued at \$100,000. They include one by Jacopo Bassano, "Adoration of Magi," valued at \$40,000 to \$50,000, "Saint Mary Magdalene," by Guido Beni, valued at \$20,000; one by Arnold De Gelder, worth \$15,000 and others Rembrandt, Delacroix, Joseph A. Reynolds, Salvador Rosa, Feselli, Peter Neils.

Found Guilty of Murder.

North Bay, April 7.—Walter Ross was found guilty of the murder of Perry Parkinson, at Ramore, Dec. 9th last.

The murder took place in a shack. Both men were prospectors. Ross gave himself up after shooting Parkinson. He claimed Parkinson threatened with an axe, and he used a rifle in self-defense.

Dunsmuir Purchase C.N.R. Bonds.

Montreal, April 7.—A local paper publishes the following: Former Lieutenant Governor James Dunsmuir, British Columbia, purchased \$4,000,000 of Canadian Northern railway bonds.

A Revelation in Tea Goodness



is a delicious and fragrant blend of the finest Ceylon Tea. Get a package from your grocer and enjoy its excellent qualities.

—Black, Mixed and Natural Green, 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c per lb.

ONLY ONE QUALITY THE VERY BEST

STEELE-BRIGGS SEEDS

TESTED FOR GERMINATION TESTED FOR PURITY

SOLD BY LEADING MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE

LET THE BOYS ROMP

IT MAKES THEM HEALTHY IF THEY WEAR

Sanford Juvenile Clothes

they will always be neatly dressed despite the roughest outdoor exercise. Our boys' clothing is all made from materials that will withstand the roughest usage.

Write Us if Your Dealer Does Not Keep It

W. E. SANFORD MFG. CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON WINNIPEG

LET THE EXPERIENCE OF THE MAJORITY OF FARMERS BE YOUR GUIDE IN BUYING TWINE

THIS time has come to order your binder twine for the 1910 harvest. Twine dealers are placing orders for their season's stock. The mills are running. Now is the time for you to decide the twine question. It is something that requires careful consideration. The success of your harvest will depend on the uninterrupted work of your binder, for no binder can work well if you use a cheap grade of binder twine.

It is our aim to have every farmer who uses I H C twine go through the 1910 harvest season without a break in the field. We have much more at stake than merely selling twine. Your interests and ours are the same.

We know that the raw materials from which I H C twines are spun have the quantity and quality of fibre that insure greater strength than is found in any other twine. They are evenly spun—smooth running—do not tangle in the twine box—work well in the knotter, insuring perfect binding and perfect tying. They insure your being able to work your binder through the entire harvest season with greatest speed and economy and are therefore practical, profitable insurance.

Those who buy cheap twine will certainly have trouble—delays due to tangles, knots and breaks will mean the loss of valuable time—and every delay at harvest time will cut down your profits.

There is a sure way to avoid this. Let the experience of the past be your guide in purchasing your twine. The verdict of the majority of the farmers of this country is a safe guide. Their decision should have more weight with you than the statement of any twine manufacturer. These farmers know. They have the same problems confronting them that you have. They have no axe to grind. They do not sell twine. They are only interested in results.

I H C Brand of Sisal—Standard Sisal Manila or Pure Manila

Are the twines used by the majority of the farmers of this country. They have been proved to give the best results. Eighty-five to 90 per cent. of the farmers use Sisal. It is smooth running and works at steady tension without kinking or tangling in the twine box—insuring perfect binding and perfect tying. Its only equal is the really high grade Manila twines such as bear the I H C trade-mark.

Your interests and ours are identical on this twine proposition. We have more at stake than selling twine. We are vitally interested in the successful operation of hundreds of binders. On their successful operation depends our success—and we know they cannot operate successfully with poor twine. No binder made since the International Harvester Company's careful study. When we say "Stick to Sisal or high grade Manila bearing the I H C trade-mark"—we do so because we know them to be the highest standard of excellence in binder twine.

But we don't ask you to do as we say. We want you to be the judge. But your judgment to be right should be based on facts—not on the statement of any twine man. And the fact is—that the majority of the farmers of this country use I H C twine. Sisal or Standard (which is made from pure Sisal) comes 30 feet to the pound; high grade Manila, 50 feet to the pound; Pure Manila, 60 feet. See your local I H C dealer at once and let him know how much you will need. If you want more facts on binder twine, write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch home for information.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America Chicago USA
(Incorporated)

NEITHER ADEQUATE NOR FINAL SOLUTION

Premier Asquith Explains Veto Resolutions Are But Step in the Emancipation Campaign From the Irish Lords.

London, April 11.—During consideration in the House of Commons of the government's second bill in regard to the veto power of the House of Lords (the resolution limits the powers of the Lords to general legislation), Minister Asquith said that, though the existence of the House of Lords as a second chamber present basis was an anachronism, but he added, changed were to be put forward out prejudice to and in consideration of alterations in the composition of the House of Lords.

The Premier went on to say that while the present resolution not put forward as a final, quite solution of the problem were in the opinion of the government, the first and necessary, they were to emancipate the House of Commons from the threat of the House of Lords.

Premier Asquith made his day to a number of questions which notice had been given concerning Sir Robert's many years' adviser to the Office, in matters relating to crimes, that had been given in the opinion of the House of Commons in 1887, entitled Parnellism and the Articles were credited to Parnell as the author of the article, which Sir Robert had been instituting an inquiry into after a lapse of more than twenty years.

O'Brien Criticizes Lloyd-George's statement strongly on Sir Robert's mission of authorship of the article, that he said he did not use language sufficiently to express his condemnation of Parnellism, which Sir Robert had been instituting an inquiry into after a lapse of more than twenty years.

London, April 11.—William Lloyd-George, the member of parliament for City, and the leader of the Independent Nationalists who are John Redmond, telegraphs to Chancellor Lloyd-George, requesting repudiation of the statement of O'Brien as to what the government was willing to do to obtain support. "I think it is but right to defer an answer to Lloyd-George's statement until I see it in the House of Commons," he said.

At a meeting in Cork last night Mr. O'Brien read a letter which said he had sent to the government after his first interview, Lloyd-George repudiating the concession, which Sir Robert had been instituting an inquiry into after a lapse of more than twenty years.

Mr. O'Brien declared that he read this letter aloud to Mr. George at a second interview, and that he had never received the letter, and never read to me. The statement made in it is grossly untrue and whole affair is a disgrace to the confidence.

Sir Robert Giffin Desires, London, April 12.—Sir Robert Giffin, the famous statistician and adviser, died in Scotland.

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