

GERMANY EXPELS MORMON MISSIONARIES

Their Teaching Declared To Be
Subversive of Public
Morality.

Berlin, July 22. — Herr Dallwitz, Prussian minister of the interior, upon recommendation of the political police, has signed orders for the expulsion of 21 Mormon missionaries, who are English or Americans, and they will be conducted to the frontier today.

The missionaries had assembled from various parts of Germany at the Mormon headquarters on the east side, to meet Superintendent McKay, an American, usually resident in Switzerland. They were holding a service, when an agent of the political police, who was seated in the audience, rose, and declared the gathering dissolved.

At the moment several members of the criminal police appeared and virtually took the congregation into custody. The women were asked to leave the place, and the men were examined as to their nationality. Those found to be German subjects were released, while the others were requested to accompany the officers to the police presidency.

There after further examination they were permitted to go to their lodgings, to await the issuance of writs for their expulsion.

Bad for Morals

The status of the Mormons in Germany was taken up in exchange between the foreign offices and the United States embassy in 1903, when the Government took the position that the teachings of the missionaries were subversive of morality. It was then arranged with the Mormon superintendent, through the United States embassy, that all Mormon missionaries should withdraw from the country within a month, transferring the middle European headquarters from Berlin to Switzerland. Subsequently 140 foreign leaders departed, leaving the German societies, with a membership of a thousand, in the care of German pastors.

The authorities state that in recent years the Mormons have disregarded the understanding of 1903, and from time to time individual missionaries have been apprehended and expelled. In such instances they have not applied to the United States embassy for relief, nor made a protest against their expulsion.

THE MONON MOURNS

Every Wheel on System Stops in Respect to Dead President.

Chicago, July 22. — The board of directors of the Monon Railroad, out of respect to the memory of the late president, Ira G. Rawn, has ordered that every wheel on the entire system shall cease turning for five minutes this afternoon at the beginning of the funeral, at 3:30. In addition to stopping all trains wherever they may be at that hour, work on the railroad, in the shops, offices and stations, will close for the same length of time.

The alleged discovery yesterday of a second bullet in the grate at the home of the late Ira G. Rawn, may play an important part in determining the manner in which the dead railroad president met his death.

Don Robbiano, chaplain of the Orphan Boys' Home at Arona, whose resignation had been insisted upon by the authorities, threw himself down from the top of Milan Cathedral. This is the second suicide from the cathedral in a fortnight.



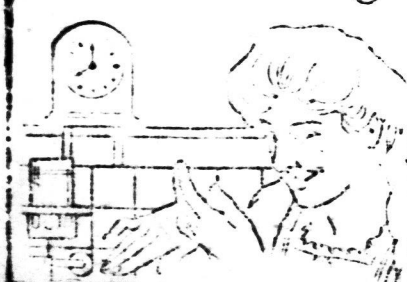
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HANDS
On Retiring**

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**SOFT WHITE
HANDS
On Rising**



BALFOUR RESURRECTS PREFERENCE IDEA

Mr. Asquith Says It Is Not as
Absurd as Seven Years
Ago.

London, July 22. — In the House of Commons Mr. Arthur Balfour took the last opportunity before the next imperial conference to raise the question of the imperial preference. He remarked the consistency with which every colonial statesman, since Canada made the first appeal for a fiscal arrangement in 1843, had pressed on the mother country the one policy, and declared that the views of these great colonial statesmen were not merely commercial. They had in view the idea of empire, with mutual good offices in the matter of tariffs as one of its bonds. The leader of the Opposition in emphasizing the fact that the colonies had developed into great nations, warned the Government that they had also realized the value of tariff negotiations. He urged that the result of Canada's treaties with France, Germany and the United States had been the diminution of preferential advantages to Britain. The Government and those who supported them appeared to think that they could remain outside this network of treaties, which more and more meant arranging channels where international trade was to go to Canada, had left as an impossibility the policy of isolation, and it was quite certain that the great dominions which had entered upon this course of independent fiscal negotiations could not, in the force of circumstances, stop where they were. The process just beginning must go on.

Concluding, he made a strong appeal that the policy of preference should become the policy of all British statesmen instead of the policy of only one party.

Premier Asquith, who replied immediately, said he had heard with great satisfaction that the question which had slumbered so long would be raised again. It had been suggested that the Government was insensible and unresponsive to the wishes expressed at the colonial conference of 1907. That conference had passed twenty resolutions, and in regard to seventeen the Government had taken action.

Nebulous Policy

Resolutions with respect to the preference were carried against the British Government, but the position of the Government had remained unchanged since that time. When it came to the practical, concrete working out of the policy of preference, it remained as nebulous and full of inconsistencies and absurdities as seven years ago. The colonies were not going to become effective competitors with their own cheap raw material.

The premier proceeded: "It is absolutely essential to our industries that the Government could not consent either upon food or upon raw material to impose a tax which would enhance the cost, thereby, and handicap our productive power with industrial competitors. Our world empire could never have been kept together, or be what it is today, an empire bound, not so much by material as moral and social ties of loyal affection, and sympathy, if they had insisted from Downing street, that we should be the fiscal policy of Australia or New Zealand."

Right Hon. Henry Chaplin urged that a two-shilling duty on foreign wheat would only equal one shilling on the whole supply, which would not raise the price of bread a fraction of a farthing. He declared that what Canada in effect said was: "We have to buy \$50,000,000 of manufactured goods every year. If you give us the preference, we are ready to put such duties respecting these articles on all foreign countries, as well as to give you control of the market."

Canada Determined.

Donald Macmaster said that there was a firm determination in Canada to build up, with the co-operation of Britain, a great and powerful nation. The true policy was to lend all encouragement possible to a settlement with Canada, by giving her a reasonable preference.

Col. Seeley said that if Britain's refusal to adopt a policy of preference led, as Mr. Balfour claimed, towards disavowance, rather than unification, surely the signs of weakness should begin to appear, but he declared that the exact opposite was the case.

"JOHN D'S PLACE"

Name of Cleveland Saloon Angers Rockefeller's Friends.

Cleveland, July 22. — Because he placed in the window of his saloon a sign reading, "This is John D's place," John D. Schnapps was arrested. The complaint was filed by Frank F. John D. Rockefeller, Marmann, says Mr. Rockefeller is known as "John D." and he asked what the oil man's Sunday school pupils would say if they chanced to pass the saloon and saw that sign. Schnapps gave bond, and his trial was set for next Tuesday. He argues that as his name is John D., he has a perfect right to use it on his sign.

THE HOME BANK MAKES STATEMENT

Lindsay Affair Between McGill and Farmers' Bank.

Toronto, July 22. — Col. James Mason, general manager of the Home Bank, today gave out a statement in regard to the Lindsay conspiracy charge. The bank officials here say they have nothing to do with the charge against McGill, their manager in Lindsay, and that it is simply a personal matter between him and the Farmers' Bank. They say that the bank did nothing to away the business of any other bank by fraud or conspiracy.

IED AT STAKE

Illinois, July 22. — Henry, a negro who attempted to enter a room of a white woman at Bell's this morning, and who later killed Constable James Mitchell, who tried to arrest him, was burned at the stake tonight by a mob.

ALL ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT LITERATURE

New York Politicians Assume
Cultured Role in Talks
With Roosevelt.

New York, July 23. — Theodore Roosevelt spent today at his editorial offices in an animated discussion of "literature."

First, State Senator George A. Cobb was closeted with the colonel. At the end of their conference, Col. Roosevelt said with a smile: "We had a very interesting talk on literature." Senator Cobb is the majority leader in the state senate, and fathered the defeated direct nominations bill, endorsed by Col. Roosevelt through Lloyd C. Griscom.

Representative Herbert Parsons, of New York called next, with State Senator J. Mayhew Walworth. At the end of their conference, Col. Roosevelt said with another smile, "I have had another very interesting talk on literature." Neither of the two senators nor Mr. Parsons would add a word to this remark.

Other callers were Rep. Sulzer, who is credited with being anxious to become the Democratic nominee for governor of New York this fall, and Representatives Simmons, of Buffalo, and Calder, of Brooklyn. Mr. Calder said he talked direct nominations with the colonel.

A LUNATIC AT LARGE

Dangerous Patient Who Killed a Man
Said To Be in Toronto.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 21. — The local police today received information that Isabella Williamson, described as a dangerous lunatic who killed a man in 1901, and escaped from the county home here in July, is in Toronto, and the Toronto police have been requested to apprehend her.

The greatest mystery regarding the escape of the Williamson woman from the county home. Early on the morning of July 9, a large touring car drove into the grounds of the county home. It stopped directly under the window of the room in which the woman was confined. Suddenly ten shots rang out from the room. The hospital attendants feared to go near the room, as the bullets penetrated the only door. A few minutes later the woman was seen to drop from the window and make a dash for the automobile, which went along the country roads at lightning speed. With the assistance of the postoffice authorities, the police today discovered that the daughter of Mrs. Williamson today received a letter from Toronto, and the envelope was in the handwriting of the mother. This is the first clue which the police have had to work upon since the escape.

The murder of which Mrs. Williamson was accused was the most brutal ever perpetrated in Allegheny county, where she lived at the time of the tragedy. Her next door neighbor was Robert Winters. On January 9, 1901, Mrs. Williamson, who is a most beautiful woman, began acting strangely. Her young daughter went to the Winters home and asked Winters to see if he could do anything to quiet her mother. Winters, who was as he crossed the threshold of the Williamson home, Mrs. Williamson took careful aim with a revolver and shot him through the heart. After this she deliberately reloaded her revolver three times, shooting fifteen bullets into his prostrate body. She fled, was captured, and was accused of the crime. The evidence being that she was a hopeless lunatic. At the time of the murder Mrs. Williamson was the society modiste of Pittsburg. She had numerous wealthy friends, and was wealthy herself.

EDISON'S BATTERIES FOR AUTOMOBILES

Wizard Says Tests Will Prove Electricity Will Do Better Than Gasoline.

New York, July 22. — Two electric motor cars left the Edison laboratory at West Orange yesterday on a series of tests, which the inventor expects will prove that the battery as a source of power for the automobile is unsurpassed. Edison's claim has never been that it will accomplish more in speed or in power than the gasoline engine, but that it is more reliable and has a fixed capacity, which, once determined by the driver, enables him to plan extensive trips. The great item of superiority, according to Mr. Edison, is the cheapness of the average storage battery.

"These tests are for the sake of the family man who wants to take his folks out in the country for the day," said Edison. "They will demonstrate that a man can take his wife out into the country, out over our hills in Jersey, and have no fear of getting back. With an accurate knowledge of just what his battery can do, the family man can arrange his day trips to foot and nobody will have to walk back."

"On such roads as you will encounter from here to Philadelphia a set of batteries ought to be good for 50 miles without recharging. On hilly roads the machines ought to run about 125 miles. We also propose to demonstrate that automobiles equipped with storage batteries will carry the luggage as well as all the members of the family. I feel more confident than ever that there is a great future for the storage battery in the automobile business, for there is much less wear on the tires and the whole machine than with gasoline engines."

Each car carried two passengers and was under an itinerary of approximately 80 miles.

C. P. E. Through Sleeper, Toronto to

Until further notice, the Canadian Pacific will run a through sleeper from Toronto to Cochrane, leaving Toronto on train 22 at 10:10 p.m. The train will run via Sudbury to North Bay, and thence to Cochrane and North Bay. Ontario Railway to Cochrane, Service will be daily, except Saturdays.

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Nature's own pure product with
the sunshine and the rain left
in.

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Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES

CORRESPONDENCE

Quebec and the Bible.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

In Mr. Dougherty's letter last evening, I read with interest the following position: "They (the four women) don't want their names published. Why? This man writes, 'They say? Did these women tell these yarns to get some of the \$11,000 sent into Quebec to be used in the conversion of the poorest of the poor among the Catholics of that province?'"

Is there not here involved a pretty piece of Hibernian logic? The women would not mind their names being published. As a charming bit of malice the question asked hardly deserves an answer. More correctly, one should say that, as a rhetorical question or flourish, it was perhaps not intended to await an answer.

Mr. Dougherty hints either that the very poor are the most corruptible, or that it would cost the Baptists too much to buy the richer French-Canadians. The Baptist Church, it is true, lacks some of the wealth which the Quebec Church has accumulated, and which the mass of the "habitants" have not.

One can't help admiring the enthusiasm and genial Irish character glowing through Mr. Dougherty's letter. He is not a bit afraid of anybody, writing over his own name, and carrying the war into the enemy's country with his list of conversions to Romanism. But as a chivalrous Celt, he should imagine that a woman might be timid about appearing in print. Does not St. Paul enjoin upon women to keep in the background?

But why should not material considerations, within reason, be held out to bring people into a church? Jehovah held out grand inducements to Abraham, and the Baptist Church, which the Catholic friends opine that the true token of penitence or even essence of penitence is a substantial penance? So, if the Baptists say to the poor habitant, to quote Mr. Dougherty, "We will help you," and he finds that they do more than the church of his fathers do, may he not reasonably infer that there is in the Baptist Church more of the true spirit of Christ? "In as much as yet do it unto the least of these, etc." "We will help you," say the Baptists, like Christianity. Nowadays sensible people appreciate realities more than symbols; in the Middle Ages, perhaps, symbols were held in more reverence.

Mr. Dougherty prove that the Baptist missionary says, "We will help you" by way of a bargain? If somebody else

in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will."

"The sudden flow of my soul's tide seemed overwhelming me, and scorched up my heart with a breathless desire to see more of our future King and Queen."

Then it was that I remembered that we had been invited to the garden party to be given in their honor by Lord and Lady Minto at Rideau Hall. It was a beautiful afternoon in September and their excellencies stood at the entrance of the terraced grounds, receiving the guests as they appeared and presenting them to the Duke and Duchess of York, now King George and Queen Mary.

George, very human, and inheriting the long patrician head of his mother, Queen Alexandra. If we mistake not inheritance also, many traits of character—for he follows the physiological law—peculiar to that admirable woman, who will die a Queen honored among women.

Queen Mary, much may be said that has been said, and with equal truth. The cold, firm mouth bespeaks power, and as my hand grasped hers, I felt here is a woman to be trusted, a mother of kings. A woman who may give to generations yet unborn steel-like qualities, and there may sit on the throne of England a man of such fibre as his ancestress Mary has bequeathed, for the law holds good unto the third and fourth generation.

What is better than finely-tempered steel? And motherhood has tempered Mary. It was the generally expressed opinion that not a little of the popularity which His Royal Highness gained during this visit to Canada was won by the tactful, wise manner of the woman who has made a study of ruling in high places.

As we stood upon the lawn at Rideau Hall that September afternoon, with the sun shining all about us, and saw Princess May plainly garbed in black, the words of an Ottawa school child contemptuously uttered that morning upon the street came back to us: "Not a bit dressed up; just plain, like anybody else."

Difficult to meet royalty? Not at all; not nearly so difficult as to meet climbers who stand in slippery places. A breath cannot unmake George and Mary, for a breath has not made. Their manner toward all was natural and unadorned.

They no doubt attached a new importance to all Canadians, as natives of this fair and rapidly progressing country. Why did we hear? The period of mourning for our late Queen Victoria had not yet expired, and white touched with black, or mauve was considered obligatory, as that afternoon dresses of white silk, cool and dainty, were very much in evidence. The men wore the regulation silk hat and frock coat outfit. I remember there were a number of lovely babies in lace and silk hats, and I would infer that the men carried the babies.

There are swift hours in life—strong, rushing hours, that do the work of tempests in their might; they shake down things that stood as rocks and towers.

This was one such time, a time never to be forgotten, the birth of a soul. Palpitating, quivering, from head to foot, I leaned far out on the window ledge and, with a heart full of love and duty, like a mist from view, possession, carriage, prince and princess.

First love! Is there anything like it? It favors of the divine. Once more I shall look back to the little Presbyteries Sunday school, and such words as "The Most High ruler,

THE WESTERN FAIR

A Splendid Live Stock Exhibition This Year.

The Western Fair as a live stock exhibition is becoming more popular each year. Breeders and stockmen always report good results from exhibiting their animals at London. The classification for the different breeds of live stock is well arranged in the prize list, and the prizes offered are extra good this year. In addition to the cash prizes there are a number of good specials, one of which is a silver tea service, value \$40, for the best 2-year-old filly bred in Canada, given by The Canadian Farm. This should bring out a large entry in this class. The cash prizes for the cattle, sheep and swine are all increased this year and a numerous entry is expected. The rule withholding third prize when competition was offered has been withdrawn, and all prizes may be awarded if the animals are worthy. Medals will be given in some sections in the sheep department. The speed department and attraction programme will be of particular interest. The programmes are being printed now, and will soon be in the hands of the public. All information will be given on application to the secretary.

NO SIGN OF CRIPPEN.

New York, July 22. — The New York police have given up all hope of catching Dr. Crippen on board any of the incoming liners, and have called off the special detectives, who, for a week, have been meeting all the incoming boats, looking after the much-sought doctor.

The Adriatic, which reached port yesterday, was the last ship to leave England before the Canadian Fair threw a net around every British port. It was the last of the big liners to receive a visit from the New York detectives assigned to the Crippen case.

AN INCIDENT

BY A. L. D.

"You're a Scotch Radical." Those words were those of a friend. We are told that "faithful are the wounds of a friend," and these words hurt just a little. They were illuminating and poured in light where it but startled.

We may have the symptoms of a disease all our lives, but it is not until a physician diagnosis and gives that disease a name, that it really takes form and becomes a tangible menace.

So was it with our attitude toward royalty. From childhood we had known that something was wrong. When at school with others, we had been taught to sing patriotic songs and our soul had seemed to expand.

Other boys and girls no older, were all alive with enthusiasm on such occasions, but we remained cold and passive.

Love of country was not wanting, for we were not the descendants of the "stern side of United Empire Loyalists" and boasted a great grandfather, who had left all for king and native land.

On the other hand, we could not say with Milton, that we would pay our fealty with low subjection, or find low reverence due to kings and queens. This attitude roused all our Scotch radicalism, inherent as it must have been from the paternal side, although as yet unrecognized.

When in the autumn of 1901 we learned that our future king and queen, then Duke and Duchess of York, would visit Ottawa, the information conveyed little meaning and less interest.

Secretly we were ashamed of this attitude. Public demonstrations, the waving of flags, the beating of drums and kowtowing in general, seemed fit for the sabbath, but not for sensible men and women, and we kept out of it.

It was not till the procession, magnificent in pomp and splendor, passed the Parliament Buildings—for we were living in Ottawa at that time—and I viewed it from a departmental window, that my cold, impassive nature awoke.

There are swift hours in life—strong, rushing hours, that do the work of tempests in their might; they shake down things that stood as rocks and towers.

This was one such time, a time never to be forgotten, the birth of a soul. Palpitating, quivering, from head to foot, I leaned far out on the window ledge and, with a heart full of love and duty, like a mist from view, possession, carriage, prince and princess.

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flavor. Makes blood and bone.
Treats your stomach gently
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the fireless breakfast dish to-
morrow and know real quality.
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