

SCOFFS AT IDEA

OF ANNEXATION

SIR WILFRID LAURIER SPEAKS IN LONDON

Alliance of English-Speaking People Will Ensure Peace of the World

London, May 25.—The dinner of the Paxton Society Tuesday night in honor of the colonial premier, was historic because of the unexpected and noteworthy plain speaking of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier of Canada.

Sir Wilfrid, addressing an audience composed of many of the great men of England, handled the question of annexation without gloves. He began by expressing amazement that during his three days' stay in England he had heard so many people expressing their doubts concerning the desirability of the United States regarding Canada.

He scoffed at the idea of annexation being seriously considered on either side of the border, and expressed in terms his admiration for the people of the United States, but said that such as he loved the American people who loved Great Britain better.

Canada, in sharing the continent with the United States, he said, had a double interest in the treaty of arbitration between the United States and the United Kingdom, and he exclaimed dramatically: "I thank God that the relations between the two peoples never were as bad as they are to-day."

The premier aroused enthusiasm when he said that Canada and the United States proposed to continue to share the world two nations with the same boundary, extending from ocean to ocean, living in peace and mutual respect, without a fortress, a soldier, or a gun on either side of that boundary.

The dinner was in contrast to the one held at a former Imperial conference, which was of purely British imperialistic tone, while Anglo-American relations were almost the sole topic of the evening.

Lord Roberts presided and welcomed the speaker. Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, proposed "Anglo-American Arbitration." He expressed assurance at the arrival of the premier's treaty from Washington. The negotiations, he said, would enter the realm of practical politics and the speaker hoped the treaty would be completed. Denying the "Meredith" fallacy, he meant that no European nation would acquire more territory on the American continent, he added: "Our policy is in full accord with that doctrine."

The American consul-general, John C. Smith, responded. He said it was a matter of gratification to the American people when President Taft struck his highest moral note of his recent tour and he recalled with what satisfaction they received Sir Edward Grey's reply.

The imagination is profoundly stirred as we try to anticipate the results which would follow if Canada and America enter into a treaty of peace, which would govern the mutual relations of more than 500 million people," he asserted.

He continued: "In the long interval between the clash of arms was heard on the islands, England has had the opportunity to develop her conception of power and power, so she has been able to impress her lofty ideals of international law upon a larger aggregate of population any one empire in the history of the world."

A message was sent to the King by Laurier, and the secretary of the British Empire League, Harry Brittain, read this reply: "The King thanks the Pilgrims for their kind congratulations on this auspicious occasion. He earnestly trusts that the high ideals which the lady have in view may be completely realized."

(Sgd.) "KNOLLYS." One of the speakers the Canadian premier was the most interesting and the subject had aroused interest here. Sir Wilfrid spoke at length on the question of Americans to Canada, and apprehensions expressed that the United States might threaten the integrity of the Dominion. He said the majority of those took the oath of allegiance to King George V. They had found in Canada the same opportunity and the same freedom under the laws which were in force on the other side of the border.

Moreover, they had found that democracy under the British monarchy was not less than under a republic. He would not say that some Americans did not covet the fair acres of Canada; they would not be human if they did not. "If the United States attempted to annex Canada," continued the premier, it would not be by force of arms, but by sedition. In that event Canada would not be a Diogenes did not tempt and hand out of my sun." There was sun enough to see the last words of the Canadian premier were almost drowned in applause.

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PORTUGUESE ARE FLOCKING TO SPAIN

ANOTHER REVOLUTION REGARDED AS PROBABLE

Government Sends Troops Faithful to Republic to Northern Frontier

Paris, May 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps telegraphs that advices received from Badajoz indicate that the Portuguese authorities are taking precautionary measures to guard the frontier.

The steel bridge is now being used for team and passenger service. The old wooden bridge belonging to the city, which crossed to Klondike City from Perkins and Sharen's store, has been dismantled.

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SPEECHES AT OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Says Canada Has Few Suggestions to Offer

London, May 25.—Premier Asquith presided at the first session of the Imperial conference and his speech was interpreted as indicating that the government was hostile to any attempt to establish any closer form of political union at the expense of the flexibility of the elasticity of the Imperial relations. He pledged the government, however, to the formulation of proposals relating to the reorganization of the constitution of the colonial office. He hoped to be able to put forward suggestions which would be acceptable to themselves and prove fruitful in practice. Five Dominion premiers who followed were generally non-committal.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier assured the King of the warm, growing attachment of the population of the Dominion to the British crown and institutions. The conference had shown that while we are British subjects who have interests in common in all parts of the Empire there are between the Dominions and the United Kingdom differences of local interest which, unknown and ignored, would tend to the disintegration of the Empire, but which, if known and recognized, may be harmonized towards union.

"I represent a country," said Sir Wilfrid, "that has no grievances and few suggestions to make. We are satisfied with our lot, happy and prosperous, but we recognize that there is room for improvement. If there is one principle upon which the Empire can be based it is an Imperial unity based on local autonomy."

Premier Fisher said in regard to the defence scheme that Australia had no desire to be aggressive but in any way in which she could cheerfully cooperate with the Motherland she would do it to the best of her ability.

Sir Joseph Ward introduced a resolution regarding an advisory council in which he alluded to complications now impending with respect to commercial treaties.

ANOTHER AVIATOR KILLED. Aeroplane Capsizes and Pilot Falls Two Hundred Feet. Strasburg, Germany, May 25.—Before the eyes of thousands of spectators, Aviator Laemlin in an aeroplane competition here fell from a height of 200 feet and met an almost instantaneous death.

A number of artificial birds soared upward at a rather good pace, but there was a little wind blowing, and after the first had got off the ground a few feet it was observed that difficulty was being experienced in manoeuvring in the air.

Laemlin shot upward at great rapidity and was the highest of all competitors when his machine suddenly capsized and the next moment the form of the aviator was seen hurtling through the air, the body being dashed to the ground with terrific force a moment before the aeroplane was smashed to atoms.

WINNIPEG PROPERTY SALE. Winnipeg, May 25.—The Manitoba Free Press confirms the sale of its present office building at the corner of Portage and Gerry street, to Montreal Black of the firm of Robinson and Black, for over \$4,000 a foot plus a valuation on the building that was erected six years ago. The move was rendered necessary by the growth of the business which demands larger floor space and work on the erection of a new building on a site purchased on Carlton street, just north of Portage avenue, will start at once, the new frontage being over one hundred feet.

MAY DIE FROM WOUNDS. Denver, Colo., May 25.—S. L. (Tony) Von Phil of St. Louis, balloonist and wine agent, may die as a result of wounds received in a quarrel with Frank H. Henwood, a New York travelling man, in a local hotel last night. The bullet that lodged in his abdomen was removed this morning and his condition is said to be very serious. J. W. Atkinson of Colorado Springs and G. E. Copeland of Victoria, Colo., bystanders who were wounded by the steamer Bonaventure and well-known in marine circles along the coast, died here yesterday after a long illness.

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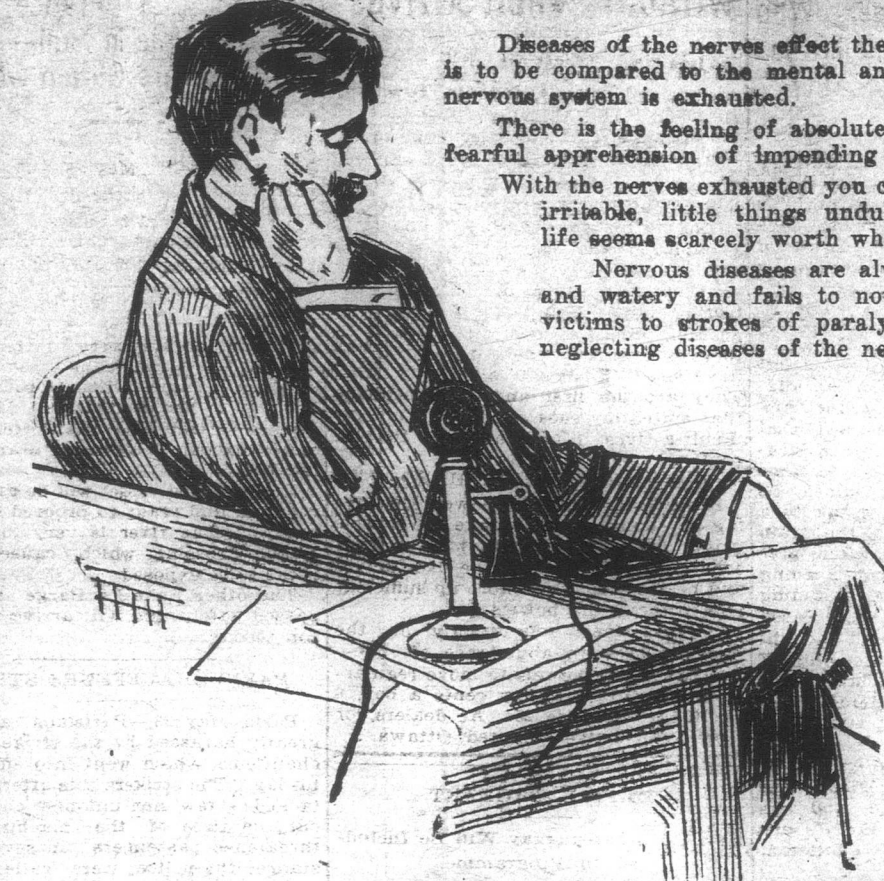
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BANKRUPTCY OF BODY AND MIND Is Staring In the Face the Man Who Suffers from Exhausted Nerves



Diseases of the nerves affect the mind as well as the body. And no more physical pain is to be compared to the mental anguish and utter despair which comes to one whose nervous system is exhausted. There is the feeling of absolute helplessness, the constant dread of losing the mind, the fearful apprehension of impending paralysis. With the nerves exhausted you cannot rest or sleep, digestion fails, you are restless and irritable, little things unduly annoy you, you are easily excited and worried and life seems scarcely worth while. Nervous diseases are always worse at this time of year, when the blood is thin and watery and fails to nourish the feeble, wasted nerve cells. You hear of many victims to strokes of paralysis. Warnings on every side tell you of the dangers in neglecting diseases of the nerves.

There is no more rational treatment than Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which cures by feeding the wasted nerves and restoring nerve force to the worn-out mind and body. The success of this great food cure has revolutionized the method of treating diseases of the nerves. Narcotics and stimulants, which could at most produce more temporary relief, have been replaced by the building up process which is brought about by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Nerves Unstrung Mr. Wm. Branton, Victoria St., Strathroy, Ont., writes:—Before using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food my nervous system seemed all unstrung. I could not sleep, had no appetite, hands and feet were cold, my digestion was poor and I had jerking of the limbs. The first box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food helped me and I continued until I had taken twenty-four boxes. This treatment has made a radical change in my condition, building up the system and strengthening the nerves. I would strongly recommend it to all suffering from nervousness.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food contains in condensed and easily assimilated form the elements of nature which go to make new, rich blood, strengthening the nerves and building up the system generally. Its marvelous power, discarding and ill health give way to new hope, new vigor and new strength when this great food cure is used. 50 CTS. A BOX, 6 FOR \$2.50, AT ALL DEALERS, OR EDMANSON, BATES & CO., TORONTO.

NOTES ON POULTRY RAISING FOR MARKET NO. VII. Incubator Houses. The incubator house should be large enough to allow for additional machines as the business grows. A poultryman who wishes to have ultimately a thousand pullets for winter laying must have the plant to raise 2,000 chickens between the latter half of March and the end of April. Half of these 2,000 chickens will be cockerels, which should bring good prices at four months old.

Each machine should stand by itself on the floor, which should be of earth or concrete. Concrete has the advantage that it can be washed periodically. The machine should be a very important part in the incubator room. It is a common practice to place incubators on boarded floors. This is very inadvisable, as the vibration caused by walking on the board is injurious to the growing chicks, and the writer has known cases where, the floor being badly laid and having much traffic over it, the entire hatch was ruined, some of the chicks being rounded soon every kind of deformity being produced.

A concrete floor has this further advantage that in very dry weather it may be drenched with water to moisten the atmosphere in the room. Care should be taken that the floor is swept clean before the water is used. Mildew is stated to be fatal to the embryos in the machine. The writer has happily had no opportunity to test this statement in practice.

The main points to be attended to are the questions of ventilation and protection from midday heat when deciding upon the construction of the building. In this climate, where variations of temperature seem to be considerable, the writer believes that there should be a ventilator always open in the centre of each wall on the floor level. This ensures a thorough draft of air to shift the air under the machines, and it is too low down to affect the lamps or produce a direct draught on the machines. So again there should be a window placed lengthways at the top of each wall under the eaves. These windows should be two feet long, and one foot wide, and hinged at the bottom, so that the draught will be in an upward direction when the window is open back at an angle. It will be found that opening the window two inches will often produce all the air required, and when the wind is blowing from the west the window in the other side of the house can be opened and the western window closed, etc.

The walls of the incubator room should be not less than eight feet high and 10 feet in even better, so that the windows will be well above the machines. Too much air in the incubator room is impossible provided the draught does not directly strike the machines. In South Africa, where the midday heat is very great, the writer found that double wooden walls with saw-dust in the space between them, and some felt outside to keep out the rain, gave very good results, and little variation of the machines was experienced. Every current of air passing through a room will absorb moisture, if the air was dry when it entered. A well ventilated incubator room will tend to absorb moisture from the eggs, and more moisture may therefore be used in the machines.

In South Africa, where the air is very dry, it was found advisable to fill the moisture trays early in the hatch. The question of how much moisture to use will be determined by the average humidity of the atmosphere. The amount of air currents in the room and the condition of the air cells in the eggs. If the atmosphere outside is colder or hotter than the air in the incubator room, a good draught will be maintained. It sometimes happens, however, that the temperature on sultry days will show little variation between the inside and outside air, when the current of air through the incubator room will be very slow. For this climate, however, the writer imagines that this state of things will seldom occur, and then only for short periods of hours. On large plants, where a heater and hot water pipe system is used, it has been found useful to put the heater into a room adjoining the incubator room, so that the flue of the heater can be carried up between the double walls of the incubator room. A hole is left in the outside wall of the incubator room, exposing the heater flue. This latter is very hot, and will cause the cooler air in the incubator room to flow towards it, creating in fact a forced draught. The ventilator on the far side of the incubator room from the heater will admit fresh air which will find its way to the flue and create a current of air through the incubator room. The failure to hatch strong chicks, given that the eggs are from sound stock, is almost always due to insufficient ventilation of the incubator room. C. DEVONSHIRE.

AUTO AND STREET CAR COLLIDE. Four Persons Injured in Accident at Spokane. Spokane, Wash., May 25.—An automobile going at the rate of 35 miles an hour, crashed into a car at the corner of Pacific Avenue and Maple street last night and the four occupants of the machine were seriously injured. They were E. M. Gallant, an attorney; L. B. Blissley, T. Gourley and Robert Bowers. The latter, aged 17, was driving the car and when he swerved to avoid a collision with one car he struck the other car. He says he believes his machine was going about 35 miles an hour.

BANKER GOES TO PRISON. Leavenworth, Kas., May 25.—E. H. Steilman of Mount Pleasant, Pa., formerly vice-president of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of that city, has arrived at the federal prison here to join the "bankers colony" on a five-year sentence. Steilman was convicted on a charge of making excessive loans on insufficient security.

EXPECT TO ARRANGE AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

Premiers of Canada and Australia Discussing Question for Establishing of Line

(Special to the Times.) London, May 25.—The correspondent of the Chronicle at Melbourne says: "Hon. Andrew Fisher, premier of Australia, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, are expected to arrange a steamship service between the Commonwealth and Vancouver in such a form as to pave the way for the initiation of the All Red Scheme. The Commonwealth ministers are unable to agree to join the new contract between Canada and New Zealand, however, owing to the arrangements by which a port in New Zealand is to be visited after Sydney has been left by the outward bound liners. The labor ministry at Sydney, on behalf of New South Wales, is pressing the federal government not to allow the service to lapse entirely in July."

CITIZENS' RIFLE ASSOCIATION. New Westminster, May 24.—The annual meeting of the Westminster Civilian Rifle Association was held in the armories, J. H. Vidal occupying the chair. The officers for the season were elected as follows: J. D. Taylor, M.P., honorary president; J. H. Vidal, captain; A. F. Menzies, secretary-treasurer. These, with V. H. C. Abbott and J. C. Chamberlain, form the executive.

FOR DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE

United States, which may take as its subject discussion in which opinions are more or less hurtful to America are likely to find utterances. It is much better that such opinions be judiciously edited and handed out in daily summaries. The Morning Post, with regard to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement that Canada had decided to remain a nation within the Empire, says that Englishmen would be exceedingly glad if they could persuade themselves that the flat of to-day was decisive, and that hereafter the intention of the statement Ottawa is to be a factor superior to the display of natural forces. The western country is separated by a wide belt of unpeopled territory from the old Dominion, and is being rapidly populated by immigrants from the adjacent republic. The Standard says that distance nowadays is no difficulty to the establishment of an imperial parliament, for it could assemble just as quickly as the national parliament in the days of the post coach and mail coach. Australian View. Sydney, New South Wales, May 25.—This morning's Herald says: "It has become obvious, to even the meanest understanding that the destiny of the Dominion is bound up inextricably with Great Britain. No possession of the crown overseas is in a position to maintain its independence. If once the might of England be destroyed, it will be a generation before Canada or Australia or South Africa is able to face even a second rate European power. Putting it on the lowest ground, that of self-interest, the Empire must hang together."

WOMAN AIDS OFFICER. Spokane, Wash., May 25.—A woman acted as special deputy sheriff for Spokane county last night, and with a loaded revolver, stood guard while another deputy entered a house to arrest a suspect. This woman is Mrs. Messenger, a crack rifle shot and a friend of Deputy Sheriff O. L. Cain, who made the arrest of Charles Hask, wanted on a charge of obtaining under false pretences. Cain had been told of threats made by Hask that he would never be taken, so he asked Mrs. Messenger's assistance.

COAL MINE ON FIRE. Fernie, May 25.—On Monday last it was reported that a fire was burning in No. 1 mine at Michel, and from information gathered it is in that part of the property known as H. chute, 27 ft. High. Chief of Mines Inspector H. Shepherd, with Deputy Robt. Strachan, Managers Fraser and Shanks, and the entire staff of officials and petty officials are using every effort to cope with the situation. The latest report is that it is the intention of the company to seal up the burning area.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT DISTRICT OF SAANICH (South). Take notice, that I, Rosalie Maud Scharschmidt, of Victoria, married woman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Being an island situated about 1.1 mile northeasterly from the floating buoy placed at the entrance to Tod Inlet, Saanich Arm, said island containing two acres or less. Dated March 8th, 1911. ROSALIE MAUD SCHARSCHMIDT. Per C. F. Butler, Agent.

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After the Holiday your straw hat may be a little soiled, but you can make it good as new again with BOWES' STRAW HAT CLEANER. Price only 10c package. Sold at this store only. Cyrus H. Bowes CHEMIST 1223 Government Street.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS. THE DOCTOR: "An ires, restless and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Powders and he will soon be all right." Steedman's Soothing Powders CONTAIN NO POISON