FEDERATION IN AFRICA

Work Being Undertaken in South Africa For Unification —Some of the Problems to be Solved.

A new British Dominion or Commonwealth is in process of making at the present time in South Africa. A few months ago the principle of a closer union between the various colonies in British South Africa was settled at a convention which took the form of an Intercolonial Customs conference when the following resolution was adopted :-

(a) That in the opinion of this conference the best interests and the permanent prosperity of South Africa can be secured by an early union under the crown of Great Britain of the several self-governing colonies.

(b) That to the union contemplated in the foregoing resolution Rhodesia shall be entitled to admission at such time and on such conditions as may hereafter be decided upon.

(c) That the members of this conference agree to submit the foregoing resolutions to the legislatures of their respective colonies, and to take such steps as may be necessary to obtain their consent to the appointment of delegates to a national South African convention, whose object shall be to consider and report on the most desirable form of South African union, and to prepare a draft constitution. The convention shall consist of not more than twelve delegates from the Cape Colony, not more than eight delegates from the Transvaal, and not more than five from Natal and the Orange River Colony respectively, and it shall meet as soon as convenient after the next sessions of all the parliaments, provided that as soon as at least two colonies shall have appointed their delegates, the convention shall be considered as constituted.

(e) The convention shall publish the draft constitution as soon as possible and shall in consultation with the self-governing bodies determine the further steps to be taken in reference thereto.

(f) In the convention the voting shall be "per capita" and not by States.

SESSION AT DURBAN

The convention called for the purpose of giving effect to the above resolution has been in session at Durban this week. It is expected the conference will last three months, the Natalians wishing to give it every chance. Probably the chief point will be whether the representation proposal for union will be on the basis of votes or population. The latter would discriminate against the pioneering population of Rhodesia and the Transvaal.

If Natal, Cape Colony, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony become one state, its territory will cover close on half a million square miles, or five times that of Great Britain, and the total population of the new state will be about 6,000,000 souls.

But before the union can be accomplished there are difficulties to be overcome.

There is a race question, there is a debt question, and there is a trade question. Australia has the two last, Canada the first and last; and South Africa has all three.

The greatest trouble of all is the race question. In all four colonies the number of natives far exceeds the number of whites, and the whites are divided into Dutch and British. The great question that lies before the Durban convention is : How are the cases to be repsesented? Are the natives to vote as in Cape Town, or not to vote as in the other three states ? And how is the fair proportion of representation to be struck between the Dutch who occupy the towns ? In the Cape, Transvaal and Orangia there are at present overwhelming Dutch majorities in the parliaments. Dutch ministers are in power, and these ministers have appointed the delegates to the convention. Unless they use their positions fairly and recognize the rights of the English minorities, it is safe to predict that the union will be far off.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

Next is the question of state debts. In the Cape and Natal there have been successions of alarming deficits; debts are accumulating, credit falling. In the Transvaal and the Orange River colony there have been surpluses ever since civil administration was re-established, despite the recent depression. Take for instance the Cape budget which this year showed a deficit of £996,000, and an increase in the public debt during the last four years of £12,000,000. All incomes over £50 are to be taxed, all salaries of civil servants and members of parliament reduced, the sinking fund suspended.

The Transvaal budget on the contrary, showed a surplus of £400,000, notwithstanding the diamond crisis. In short, the coast colonies must raise fresh revenue, while the island colonies' first necessity is a reduction of the burden of taxation and the cost of living.

Lastly, comes the problem of trade and more especially the railway rates. The tariff will be one battlefield, but another will be the railroads, which are state-owned. Natal's revenue depends chiefly on the through railroad traffic, Cape Colony to a very considerable extent. But the nearest and cheapest port of entry and exit for the Rand is Delagoa Bay, in Portuguese territory, and to reduce the excessive cost of living the Transvaal requires, first and foremost, reduced transportation charges. Then, again, the Cape's practice of granting preferential rates to local produce is deeply resented by the Transvaal.

It is apparent that the inland colonies hold the key to the situation. But will they assume the sister colonies' debts and submit to higher taxation and higher freight rates without a quid pro quo ? Obviously not. The difficulties are great, but the whole people of South Africa, Dutch and British, demand a unification rather than a loose federation.—Montreal Daily Star.

ELECTED
Conservative
Liberal
Liberal
Conservative
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Conservative
Conservative
Liberal
Election later
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Election later
Liberal
Liberal
Conservative
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Conservative
Liberal
Conservative
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Conservative
Conservative
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Conservative
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Conservative
Conservative
Liberal
Liberal
Conservative
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal

ELECTED
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Conservative
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Conservative

ELECTED
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Conservative
Conservative
Conservative
Conservative
2 Conservatives
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal
Liberal

ELECTED
2 Liberals
Liberal
Conservative

ARLIAMENT

	Liberal	Conservative
	39	47
	52	13
	11	2
	12	6
	3	1
	2	8
	8	2
	4	3
	3	4
	0	1
	134	87

UNDEVELOPED HUMAN

Girl at the Age of Twenty-Two Still Retains Her Infancy in Body and Mind.

London, Oct. 21.—In an isolated cottage by a quiet byroad in the small hamlet of Cove, Devon, lives a girl who, though 22 years old, has never grown up.

Her name is Mildred Hart, and she is the daughter of a carpenter. Since she was five years old she has not developed either physically or mentally. Her teeth are those she cut as an infant, amd she has retained all her baby ways.

She was seated in a baby's chair nursing a doll when an interviewer entered the cottage. Every now and again she would kiss the doll and then hold it up to her younger sister a tall girl of 20, with the command in broad Devon, "Kissun."

Her clothes, even to her little socks and shoes are such as one is accustomed to see on a child of five. She takes some pride in her garment. She is not much of a conversationalist, but will answer every question put to her. When her sister asked her who made her clothes she replied "Mudder," and answered several other questions in monosyllables. Her mother still nurses her daughter just as she did seventeen years ago. The girl dislikes going to bed, and insists on remaining downstairs till her parents retire for the night when she is put in a little cot in their room.

The parents cannot assign a reason for the arrested development of their child, but it appears that two sisters of one of the child's grandmothers failed to develop in the same way. One died at the age of 9, the other at 18. The girl enjoys the best of health, and is much more contented than the ordinary child of five. She will sit for hours at a stretch nursing her doll. Everyone in the hamlet has a kindly word for her when she is driven out in her mail cart. She smiles back their greetings, and is usually very good tempered. There are five members of the family, one of the sons being a stalwart member of the metropolitan police force.

Such cases, writes a medical correspondent, are not common in this country, but are well known medically, being due to what is called "cretinism" a condition in which the thyroid gland (in the lower part of the neck) is affected. Sufferers usually have a heavy dull, sleepy expression and manner, the features being coarse and thick. The mental deficiency is usually most marked. The condition is supposed to be due to the absence of an "internal secretion of the thyroid gland (which has no duct like most glands), and this secretion is supposed to play an important part in the general metabolism of the body, though how, or what it is, is not yet known.

Very satisfactory results have ensued from the administration of an "extract of thyroid gland" from animals. The stature is increased rapidly, the intelligence is improved, the bodily functions become more normal and general improvement is maintained as long as "thyroid" extract is taken. Degeneration, however, results, if treatment is abandoned.

It is a curious fact that these cases are noticed particularly to come from certain districts, especially the Rhone valley in France, parts of Derbyshire in this country, and so on, and it is suggested that some peculiarity in water has some connection with it.

A Well Known Man

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co., Ltd.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend your MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly.
T. B. LAVERS,
St. John.

When the Merry Wid creation first
appeared upon the street
Men folks gasped in holy horror; said
the thing could not be beat;
But the new autumn models, both in
architect and style,
Have the Merry Widow headgear
skinned by Jimmy, a mile.

TOGO: THE JAPANESE GLORIOUS MAN

Admiral Togo, of Japan, is the foremost man in all the world. He is small in stature, but great in spirit. In his diminutive body there dwells a soul as high and as noble, and grand as ever lived in human clay.

The story of what he did, or was about to do in defiance of the Mikado, and "the elder statesmen," during the war with Russia, stamps Togo as one of the greatest men of all time.

Just before the destruction of the Russian fleet, a council of war was held at Tokio, and with one voice the board of strategy ordered Togo to leave the China sea and patrol the Southern coast of Japan, which they fancied the Russian admiral was about to attack. Togo was convinced that Rojestvensky had come from the west to vindicate the Russian navy, and not to devastate coast cities or attack land fortifications. He argued earnestly, but found himself alone. He was ordered to defend the coast and abandon the straits, where his fleet lay in concealment ready to pounce upon the invader. To their utter amazement, he refused. They appealed to the emperor and he repeated the order.

It is a tradition in Japan that no man ever disobeyed an order of the emperor, who is descended from the gods, who is himself divine, and the highest object of reverance. Hence, when Togo received instructions from his majesty to abandon the strategic anchorage he had chosen and cruise down along the southern coast to await the mysterious fleet of the enemy, he called his captains together and laid the facts before them. He told them that the information he had received from his scouts and spies as well as his own judgment convinced him that the Russian fleet was intending to attack him in the Straits of Korea, and he had decided to await it there, notwithstanding the orders of the Mikado. He fully appreciated the significance and realized the penalty of such unheard of disobedience, but he believed that his majesty had acted upon mistaken information, and he was willing to accept the responsibility of disobeying his orders, because the honor, and perhaps the fate of Japan was at stake. He did not ask any of his captains to share the awful responsibility with him. Those who declined to do so would be relieved of their commends by men who were willing to make the sacrifice. To those who would stay by him in defiance of the emperor he would be accordingly grateful. He gave them twenty-four hours to think the matter over and consult among themselves.

The captains were so overcome with amazement at the audacity and the enormity of the offence proposed by their commander that they made no reply. Many of them left the flagship suspecting that he had lost his reason. Even to suggest or thinking of doubting the wisdom or of disobeying the sacred voice of the emperor was the highest treason, and here was Togo deliberately determined to defy it. As may be imagined nothing else was discussed or even entered the thoughts of the captains that day, but they were careful that the cause of their anxiety should not become known to their subordinates. They had no conference, for none was necessary. The mind of every man was made up from the moment that Togo mentioned his purpose. Not one of them hesitated for an instant as to the course he should pursue, and when they met in the admiral's cabin on the flagship the next morning their was no controversy, no explanations, no difference of opinion.

As Togo called them one after another he found himself unsupported, and when he asked their opinion they told him that they did not believe he could find a single officer upon any of his ships who would stand with him against the orders of the emperor. They laid there swords upon his table and resigned their commands.

With tears rolling down his weather-beaten cheeks, Togo asked them to reconsider their decision. He argued with them for an hour, giving reasons why he believed the Russian fleet was coming up the Straits of Korea, and every captain heartily endorsed his judgment, but the emperor had spoken, and they must obey him right or wrong. There was no alternative. Togo asked them what they would do in his place, if the responsibility was upon them. They answered with one voice :

"Obey the emperor."

He dismissed them sadly, again affirming his determination to meet and fight the Russians in the straits even if he had to meet them alone, and asked them to return for a final conference in the morning.

They met again, as before, even more determined than at the previous councils, and finding himself without a single supporter or sympathizer, Togo announced his intention of taking his own life. His judgment as a sailor, his confidence, as a patriot, would not permit him to abandon the spot which he had chosen for an attack upon the Russians.

The admiral's farewell to his comrades was interrupted by an orderly who brought the news that Rojestvensky's ships had been sighted, and in a short hour every captain was at his post and the line of battle had been formed. The result is well known.

After the war was over and the admiral had returned to Tokio to receive the honors he had so richly earned, he asked a private audience of his sovereign and frankly related the story of his disloyalty.

Here is a hero. If there is a man in all the world who deserves to have his statue erected in every land where live the children of men, that man is Togo. His act was not treason, but the highest loyalty known to men and gods. He stood alone in defence of his manhood. Therefore he occupies a dizzy height, with no fellows aod no predecessors.

This story should be embalmed in poetry and song, written in every language and engraved upon the heart of every child born into this dollar-worshipping, time serving age, where most people crawl before power, and few stand erect.

Togo might have meekly obeyed, and shifted responsibility to the shoulders of his superiors in rank—even upon the head of the king. But he preferred to be loyal to himself and true to his manhood. In the realm of courage he acknowledged no superior, and could not be awed by power. The figure of Ajax defying the lightning, is not more heroic than that of Togo, defying the emperor and death, rather than to prostitute his own soul.

Here was a MAN.

COMIC AND SERIOUS

Teacher : Now, Jimmy, what was Washington's farewell address ?

Jimmy : Heaven.—New York Sun.

"He climbed almost to the top of the ladder—and then fell off."

"What was the trouble ?"

"There was a woman at the bottom of it."

Rustic (to conductor): Which end of the car do I get off ?

Conductor, (politely): Which ever end you prefer; both ends stop.—Montreal Star.

"What's your name sir ?"

"Wood."

"What's your wife's name ?"

"Wood, of course."

"H—m; both wood. A—ah, any kindling ?"—Success.

The magistrate looked severely at the small red-faced man who had been summoned before him, and who returned his gaze without flinching.

"So you kicked your landlord down stairs ?" said the magistrate. "Did you imagine that was within the rights of the tenant ?"

I'll bring my lease in and show it to you," said the little man, growing still redder, "and I'll wager you'l agree with me that anything they've forgotten to prohibit in that lease I had a right to do the very first good chance I got."—Youth's Companion.

Those persons who think they see in Mr. Roosevelt an alarming disposition to regulate other people's affairs will be interested to learn how early this tendency was manifested.

When Theodore was quite a little boy, his father told him that he was going on a long journey and admonished young Ted to be a good boy and take good care of his mother. That night in his prayers, the lad asked the Almighty to watch over his father, who was travelling far from home, and to help him be a good boy. Then he added :

"As for mother, I will look after her myself."—Success.

There are summer resorts, remote from any agricultural communities, where fresh farm produce are even harder to obtain than in the city. It was at such a place that the new boarder, who had eaten four or five breakfasts there, began to wonder why the eggs were invariably served fried.

"See here," he inquired one morning of the genial colored man who waited upon him, "why do you always fry eggs here ? Don't you ever boil them?"

"Oh-oh, yes sah," responded the waiter pleasantly. "Of co'se, yo' kin have 'em boiled, if yo' wants 'em. But yo' know, sah, yo' takes de risk !"—New York Times.

Mike and Pat were two Irish friends—and Democrats. One day Mike learned that Pat had turned Socialist. This grieved and troubled Mike, who said: "Pat, I don't understand this Socialism. What is it now ?"

"It means dividing up your property equally," said Pat. "'Tis this way If I had two million dollars, I'd give you a million and keep a million myself—see ?"

"And if you had two farms, Pat, what would you do ?"

"I'd divide up, Mike. I'd give you one and I'd keep one."

"And if you had two pigs, Pat, would you share those too ?"

"Now, Mike, you go to thunder ! You know I've got two pigs !"—Ladies' Home Journal.

EDITOR ROOSEVELT

The U.S. President will Assist in the Editing of the Outlook --He will First Visit Africa and Europe.

New York, Oct 22.—President T. Roosevelt has made a contract with The Outlook company by which he will become associate editor of The Outlook after his retirement from the presidency.

While the president was at Oyster Bay last summer he was visited by representatives of many publishing houses in this and other cities, and it was announced that he had made a contract with Charles Schribner's Sons for a story of his big game hunt. It was said authoritatively that his contract with Roosevelt neither had been modified nor abrogated. From this it is apparent that the new contract with the Outlook company calls for an entire different line of work that President Roosevelt agreed to undertake for the Schribners.

It has been the general understanding ever since the existence of the Scribner contract was announced that Mr. Roosevelt was to give that firm all his writings on the subjects of hunting and natural history, as well as his travel and observations. It is possible, however, that the range of his work for the Schribners is more limited than has been supposed and that he has left for the Outlook a field of considerable proportions.

The Outlook has taken a deep interest in the Congo Free State and the many and well substantiated stories from there of extraordinary cruelties practiced upon natives engaged in the rubber trade. It was suggested tonight that Mr. Roosevelt might be intending to make a personal investigation of Congo conditions and report results for the Outlook.

Mr. Roosevelt has been much interested in this subject as president and it was in accordance with his desire that his friend, Senator Lodge had passed by the senate a resolution expressing the intention of the senate to stand by the president in any action he might be able to take looking toward action with any European country which will ensure an amelioration of Congo conditions.

This was after a great deal of clamor had arisen in this country and was meant as a notice to Belgium and England that sentiment here would back up the English efforts to better Congo conditions.

The new contract also may mean that President Roosevelt will take advantage of his African and European journey to make political observations which will not be covered by his contract with the Schribners. It already has been announced that he will travel in Europe to some extent after his return from the big game chase in Africa and lecture at Oxford and the Sorbonne in Paris.

In all this there will be ample opportunity to give his periodical some articles which would attract wide attention in the United States.

Trouble at Yorkton

Yorkton, Sask., Oct. 24.—John Simson, a barber, and a brother-in-law of Dr. Cash, the Liberal candidate for Mackenzie, has just been summoned to appear before Justice of the Peace Hopkins on a charge of assaulting and occasioning actual bodily harm to Dr. Patrick, one of the proprietors of the Yorkton Enterprise.

The Enterprise has repeatedly asked who was the John Simpson of Yorkton whose name appears in the charter of the Prince Albert and North Saskatchewan Railway company as one of the provisional directors.

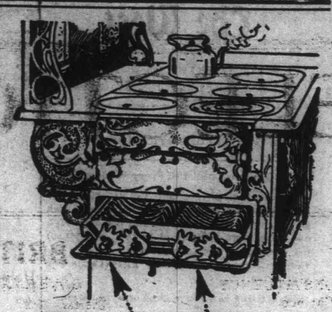
This railway company was chartered in 1906 to build a line from the Pas to Prince Albert and part of its route lay through the constituency represented by Dr. Cash. The Enterprise has repeatedly demanded of Dr. Cash to say whether this John Simpson, Dr. Cash's brother-in-law, who is a man of very limited financial means, and who was the only John Simpson residing at or near Yorkton, is the John Simson mentioned in the charter. The suspicion prevails that Simpson is merely a stool pigeon for his brother-in-law.

Last week Simpson, in an endeavor to prevent further publicity being given to the matter, threatened the editor of the Enterprise with physical violence to himself and Dr. Patrick if any further reference was made to the matter. Yesterday's Enterprise published the charter in full and again raised the question. The assault of today resulted.

The incident serves to indicate the desparate means being resorted to by Dr. Cash and his friends to prevent publicity being given to a charter-mongering transaction of which the public has a right to know the full particulars.

South Battleford, Oct. 23.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon the residence of J. H. Horen was gutted by fre. The contents, owned by R. C. Laurie were almost a total loss. They and the building were partly insured. The Herald office was badly scorched but no damage was done to the plant. The fire brigade and volunteers did good work.

The oven does the baking, the fire-box controls the oven heat, and the grates hold the coal or wood that produces the heat, so THE GRATES are important.



Sask-alta Range

Double Duplex Grates

"Sask-alta" Double Duplex Grates are made in four pieces, each grate shaken separately. Ashes over one grate can be shaken without wasting good fuel over other grate. No poking necessary, thereby saving fuel. Dampers at both ends of fire-box secure perfect drafts. When grates are inverted for wood a patent clamp retains them in position. The easiest-working way is the surest-serving way — and that's "Sask-alta" way.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, Hamilton, Calgary

PEART BROS. HARDWARE CO. Ltd. Local Agent

PATHETIC SCENES

Poor Man in Toronto takes Milk for his Starving Little One—And Before the Magistrate.

A pathetic scene was enacted in one of the waiting rooms of the police court in Toronto recently, while Nelson Yake, a young married man, with shame-struck mein and downcast eyes, was being sentenced in the court room to serve five days in jail for stealing a bottle of milk from a College street doorstep at an early hour one morning.

After Yake, who was undefended, and had pleaded guilty, had disappeared down the dock stairs, his grief stricken wife and three children who had been waiting outside the court, broke into pitiful tears. Between her sobs the grief stricken woman told some sympathetic spectators the sad story of her husband's fruitless efforts for several weeks past to obtain work, and how at last he had gone out determined to get milk for their infant child at any cost.

Her story evidently touched many hearts not unused to the heartrending scenes of city life, for when he thought no one was looking, one man —he was waiting his turn to face a charge of keeping a gambling house in the city—called the woman's little three year old daughter. Pressing a $5 bill into her tiny hand he bade her take it to her mother, while he turned away with a far away look in his eyes, and studied the architecture of some Albert street cottages. A well known criminal lawyer followed his example, and further undertook to lay the facts before the magistrate.

Before the court adjourned the magistrate had the prisoner brought before him. "Mr. Curry has told me something about your unfortunate circumstances, and I am very sorry for you. I quite sympathize with the position you found yourself in, but I have to pass some sentence upon you. Your sentence will be reduced, however, and you will be released first thing in the morning."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

New Bicycle and Gun Shop

REPAIRS KEPT FOR ANY BICYCLE OR GUN MADE

Wheels Exchanged, Bought or Sold

Nickle, Silver or Gold Plating

All Sorts of Small Machine Work Done

JAMES REID, Proprietor

P.O. Box 99 Rose Street, Opp. R. E. Mickleborough's 'Phone 404

Canadian Northern Railway

THE SHORT LINE

REGINA to EDMONTON

With Lowest Rates

Ex. Sun. ..... 7.45 Lv.
Ex. Mon. ..... 6.15 Arr.

REGINA
EDMONTON

Single Fare - - $15.30
30 Day Return Fare $26.50

Cafe Parlor Cars between Regina and Warman.

First-class Sleeping and Dining Cars between Warman and Edmonton.

Fullest information and Time Tables from
F. J. HURKETT,
Agent Can. Nor. Ry.,
Regina.