

TRAP FISHING IN STRAITS BEGINS

TO SUPPLY DEMAND FOR GERMAN MARKET

Findlay, Durham & Brodie's Wharf Will Be Used for Treating the Salmon.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Trap fishing is said to have commenced in the Straits to-day. One of the traps at Otter Point, it is stated, has been put in operation, and from now on fishing for spring salmon will continue. The start has been made early for the purpose of securing a fish supply for the cold storage treatment, which a company headed by Robert Lindenberger, of Astoria, has announced prior to its export to Germany. The important business contemplated in this respect was referred to in the Times some days ago.

Mr. Lindenberger has entered into contracts with local trap operators for the purchase of the spring catch. These are usually very large salmon, and make an excellent food commodity for the foreign market. Since the announcement of Mr. Lindenberger's plans his company have secured premises in which to clean and treat their fish. Findlay, Durham & Brodie's wharf in the inner harbor, almost at the foot of Johnson street, has been acquired, and has been partially fitted up already. The floor of the shed has been equipped with a trap door, through which all the offal will drop to a scow moored beneath.

When the fish have been cleaned, they will be taken to B. Wilson's cold storage at the outer wharf, where they will be frozen, and made ready for shipment. When the business is in full swing it is expected that it will give employment to a large force of men. In Astoria, where Mr. Lindenberger formerly conducted a similar business, he had sixty men engaged in preparing the salmon for market, but it is not expected that many will be needed in the commencement of the present operations, for the reason that there is as yet only one or two traps available. With twelve of fifteen contributing, however, it is not difficult to foresee the magnitude the business will attain under favorable circumstances.

The usual fishing season does not as a rule begin for a month yet, and there will be no fishing done in the north before June, but the run comes earlier here, and considerable spring salmon have already been caught.

The shipment of salmon to the German market is not an entirely new line of trade. Carload lots have been forwarded from the West Coast in the past, but the business this spring will probably assume proportions never heretofore equalled.

CONTRACTOR IS HERE.

A. E. Barrett Has Nothing to Say Yet Respecting Plans on Hotel.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

A. E. Barrett, of Seattle, who has the contract for the building of the C. P. R. hotel, arrived in the city last night. He was seen this morning with respect to the situation, but said he had nothing to say.

Mr. Barrett, it is quite apparent, is put out with the present conditions on the flats. The property was to have been ready for him to begin operations on May 1st. The delay in filling has thrown him out in his calculations, and he is not prepared to say anything concerning his plans.

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The filling is now progressing very satisfactorily, but before all is in place considerable time must elapse, probably a month.

GAVE SMOKING SET.

Capt. Gould Remembered By Members of Crew of Tug Earle.

A pleasing little incident took place a day or two ago at the quarantine station when the crew of the government tug Earle waited in a body on the retiring skipper and presented him with a handsome smoking set. The souvenir was intended to mark the regard in which Capt. Gould is held by the men whom he has commanded for so many years and their regret at his decision to retire from the position. The crew was under the temporary command on the occasion referred to by Engineer Dumlavy, who, after the manner of sailor men, "in straight flung words and few," told the captain exactly what his men thought of him. The smoking set, which was stowed away under the cabin table, was an unfortunate moment found on deck, and presented to Capt. Gould.

The latter, in a few words, expressed his deep appreciation of the thoughtfulness of the donors.

ANNUAL BANQUET.

May Day Dinner of Victoria Local, No. 2, Socialist Party, Last Monday.

There was a large attendance at the third annual May Day banquet of Victoria local, No. 2, of the Socialist party of Canada, held on Monday at the A. O. U. W. hall. Geo. Oliver presided, and after the delicious provided had been done justice, the following programme was rendered: Opening remarks by chairman; duet, "Men of Harlech," Mrs. McGary and A. E. Jones; song, Mrs. A. Davis; club singing, H. P. McNeill; duet, "What Are the Wild Waves Saying," Mrs. McGary and A. E. Jones; recitation, "The Man With the Hoe," Miss Alice Kneeshaw; toast to the international movement, proposed by J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. P., responded to by W. H. Maroon; toast to the Canadian Socialist Party, proposed by J. M. Cameron, responded to by J. Reay; song, "Snowdrop and Rain," Miss Rhoda McGary; musical selection, Mr. Farwell and Miss Thain; song, "Asleep in the Deep," A. E. Jones; song, "The Man in the Overalls," Mrs. A. Davis.

On the conclusion of the last selection Vincent Harper, the well-known novelist, was called upon for an address. He spoke of the progress of Socialism in various parts of the world and announced his adherence "to the principles of justice as propounded by the Socialist party." He predicted a further advance in its growth and concluded with the remark: "Have a brain—and there is no mortgage on it—therefore, I am a Socialist." A brief address was delivered by J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. P., during which allusion was made to his visit to Vancouver on Sunday, where a Socialist celebration had been held. While there he had met Comrade Melnikoff, a Russian Socialist, who has spent fifteen years in a Siberian prison.

A pleasant celebration was concluded by dancing and pleasant social intercourse.

"The Crime of Society" will be the subject of a discourse by Vincent Harper, author of the popular novel, "The Mortgage on the Brain," at the Edison theatre on Sunday evening.

ACCEPTS HONOR.

Paris, May 2.—General Horace Porter has advised the foreign office that owing to his resuming the position of a private citizen he has accepted the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor which the French government some time ago bestowed upon United States Secretary of State Hay and himself.

TACOMA SAILORS HAD HARD TIME

LEFT VESSEL IN ICE ON SIBERIAN COAST

Suffered From Privation and Severe Cold in Trying to Reach Telegraph Station—Pleades's Arrival.

On the Boston Towboat Company's steamship Pleades, which arrived from Manila and way ports in the Orient on Tuesday, were two passengers who tell a story of unusual interest. They were A. J. Miller, one of the officers who had been on the bridge of the steamer Tacoma, and E. W. Raymond, assistant engineer of the same ship. They left their vessel when she was fast in the ice near the Siberian coast, volunteering to travel to Fumashu in Japan, there completing their long tramp in three days in Japan.

It was on the 24th of February when with buoyant spirits they descended over the side of the vessel on to the great field of ice which lay between them and land. By this time the steamer had been held firm for some time, and the prospects to get ashore even after much exertion was a pleasing one. Land lay 15 miles distant, and the two started off, thinking that they could soon accomplish the journey without provision. But the journey proved more than they had bargained for. The ice was piled up in a broken outline, sometimes rising to a height of 100 yards. Reaching land they discovered that their trip was still far from finished. To a telegraph office it would be necessary to travel 20 or 25 miles. The place was called Tamari. Arriving at a place on the coast line, 12 miles distant, they were directed across the mountains by some Japanese women, completing their long tramp in three days from the time they left the ship.

During all this time they had not a particle of food or shelter. Before getting over the mountains Japanese police met them, having been advised of their arrival on the island, and the two sailors were placed under arrest on the suspicion that they were Russian spies.

Miller and Raymond remained three days in Tamari and then started on their return. All this time they were given every attention by the Japanese, although getting nothing more than rice and fish to eat. The return journey proved hazardous in the extreme. Two Japanese guides were taken along and having snowshoes they went ahead to break the trail. In going over the mountain snow fell heavily and a piercing wind impeded the progress of the party. Although warned of snow slides the wayfarers had thought little of this danger and their guides travelled on until a huge avalanche descended on them. One was deeply buried but the other was soon pulled out when Miller and Raymond came along. The second Jap, however, had a close call from being smothered. He was extricated after two hours of hard digging. The party proceeded, had a terrible walk. At times they would lie down in the snow to rest and get warm. Eventually the shore was reached and tracks were retained along the coast line. Out at sea there was no ship to be seen. The heavy winds which were so chilling and penetrating in the mountains were the same that broke up the great fields of ice. The Tacoma drifted seaward and was afterwards nabbed by the Japs.

The two sailors had therefore to go back to the telegraph station, where they remained until getting a chance to leave on a sailing ship, which took them to a point where a Japanese steamer after-

wards picked them up. They were on the island till March 1st.

The Pleades was 18 days in crossing the Pacific, having encountered stormy weather. Snow fell heavily on the 18th and 19th of last month. The ship brings 3,845 tons of cargo, of which 425 tons were landed here. She will proceed to the Sound this evening.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO DATE.

The executive committee of the Victoria Day celebration will meet this evening at the city hall. A full attendance is desired. The members of the committee are as follows: Dr. Carter, Dr. Garesche, Aid. Hall, Aid. Fell, Chief Watson, Noah Shakespeare, Aid. Goodacre, Lieut.-Col. Hall, E. C. Smith and H. D. Heimcken, K.

The subscription committee so far have succeeded in obtaining the following in answer to its solicitation:

B. C. Electric Ry. Co., \$75; Savoy Hotel, \$75; Victoria hotel, Wolfenden & Millington, \$50; Yernon, Dallas and King, \$50; J. Patterson, \$50; Mayor Barnard, \$25; Bank B. N. A., \$25; Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$25; Bank of Montreal, \$25; Royal Bank of Canada, \$15; Imperial Bank of Canada, \$15; Colonial P. & P. Co., \$25; Weller Bros., \$25; Victoria P. Brewing Co., \$25; Diard hotel, \$20; Harrison, \$20; Wilson Bros., \$10; Times P. & P. Co., \$15; Ritchie & Co., \$10; J. H. Todd & Sons, \$10; Hudson's Bay Co., \$10; Turner, Beeton & Co., \$10; Pither & Leiser, \$10; E. G. Prior & Co., \$10; Challoner & Mitchell, \$10; L. Goodacre & Sons, \$10; A. Hancock, \$10; W. B. Shakespeare, \$10; Brown Jug, Mel-dam & Maloney, \$10; J. C. Newbury, \$10; Wm. Gill, \$10; Tai Yune & Co., \$10; Wah Ym & Co., \$5; N. Shakespeare, \$5; P. McQuade & Son, \$5; B. B. Marvin & Co., \$5; D. Boscowitz, \$5; Giant Powder Co., \$5; Finch & Finch, \$5; Allan & Co., \$5; Hibben & Co., \$5; J. H. Baker, \$3; T. A. Cairns, \$2.50; T. Plimley, \$2.50; B. B. Batters, \$2.50; J. H. Lawson, \$2.50; Hallam & Wyndham, Ltd., \$2.50; J. G. Brown, \$2; Abraham E. Smith, \$2; Belmont saloon, \$2; Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., \$2; Geo. Morrison & Co., \$2; Billings, \$1.50; E. H. Fletcher, \$1; B. Baynes Reed, \$1; J. E. Driscoll, \$1; A. Thornton, \$1.

SOCIALIST VIEWS OF THE CHURCH

HAWTHORNTHWAITE ON RELIGIOUS REVIVALS

He Contends They Are for Bringing the Workingmen Into Subjection—Wild Theories Advanced.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. P., and Parker Williams addressed a meeting of the Socialists in Vancouver on Monday, and according to the Terminal City press their speeches were intensely sensational. The following extracts from the reported speeches are taken from the Vancouver World:

Parker Williams, in the course of his remarks advised his hearers to make use of politics as a means of obtaining all wealth for the laborer. He denounced the opposition of trades unionists, who cried, "Keep politics out of the union." Their politics, however, will not be those of the political parties. They will serve the interests of the people who paid their expenses and those people were not the working party, and if they decided on that, course they would find that the Socialist party was already in the field.

It was a stock charge against Socialism that it would destroy religion. There was so much religion in society that it would be a pity to destroy it. (Laughter.) The Japanese government had sent out a commission to inquire into the Christian religion some years ago. The commission returned, and said they had been unable to find any of it. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. S. M. Robins, formerly superintendent of the Nanaimo mines, had told the Chinese commission that he did not see the Christian teaching would affect the Chinese on account of the disparity between the theory and practice of Christianity. He had no quarrel with religion, but he had with that which masqueraded religion. He would sooner try to get into Heaven as a good Socialist than as an orthodox Christian. (Applause.) He had no objection to an old man making himself active in church affairs. When a man reached an age when hope in this world grew thin and faint, since religion made life a trifle easier for some of the older of their tribe, he would not interfere with it. He objected, however, to any young man whose whole time was required for the betterment of the condition of his own class wasting it in efforts to get himself into Heaven. The Socialist movement required the energy of every man who recognized that he had a class interest with his fellow man. Two of them could do little at Victoria. Even ten could not do much. They could only use such opportunities as others presented to them until they had a majority.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite in the course of his address said Mr. Williams had spoken of the little they had been able to accomplish in the legislature. Mr. Williams was too modest. They had done first rate. Two lone Socialist members had brought in fifteen bills and amendments and had passed half of them. In British Columbia, Green, Wood, Revett, etc., had done their duty and had sent twenty members to the House, they would have brought in 350 bills and amendments and would have passed half of them, quite enough in one session even in this country. (Laughter.)

The World was afraid that the Socialists would corrupt the good people of Vancouver by giving Sunday picnics. They were really very good in Vancouver. He had found that they were so good that he could not smoke a cigar unless he bought a square meal first. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hawthornthwaite had touched upon religion. He did not often speak of religion on public platforms himself. It was proper, however, that he should say something about the great religious movement of present going on.

They were in the presence of a great awakening which was taking place all over the world. People were taking an interest in the matter as one of much importance. Many religious revivals had come about at different periods but none had ever come about yet except during the great economic depression. The workers dimly realized that something was wrong—not the Socialists, they knew what was wrong—and finding they could not get bread for their little ones, they appealed to the church. The church told them that their troubles could not be helped and that it was their duty to have them submit to what they did so they would get a great reward hereafter. He, the speaker, hoped they would. They were certainly deserving of it. The remedy, however, was in their own hands. Why, Dooley could do better than the church. He said: "Workers of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your brains, and you've got a lot of them." The workers were trying to bring them back into their chains with submission. A bishop, speaking at a great meeting in London, said that during the revival 2,500 souls had been brought to Christ. He, the speaker, would ask with all reverence what they thought of this? There were nearly two billion souls in the world, and the greatest revival ever known had saved 2,500 of them. (Laughter.)

And what of the results of the revival? One man who had been saved had got up and said that never again would he put on his coat at five minutes to five. That was to say that in future that man would be a humble, devoted, miserable slave to the "class" that oppressed him. There they had one result. He believed that that result and that object was aimed at by the revival movement to-day. (Applause.)

One revivalist had said that "they" was often on the lips of Christ than on the lips of his disciples, often on the lips of the most ardent revivalist. By "they" he meant the "class." He said that the resurrection of the body would revive indestructible bodies with every human capacity for feeling pain and that those bodies would suffer the excruciating torture of burning throughout eternity. And then that revivalist, turning to the choir, had said: "We will now sing a hymn of praise to the merciful and beneficent Creator." (Laughter.)

"I tell you the whole is a pack of lies," said Mr. Hawthornthwaite, "and all his energy into his words. 'No such hell ever existed, nor ever can exist. The worst hell in existence is right here to-day.'"

The representative of Nanaimo then turned his attention to trades unionism, which he lashed as mercilessly as he had already lashed revivalism. Its day was gone, he declared. Mr. Williams had said that it was of no practical good, but he would go further and say that it was absolutely no good. It was worse because hell, it served to divide them and to lead them further from their freedom. He had, however, been asked to speak not on religion and trades unionism, but on political action. He would, therefore, now discuss the work of the session.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite here paid a warm tribute to the efforts of his colleague, Mr. Williams, who, he said, might be timid before a working-class audience, but had never shown himself afraid to talk to the capitalists individually or collectively. One measure



LOUIS ETZEL.

Douglas Story, the well known war correspondent, writing from Mukden, pays a high tribute to his fellow correspondents who have served with him during the war between Russia and Japan. In the course of the article he mentions George Denny and Louis Etzel.

Referring to Louis Etzel, who will be remembered in Victoria as a successful sealer and later as a Far Eastern newspaper correspondent, he says: "Louis Etzel was a man well known and respected in the Far East. A champion rifle and revolver shot, a fearless horseman, an experienced campaigner in Burma, in the Philippines, in China during the Boxer rising, he came to New-chuang at the outbreak of hostilities as representative of the London Daily Telegraph. On June 6th he was shot by Chinese soldiers in error as a pirate."

"Louis Etzel's name lives in the Far East because of a deed that stands to his credit in the bloody days when the

allied troops were avenging the insults on their legations in Peking in 1900. In those days Christian rivalry pagan in the barbarism of its atrocities. Men were indiscriminately put to the sword, babies were murdered and women were outraged in their homes. Etzel stood clean, commandered a great junk, loaded it with provisions and sent out into safety 200 Chinese women and children from the smoking ruins of Tientsin.

"In the present war he was the first to sign the subscription list for the Red Cross organized to assist the Chinese rendered destitute by the choice of their fields as the battle ground for two alien races."

Continuing, the writer says: "Middleton's place on the staff of the Associated Press was taken by Denny, a tried journalist, with a brilliant career to his credit in America. He came to us from Chetov, whence his dispatches had been most enlightening upon the development of the naval affairs of the war."

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He would not weary them with any further details. What did it all amount to? Absolutely nothing. What they wanted was not ten minutes of their work, but the ownership of the earth and all that was in it for their wives and children. After he had put through the eight-hour law Nanaimo men who had opposed him hitherto had come to him and had said: "Jim, old man, we believe now that you are our friend. We have always misjudged you, but we know that you have worked for us and got that bill through."

"The fools, the poor, pitiful fools," cried Mr. Hawthornthwaite. "They are satisfied with this when it is in their power to take everything. When they could seize their freedom, the poor, pitiful fools hang back."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite concluded one of the most denunciatory speeches ever heard from a member of the assembly with an expression of the hope that he would never stand on a Vancouver platform again until the workmen of Vancouver had sent men to the House who would fight for their interests.

B. T. Kingsley, taking the line of previous speakers, had a fling at religion and good manners. On the other side

of the line he said, they could always depend upon a "roast" of the preachers to bring down the House. Over here it was different, as he had found at Victoria when he first came here three years ago. There he had nearly ruined his career by using the word "damned" in the course of an address. He had been very careful ever since then. He regretted to notice that one of those who had addressed them that evening had used the word "working plugs." Such language as this was quite shocking and he hoped it would not be repeated. Having discharged this little piece of duty, Mr. Kingsley entered upon an exposition of Socialism, which brought the meeting to a close.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE WITHIN EMPIRE

AN INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR TEMPLEMAN

Problem Which Can Be More Easily Solved by People of Britain Than Canadians.

The Ottawa correspondent of the London Standard writes to his paper as follows:

The Hon. William Templeman, the representative of British Columbia in the cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is one of those men who have been "thinking imperially" for many years. Mr. Templeman is the owner of the Victoria Times, the leading Liberal newspaper in the province. He was called to the Senate shortly after the Liberals attained power, and later on entered the government without portfolio. I asked him for his views on a preferential trade policy for the Empire, and received the following reply:

"Were I a resident of the British Isles I would be a supporter of a preferential trade policy for the Empire. Canadians are reluctant to advise the people of the Mother Land to tax themselves that Canada may be benefited, and yet, as the ultimate benefit would be to the Empire as a whole, and not to Canada alone, I do not think we could be charged with meddling in a purely domestic affair were we to declare in favor of an imperial policy of such a character. For my part, I do not believe that an enduring Empire can be constructed on sentiment alone. It is not sentiment, nor even the democratic idea, so much as a mutuality of commercial interests that binds the states of the American Union into a great and powerful nation, 'one and indivisible.' Originally the Texan cattle raiser had very little in common with the Dakota wheat grower, or the Washington lumber man with the New England manufacturer, but the growth of a national sentiment in the United States, fostered and encouraged by tariff laws against the rest of the world, was one of the remarkable evolutions of the nineteenth century. And so in Canada. There was very little permanent cohesion in Canada previous to or immediately after Confederation. But to-day it is different. Canada is united from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There has been, it is true, other influences at work in the upbuilding of this growing national feeling, just as in the United States the fiscal policy is not alone to be credited with the unification of the nation. But in neither country would the present consolidation have been possible had hostile tariffs been maintained between the several members of the Union. Such a union might be based for a time on so-called sentiment, but it could not last. In the same way a closer and abiding union of the Empire will only be reached by a recognition of the fact that the closer our material interests are brought together, the greater will be our respect for and our confidence in each other. Sentiment—to which the opponents in Britain of the preferential idea pin their faith for a closer alliance—will grow out of a mutually satisfactory trade arrangement; it will be the product of imperial prosperity, resulting in community of interests, commercial and political. The sentiment that binds a people together is not the product of a policy that places the people of rival nations on the same footing as the people of our own country."

"The problem, to my mind, can be much more easily solved by people of Great Britain than it can be by the people of Canada. If we expect the British people to make sacrifices, Canadians must be prepared to do the same. If Great Britain is going to put on a tariff against the world, Canada and the other colonies must pull down theirs against Great Britain. How far that can be done without sacrificing established industries it is difficult to say, but most assuredly there must be reciprocal advantages. The time will no doubt, come when Canada will be able to manufacture as cheaply as Britain, but in many lines that time is a long way off. What advantages we can offer Great Britain, in addition to the present preference, I will not discuss, but if my view is correct, that sentiment follows trade, then undoubtedly the aim of federalists must be to gradually remove the obstructions between Canada and the Mother Land until practically none remain."

"The success of the Canadian preference is a proof that the removal of tariff barriers improves trade within the Empire, and, therefore, inspires higher national sentiment. If Great Britain will admit the principle even to a very small extent, by treating Canada a little better than she treats the rest of the world, just as Canada now treats her, a little better than the rest of the world, the second great step towards ultimate and complete unity will have been taken. Much will still remain to be done, but having started right all difficulties can be removed. Trade will not necessarily follow the flag; it will follow the line of least resistance and greatest benefit; and if that line does not lie between the members of the great family of nations which binds the Empire so much the worse for Imperial federation."

In Norway the average length of life is greater than in any other country on the globe.



HANDSOME BANK PREMISES—INTERIOR OF NEW BANK OF MONTREAL, AT MONTREAL.

The above is an interior view of the main apartment of the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Canada, one of the most elaborately finished banking establishments of America. The portion shown is part of a large addition to the old bank, the construction of which was completed some five or six years ago. From the outside the building presents a magnificent appearance. It is only one story high, with a handsome dome, but occupies an immense area. The architecture is of the Corinthian style, and is done

in white stone throughout. The rooin, a small portion of which is shown in this picture, is 67 feet high and 107 feet in length. The pillars, to be seen on one side, are all of the purest Virginia marble, with capitals of bronze. The floor is of Italian marble, and all ornaments are of the same material, of a pretty dark red color. The ceiling is finished in white and gold, while the electric fittings are of bronze. Everything, in fact, is in keeping with the general style, which is a banking apartment that is acknowledged to surpass in the grandeur

of its equipment anything on the continent. In order to give a better idea of the size of the recently constructed addition, of which the above picture is a part, it might be mentioned that the old bank is now utilized only as a sort of repository for the new structure. It contains the reception rooms and offices. The general manager, E. S. Clouston, has his offices in the more modern building. This establishment is, of course, the headquarters of the Bank of Montreal in the Dominion.

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