ENGLISH POLITICS

No Sensational Developments Until after Easter — House of Lords will be Reformed.

London, March 4—Jos. Martin wished to place another question on the order paper in reference to Earl Grey's Calgary speech on naval policy, pointing out in reference to the allegation in reply to Martin's last question that Earl Grey had been incorrectly reported, no shorthand reporters being present, that the verbatim report of Earl Grey's remarks at Regina had appeared in the Times of October 6.

Mr. Martin's question urged that these speeches had been vigorously condemned by the press of Canada as unjustifiable interference with Canadian politics, and that the Conservative party was now bitterly opposing the policy of creating a Canadian navy recommended by Earl Grey, and Mr. Martin asked what course was to be pursued under the circumstances.

The Speaker advised Mr. Martin to bring up the question on the vote for the Colonial Secretary's salary, which he will do.

Getting Through Financial Business

London, March 4 — The house of commons is galloping through its finance business. Every day this week the house sat only half time. The real fighting with both parties is taking place outside of parliament. The cabinet is tusselling with the exact issue to be put before the public at the general election, which will agree must come within a comparatively few weeks.

Redmond has forced on the cabinet his policy of getting before the electorate the simple issue for and against the Lords' veto. On that issue the Nationalists and Laborites would again vote solidly with the Unionists will be defeated, but Grey, Churchill and a majority of the cabinet are believed to be strongly convinced that it will be dangerous to give the impression that the ministry favors a single chamber.

To Democratize the Lords

The administration will still urge the necessity of a simultaneous plan for democratizing the House of Lords, and the cabinet, it is understood, would be wrestling with the proposals to appease Redmond while also defeating the Laborites and the extreme Radical movement for the practical abolition of the Lords as a secondary issue for the general election.

The ministers propose further to solidify the Liberal-Labor compact by developing Churchill's labor program, such as insurance against unemployment, sickness, etc., and by reversing the Osborne judgment and legalizing the compulsory trade union levy for the payment of members. Against this Ministerial programme for the next election, the Unionists' strongest card may prove to be the Lords' movement to reform themselves.

The Unionist Programme

If the committee of the whole house which Rosebery proposes to set up, propounds an effective scheme, the Unionists may draw the sting from the undoubtedly popular movement against the hereditary principle in the Lords; the Unionists might then secure a majority in the next parliament, with a policy of moderate tariff with preference, two chambers, peasant proprietorship and a reasonable social reform.

Mr. Balfour goes to the south of France tomorrow for Easter. He is evidently expecting no sensational development till then.

Donald McMaster made a quiet and impromptu but effective maiden speech in the committee of the Commons last night in a protest against the ministerial finance project.

A Reconstructed Second Chamber

London, March 4—The Pall Mall Gazette today says that although matters have been patched up for the moment, the cabinet is sharply divided on the main question of policy as regards the House of Lords and will go to the country probably in July with a wide divergence of opinion among its members. The newspapers aver, however, that the majority of the cabinet have decided upon a programme which shall include the reform of the House of Lords and when the veto resolutions are brought before the House of Commons they will be accompanied by the outlines of a subsequent scheme for the reconstruction of the second chamber.

THREE WINNERS

Brandon, March 8—At the Manitoba Winter Fair now in progress at Brandon, the Red Fyfe class in wheat contained 37 entries. These were made up largely of the prize winning samples from the local seed fairs held in Manitoba.

In this strong competition, three of the first prizes were won by Saskatchewan wheat. The first prize went to F. D. Cherrie, of Prince Albert, with a sample which weighed 65½ pounds per bushel and scored 95½ points. J. A. Mooney, of Regina, secured fourth place with a score of 93½, and the fifth prize was won by Jos. Caswell, of Saskatoon, with a sample scoring 92½. The second prize went to W. H. English, of Harding Manitoba, with a score of 94, and the third to Alex. Johnson, Hargrave, Man. with a score of 93¾.

ALBERTA GOVERNMENT DEFEATS INSURGENTS

Bennett and Cushing Make Serious Charges Against Cross--A Telephone Deal for Campaign Expenses --McDougall of Edmonton Joins Insurgents--Bennett makes the Speech of his Life--Marshall Fails in his Reply--Cushing Again Makes Offer to Build Road.

Edmonton, March 2—The greatest sensation ever sprung in this province was sprung tonight when R B. Bennett at the end of a wonderful five hour speech, charged Hopkins (a surveyor) with stating that he, under the directions from C. W. Cross, attorney general of the province, endeavored to secure from an automatic telephone agent the sum of $12 000 for campaign expenses.

It was a most sensational ending to a very sensational day.

Bennett hoarse from his long speech cleared his throat, wiped his lips and said it was with regret he felt called upon to make a very serious charge.

Away over against the wall Hopkins was sitting where he had been all day. Why Bennett declared that the statement which he was about to make was in connection with the installing of automatic telephones in Calgary last fall, Hopkins settled back in his seat and his face grew as white as the wall. It may have been the effect of the bad air but more than one observed who was looking at him noticed the change.

Said He Acted for Cross

"It is with pain and regret,' said Bennett, "that I feel forced to say that this took place, according to the word of my friend, the honorable senior member from Calgary. Last fall, the board of trade and the business interests were desirous of having automatic telephones installed, an agent was consulted and negotiations were carried to such an extent that it was practically decided that the phone be put in for the sum of $75,000, the agent to take in addition the central energy switch board. This man then approached the agent and saying he was acting for the attorney general of this province, suggested that the telephone people give $12,000 to the government for election expense and the province would keep the switch-board. "Am I right, the honorable senior member for Calgary?"

"Substantially so," replied Cushing.

With his face flushed and his self control almost lost by this attack the attorney general sprang to his feet and his voice rang strong through the deathlike stillness of the chamber.

"I absolutely deny that this is true, and I say that this insinuation will be nailed to the letter."

He continued to speak despite the cry of "order," until the speaker's voice had rung out several times; then he secured a grasp on himself and sat down.

"His emissary sits there; his name is Hopkins,' dramatically declared Mr. Bennett, pointing to Hopkins. "It may be he has been misrepresented. The attorney general says he did not send him. The hon. senior member for Calgary says it tok place, I trust the attorney general did not, but I want a proper investigation made."

Never Han Conversation

The attorney general again sprang to his feet, and insisted on speaking. "I never hid any such conversation with anyone about such a thing," he declared, and his voice rang true. I opposed the telephone installation in council because I wanted first to know if it would be a paying concern, and I say an apology is due me from the junior member from Calgary."

Mr. Bennett: "Sorry to say it is not coming now. There sits the man, the impecunious purchaser of school lands. Throughout this session this man Hopkins has been very busy. Day after day I have seen him mingling with the members on the floor of this house after it arose. It is now up to the attorney general to prosecute, and to prosecute at once; there is evidence coming from two witnesses, and I call on the attorney general to do his duty. If the attorney general has been slandered and maligned he should let loose the sleuths of his department." (Applause).

A Lie and Falsehood

Hon. C. W. Cross arose after Bennett finished and said: "If the senior member for Calgary had made the statement outside the house, I would know how to atend to him. I absolutely deny that I ever did any such thing as he says. I brand it as a lie and a falsehood. I never spoke on such a subject in my life to any person with regard to automatic telephones or any other system. Are you going to be stampeded against the government by such a statement because the government may have made mistakes in the contract.

Hoadley, Okotoks, sprang to his feet for a point of order, claiming the attorney general was speaking for the third time on the motion. The speaker held with him and the attorney general was forced to withhold his speech.

Hopkins spoke to both Marshall and Cross before leaving the house after adjournment. An investigation will surely be made.

Edmonton, March 3—Nothing in the political history of Western Canada con compare with the dramatic events which were enacted in the legislature yesterday. In a speech which took over five hours to deliver, Mr. Bennett, junior member for Calgary, unmercifully flayed the members of the Alberta administration in connection with the Alberta & Great Waterways transaction. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Bennett gave expression to a rumor he had heard that the attorney general had in connection with the installation of automatic telephones in Calgary attempted to manipulate it that $12,000 would be paid into the Liberal campaign funds. He said that the rumor had been given circulation by one Hopkins. "I shall ask the senior member for Calgary if this is not true," said Mr. Bennett.

"Substantially true," replied Mr. Cushing, amid solemn stillness.

Mr. Cross emphatically denied the statement, saying that if the junior member for Calgary made the statement outside of the House he would know how to deal with him. He called upon Mr. Bennett to make the charge in the proper manner.

Mr. Bennett replied that he would draft a charge calling for the appointment of a commission to investigate the matter.

The speech of Mr. Bennett was an arraignment of the government before the court of the people of the province. He proceeded to build up a charge of negligence of duty and of continued negligence which made it next thing to criminal. The administration had failed in five important points.

It had failed to appreciate the seriousness of the situation in connection with the Alberta & Great Waterways Railway transaction.

It had failed to appreciate the character of a guarantee of bonds.

It had gone about organizing a railway in a clumsy fashion, leaving the province open to the operation of exploiters.

It had committed itself to a loosely constructed contract.

It had failed to safeguard the interests of the province in regard to the issue of bonds, and had given to speculators the opportunity to exploit their personal advantage at the expense of the public purse.

Mr. Bennett said that his resignation was in the hands of the Calgary men but that he had remained in the province to complete this exposure. Since undertaking it he had been approached by large financial interests and an attempt was made to render him no longer an independent member of the legislature. He intimated that other members had been approached and asked their price.

A direct charge of graft on the part of the railway company was made when Mr. Bennett said that the bonds actually sold at 110 and that the difference between that and par at which price they were represented to have been sold, was the amount which went into the pockets of the Morgan house and the Clark railway promoters. The Morgans got not more than $250,000 and the Clarks and their colleagues got between $200,000 and $300,000. A copy of the advertisement of the bonds in the London Daily Mail showed that the bonds were offered at 110 and they had knowledge that they were eagerly bought up.

All the remarks of Mr. Bennett were particularly made against the attorney general, as the culprit in the transaction. The cloak of ignorance and incompetency was thrown around the premier.

Mr. Bennett dwelt strongly on the fact that he was not making exposures for private gain. He said he would stand aside and see Mr. McDougall of Edmonton or Mr. Cushing of Calgary take the premiership of the province.

Mr. Bennett closed at 12 midnight and Hon. Mr. Marshall spoke for a few minutes when the House adjourned until today at three o'clock.

The debate of the afternoon was resumed with Hon. Mr. Cushing on the floor. He made a much stronger presentation of his position in respect to the government than he did in making his explanation to the House. His condemnations of the contract and all matters in connection with the transaction was quite emphatic. His words tended toward the humiliation of the attorney general and to sympathize with the premier in that he had permitted himself to be led astray.

The premier followed Mr. Cushing in a speech which could not be considered a suitable defence under the extraordinary circumstances.

Mr. Cushing said that whatever doubts he had regarding singing, had been dispelled by the discussion. He had never seen a copy of the specifications until after the cabinet passed the specifications. He did not believe a dozen members would say the contract was a good one. The government were guilty in not protecting the rights of the province. The promoters had neither money not financial standing.

Mr. Bennett—None whatever.

Early in the year, Mr. Cushing continued, the Great Waterways engineers discussed the route with him but they had never come back. "They were told to stay away from my department."

Continuing, Mr. Cushing said: "The attorney general said he would read me out of the Liberal party. I have been a Liberal all my life and was one when the attorney general was in knickerbockers. I have been accused of making a bluff, and I am ready to put up a guarantee of half a million that I can build the road at the figures I quoted, $12,000 a mile."

Edmonton, March 4—By a vote of 23 to 15, the Rutherford government after a long drawn out debate, was sustained yesterday in the division of the House on the Alberta Great Waterways Agreement.

Mr. Woolf's amendment to Mr. Riley's motion for censure of the government was the first vote taken and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Rutherford, Cross, Marshall, Buchanan, Lessard, Walker, Telford, Campbell, McKenny, Simpson, Olin, Gunn, McPherson, Cornwall, Cote, Boudreau, Puffer, Woolf, Shaw, McKenzie, Shaw, Stauffer, Bramley, Moore and O'Brien.

Nays—Cushing, Boyle, McDougall, Roberts, Smith, Stewart, Warnereck, McLean, Holden, Riley, Michiner, Hoadley, Bennett, Glendenning and Dr. Campbell.

Mr. Boyle opened up his address at five oclock and spoke for three hours. In that time he literally tore the agreement to shreds; proved the five per cent. bond issue was not one which was in the interest of the province to indorse; demonstrated that the road according to specifications, if they could be called such, would be constructed of the poorest material; challenged the government that the mutilation of the files of the attorney general was the result of a pre-arranged plot because there was something to hide.

It was clear that Mr. Boyle spoke to a lost cause. Many of the members had made up their minds how they were going to vote and anything further was lost on them. The question thrown at the government were either not answered or given a noncommittal reply.

The vote authorized the government to accept the changes in the agreement offered by President Clark to Premier Rutherford.

Among the uncertain members who switched to the side of the insurgents at the last were Holden (Vermillion) Campbell (Ponoka) and McDougall, of Edmonton.

Mr. Bennett challenged the vote of J. K. Cornwall, Peace River, on the ground that he was a member of the Alberta and Great Waterways. Cornwall denied the charge and his vote counted. The challenge was recognibed and referred to the committee on elections and privileges.

Immediately after the calling of the House, O'Brien, Socialist, introduced a motion on behalf of the Labor party, that the Government endeavor to secure certain requirements in the contract in respect to hours of work, board of laborers and general treatment. This resolution was carried without opposition after a most amusing speech by the Socialist. He was called to order and made to retract his reference to the Lieutenant Governor as a "chap." Reference to honorable members of the legislature as "fellows" was also objected to.

Hon. Duncan Marshall opened the debate at the beginning of the afternoon session, but his address was a failure as far as answering the questions put to the government were concerned. His speech was given for effect only.

Cost of Revolution

Washington, D.C., March 4—The United States Government has expended on the Nicaragua revolution, including the banishment of Zelaya, more than half a million in money.

While the State Department is not informed officially of the collapse of the Estrada revolution, some important officials think that Madriz will have to be recognized as the defacto president, and that he must enter into agreements for himself and successors to pay all the indemnities incurred by the Zelayan Government and his own.

The recognition of the Madriz Government, even in this way, would in a short time allow the recall of the greater portion of the American naval forces proper, and the marines from Nicaraguan jurisdiction. It is probable that in order to wind up the Nicaraguan affairs the final transaction will be by the appointment of a commission and not by a diplomatic representative to the Nicaraguan government.

The sum total of the Taft-Knox note to Nicaragua has apparently been the transfer of Zelaya from Managa where he slept badly, to Brussels, where the carpets are thick and beds are soft and safe. There is no question that the final audit of the accounts of the government of Nicaragua must be a most elaborate and complete document in order to give it high rang among the diplomatic achievements.

Regina Next

Winnipeg, Man., March 4—Upon the invitation of W. F. Kerr, president of the Greater Regina Club, the members of the Western Canada Press Association have decided to hold their next year's convention at Regina. The constitution fixes the time for convention as the first Thursday in March, but by a unanimous vote, it was decided to waive this provision for Regina next near and to meet at the Saskatchewan capital at the time of the Dominion Exposition. Two other cities, Winnipeg anr Prince Albert, extended invitations, that of the northern Saskatchewan city being conveyed in an official letter from Mayor Holmes. Regina, however, was chosen by a large majority. E. S. Zingg, editor of the Wapella Post, was elected as president of the association for 1910.

GOLDWIN SMITH

The accident to Mr. Goldwin Smith, now in his 87th year, has brought to the Grange letters and telegrams from all parts of the English-speaking world. A few months ago when his wife died there was a similar manifestitation of interest and affection. King Edward sent his condolence, for Mr. Goldwin Smith had been his college tutor; besides His Majesty was naturally concerned in the life of such a distinguished Englishman and Canadian.

It is forty years since I had the privilege of becoming acquainted with Mr. Goldwin Smith. I have been a follower of his in some rather keen campaigns, and can vouch that as the leader of a forlorn hope, of a despised and impotent minority, he was spleniddid. His tranquil spirit never failed when prosecution was rife, his sole concern was for the brethren. Those days are past, and in his green old age he is enjoying universal esteem.

His recollection of things takes one back a long way. When he was a boy at Eton he saw William the Fourth, Lord Eldon, Lord Sidmouth, Wellington and one of Napoleon's marshals, O'Connell, and many more of the celebrities of the time. He remembers the rick firing that took place when farm machinery was first introduced in England, and at night from his father's house at Reading saw the whole sky ablaze. He witnessed the ravages of the cholera, the riots caused by dear bread, the Chartist agitation, and the burning of the Parliament houses. Eton was a lazy school in his day but morally sound. He did not study much and took plenty of exercise, so that, although delicate, as a lad, he went to Oxford with a constitution that has enabled him to do a good spell of work in the world and yet live considerably beyond the allotted span.

We all know what a brilliant career he had at Oxford. He was soon thrown in with Cobden and Bright and the survivors of the Philosophical Radicals who preceded the Manchester School. Cobden he considers one of the most sincere friends England and the cause of humanity ever possessed.

In those days thousands of British troops were stationed in the self-governing colonies and employed in wars against the natives that in some instances were deliberately got up for the profit of the whites. Mr. Goldwin Smith wrote a series of letters on the subject, contending that the larger colonies were well able to defend themselves and that the soldiers should be brought to England to allay the scares arising from time to time over the warlike intentions of that wretched mannikin, Napoleon the Third. Besides, he said, are we not suspending one of the most important factors in the political education of young nations like Canada and Australia when we in England undertake their defence? Would it not be more sensible to treat them as responsible beings and leave them the task of defending themselves. These letters were published in a volume under the title of "The Empire," and are well worth the study of those interested in the Imperial question today.

Cobden, Bright, Professor Thorold Rogers and Sir George Cornwall Lewis took a hand in the agitation, which resulted in the withdrawal of the British regiments from Canada about 1870, and the development of an excellent militia force of our own. They were accused of seeking the dismemberment of the Empire, when in truth they were bracing the colonies to the discharge of an essential duty, and, incidentally, putting England on a better military footing.

It must be allowed, however, that at this time there was a good deal of dissatisfaction over the colonies. Men recalled the words of Adam Smith that the Empire was not an Empire "but the project of an Empire, not a gold mine but the project of a gold mine," since it had cost vast sums without bringing in much tangible profit, and argued from the slow growth of colonial trade with the Mother Country and from the responsibilities a colony like Canada laid upon her at a period when the United States was more or less unfriendly that the colonies might as well be told to go. Even Mr. Disraeli was of this opinion; the reader will recollect the letter to Lord Malmesbury about fisheries in which he spoke rather scornfully of the North American colonies and declared that we were sure to be independent some day.

We are now in the full swing of an Imperialist reaction in which the colonies are playing a considerable part. It remains to be seen whether they can be induced to participate in the wars of England, as a regular occupation, and how they are likely to fare in the double role of self-governing New World nations and tributary States of the Old.

The stories Mr. Goldwin Smith tells of Peel, Gladstone, Disraeli and the rest would fill a book. I have on seeing a new member of the house pulling an ear-trumpet from his pocket exclaimed: "What a fool, to deprive himself of his natural advantages," Mr .Smith was asked to write a life of Peel and was one of the few who knew that while Disraeli was fiercely assailing Peel in the house, Peel had in his possession a lette from Disraeli asking to be taken into the Administration. The labor question had begun to occupy attention in England, and from that, time to this Mr. Smith has taken an active interest in it, the labor men of Canada and the United States, with whom he has always been plain-spoken, condemning strikers save as a last resort, being among his most staunch friends.

The most important event in Mr. Goldwin Smith's life was his visit to the United States shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War. He went at the solicitation of the foremost Liberals in England, who desired to assure the North that, no matter what others might say, the rank and file of Englishmen were not in favor of slavery. The North was embittered against England on account of certain acts which need not be recalled. Mr. Smith saw Lincoln often, and for two years or more preached British good-will to the "kinsmen in distress.' I have heard Americans of distinction say that he performed this service in a truly admirable manner, and was the apostle of first instance in paving the way for the cordial understanding that now exists between England and the United States.

WALT. MASON

(Toronto Star)

"It may sometimes be called doggerel or even something worse as poetry, but that man Walt Mason, whose prose verse adorns the editorial pages of so many Canadian newspapers, certainly tells many homely truths in an interesting and convincing way," says the B. C. Saturday Sunset. "The public interest in Mason is now so great that something about the man himself would be interesting reading. The public would like to know who ne is."

The Saturday Sunset man is not the only one who has wondered about Walt Mason, whose prose poems on this page have been widely quoted and admired. Walt Mason—that is his real name—was born in Ontario County at a little village known as Columbus, some miles north of Whitby. In this little cross-roads place he worked as a boy in a woolen mill; later at Port Hope in a hardware store. At the tender age of fourteen years he began to write verse, but it was only a couple of years ago, at Emporia, Kansas, that he came into prominence at an author. Now his readers number millions.

Mr. Mason defies all the historic laws of verse-making by composing his poetry on a typewriter, and sending it out without revision. At work before eight in the morning, he devours the exchanges and grinds out smoking editorials by the yard, and before eleven o'clock has produced the editorial page of the Emporia Gazette, which is quoted the country over. Shortly after noon he is back at work, editing telegraphic despatches, writing headlines, and in odd moments, making verses, a pursuit which also occupies a portion of each evening. It the late afternoon he is out with his fast horse; horses are his hobby.

Since the beginning of his newspaper career on the Atchison Globe in 1885, the poet-philosopher has worked on papers all over the country. He is not a society man. One interviewer described him as "dressed chiefly in a pair of blue serge trousers, and a vest, that might have been mistaken at a distance for a comic supplement." Mason himself recalls an incident when he did blossom out in "sassiety" in somewhat similar clothes. It was in 1893, and his peregrinations had taken him to Washington, where his verses attracted the attention of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" fame. She invited him to her house, and he went, though reluctantly. But let him tell it himself:

"I had on a dinky suit of hand-me-down, with a sack coat that barely reached below my shoulder blades, and highwater pants. They had butlers and footmen and such critters at the Burnett house, and I was ushered into a room well filled with ladies and gentlemen in correct attire, and Mrs. Burnett gave me a great reception, and introduced me to all those birds of paradise, and my duds seemed to shrink all the time, and I never was so miserable in all my life."

Much of Walt Mason's success lies in his ability to get at the heart of things. He deals with subjects which interest everybody; puts his finger right on the vital spots of home life and business life. He does not get out a brass band to herald the lessons taught by his prose poems, but there is a lot of shrewd common sense in plain, understandable language in these little verselets, which give them a value apart from their pleasant "jinglesomeness."

Pray for Local Option

Chicago, March 3—The prayers of Christmas throughout the world will, it is announced be turned against the Chicago saloons and for a local option victory on April 5, as a result of the entrance of the Chicago Christian Endeavor Union into the fight against the liquor traffic. Following a resolution adopted last night, by delegates to 400 branches of the society in this city, 50,000,000 Christians will be asked to stop work at 9 o'clock each morning between now and election day and offer a prayer for aid in defeating the saloons here.

Large Bequest

London, Eng., March 6—Wm. H. Lever, of Lever Bros. Soap Co., has given $51,000 to the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, of which he is chairman. Of this sum, $445,000 represents the proceeds of the damages obtained some months ago by Lever Bros., in their action against the Daily Mail in the soap libel case.

HOW J. D. ROCKEFELLER WILL DISPOSE OF MILLIONS

His Immense Fortune of Nearly a Billion for Rockefeller Foundation -- Will Leave for Charity, Education and his Family -- The Smallest Amount to his Family--Measure Introduced in United States Senate--Will be a Great Memoral Monument.

Washington, March 2—A bill introduced in the regular course of business in the senate today by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, revealed the most stupendous work of philanthropy in the history of the world.

The author of the scheme is John D. Rockfeller and it involves the absolute gift from the great fortune which the Standard Oil has built up for him of at least $500,000,000 and may be more. The bill of incorporation names it the Rockefeller foundation.

Mr. Rockefeller has determined upon dividing his foutune into three great funds. The first and largest is to be for charity and this will be administered by the Rockefeller foundation. It will include the work of endowing and maintaining other charities already organized as well as the foundation of new ones.

Education Fund Doubled

The second is the general education fund which is to be increased from $53,000,000 to considerably over $100,000,000 and will still further extend the work of the general education board, as already organized.

The third and smallest fund is to be set aside for the Rockefeller family.

The scheme of the charitable dispositio nof his millions has occupied Mr. Rockefeller mor a number of years. His great gifts to churches, educational and scientific institutions, totalling $122,000,000 or more, has in no wise kept up with the growth of his fortune.

A Memorial Mounment

But the more rapidly it grew, the more there was to give to this great work upon which he had set his heart and Mr. Rockefeller has waited patiently through the latter years of his life to announce to the world his greatest philanthropy, which is to be a monument to his memory. It has been elected that if Mr. Rockefeller lives to the age of eighty, and he is now in his seventy-first year, his fortune would amount to one billion more than ever one man possessed before. It may be Mr. Rockefeller's idea to encourage the growth of his fortune up to the time of his death, starting the work of the Rockefeller foundation during his lifetime and willing to it his great fortune.

The Rockefeller foundation, according to a close associate of John D. Rockefeller, is to receive the bulk of the Rockefeller fortune under the will of the oil magnate. What the sum is, not even Mr. Rockefeller himself knows, because of the elestic value of his vast properties. The most conservative estimate of the amount which will eventually be turned over to the philanthropy work of the oil magnate is $500,000,000.

Scope is Unlimited

The scope of the Rockefeller foundation has been made unlimited for the purpose of administering every sort of charity or other humanitarian work that cannot be called strictly educational, in which Mr. Rockefeller has ever been interested. The educational work will be cared for by the general educational fund which was incorporated under the same sort of a charter in 1905. These two funds are to be kept absolutely distinct.

Mr. Rockefeller, as most people are aware, is averse to tying his money up in useless channels. He believes that in charity as in everything else, everything should be done on a sound and practical basis. He believes that everything should grow naturally not be born full fledged and for that reason the Rockefeller fund has been established without any restrictions that might hamper the fullest development. There is no deadwood on any of the Rockefeller boards. Each member has some contribution to make, some work to do.

Has Already Spent $52,000,000

Mr. Gallinger, after he had presented the bill, said: "I am authorized to speak for Mr. Rockefeller, but there is no doubt that he proposes to spend his millions. He has already spent $52,000,000 through the general education board. I have no doubt that Mr. Rockefeller intends to give away his money on a scale greater than any other living man. I am not acquainted with all of the details of Mr. Rockefellers' plan."

The proposed act gives the foundation general powers of the widest possible character, within the purposes for which it was created and senators today expressed the belief that it would become the most gigantic and philanthropic scheme ever conceived by the human mind.

Senator Gallinger introduced the bill at the request of "Some friends of Mr. Rockefeller." He would not say who they were. The bill was handed to the senator because he is chairman of the senate committee on the District of Columbia, where the headquarters of the foundation are to be, just as all the big philanthropic foundations have their homes here.

This suggests at once the erection of some notable structure in which to house the foundation, especially since the "acquisition and dissemination of knowledge' are stated among the bill objects of the foundation. This, however, is but an incidental feature for elsewhene in the bill the purpose is set forth of providing "for the prevention and relief of suffering and the promotion of any and all of the elements of human progress."

"To promote the well being and advance the civilization of the people of the United States, its territories and its possessions, and of foreign lands," is another striking purpose of the foundation which is outlined in the bill.

All the rights and powers that are usually conferred on corporations are given the foundation in the Gallinger bill. In fact, it was pointed out today that by the addition of a very few words the bill as it was written might well stand as a charter for what would really be a "good trust" in the best meaning of the term.

There are reasons for believing that the bill was prepared by Mr. Rockefeller himself. It is not in the form usually adopted by legislators in drawing a measure. It came to Washington ready for presentation, and in that shape was handed to Senator Gallinger.

SHOOTING HORSES

A Farmer Finds it an Expensive Amusement—Promises Restitution and Let Out on Suspended Sentence.

An important case was before Judge Hannon last week. Johan Isler, of Raymour, was charged before Magistrate Butcher at Punnichy with shooting and killing two horses and wounding a third on February 1', the property of George Felders. He was committed for trial and was represented by J. T. Bryant (Allan, Gordon and Bryant), before Judge Hannon, the crown being represented by Alex. Ross

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and Mr. Bryant asked permission to address the court in the prisoner's behalf. The facts of the case, he would admit, showed that a great deal of provocation had been caused. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner had two stacks of hay, properly fenced, situated about 200 yards from the house. All winter, horses had been stealing this hay, trampling it down and breaking the fence. The animals shot, belonged to a man who was in the old country, and had been running on the prairie. A large herd of horses on the night of the shooting were at the stack eating the hay. The prisoner had driven them away three times during the night and on the last occasion had seized a 22 rifle and fired hoping to disperse them finally. Unfortunately two animals received shots in a vital spot, dying the next day. As showing that the shots from this gun would do no serious harm to the animals unless struck in a vital part, there was the case of the third horse which had been struck in the leg, the bullet leaving no perceptible mark or injury. He would impress on his honor that this was the first occasion the prisoner had got into trouble and he bore an excellent reputation in his district. As instancing this fact a deputation had come from Raymour headed by the president of the board of trade. The prisoner was willing to make restitution for the damage done but the owner of the animals was in England. Mr. Bryant stated that they were prepared to give a bond for payment if the agent of the Attorney General would see his way to accept it. The prisoner was not by any means a wealthy man, and had several small children depending on him for support. But little breaking had been done on his farm and if sent to prison his wife and family would practically starve. He thought thiswas a case where justice could well be meted out with mercy and asked for a suspended sentence.

The case was adjourned on Monday until Wednesday, when A. Ross stated that he was prepared to accept a bond of restitution. His Honor referred to the fact that the evidence showed that there was no intention of doing serious injury to the animals and had put the Crown to no expense in the matter and he would discharge the prisoner under suspended sentence. Bail was given by S. Kreger for $100, J. Kleckner $100, and J. Isler for $200.

Newspaper Deal

Winnipeg, March 4—A deal was completed here today whereby H. M. Hueston and A. C. Holmes, two well known local newspaper men have purchased the Prince Albert Herald. They will take over the business almost immediately.