THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

DAILY—Delivered in City, $4 per year. By mail, per year, $3...By mail to United States per year $6.

SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year $1. Subscribers in the United States $2. All subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLETIN CO., Ltd.,
DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1908.

"ALIEN LABOR" IN COLCHESTER.

Whether or not an offence against the wording of the Alien Labor Act the operations of Mr. Bayne in Colchester were clearly a violation of its spirit. The gentleman was a citizen of a foreign country. He certainly was a "worker." If he entered Canada under contract to do the "work" both he and his employers are liable to the pains and penalties by laws provided. If he came without contract the letter of the law may not have been broken, though its intent and purpose were defeated. But who supposes he came without contract or agreement, or understanding equivalent thereto?

The importation of this gentleman was a reflection on the native-born sons of Colchester and to the strangers who had taken out naturalization papers there. That many of these were ready to "work" after the fashion of Mr. Bayne the evidence abundantly showeth. In the end they did most of the "work" anyway, and that they did it well the results leave no doubt. Why then were they denied the honors? Why was not one of them made foreman on the job? Why must this gentleman from Boston be made chief cook and bottle handler in the camp, and full-fledged citizens be relegated to the menial tasks of flunkies and scullions under his command? This was not fair to the home-grown variety nor to the acclimatized men either. It was a gross violation of the very purpose of the Alien Labor Law to pass them up and bestow a position so distinguished and desirable on a non-resident. In the name of the willing "workers" of Colchester we protest against such discrimination.

Surely it was not that in the whole array of the faithful in Colchester none could be found who could be trusted. True, the position was a responsible one. It conjoined the duties of chancellor of the exchequer, paymaster of the regiment and chief custodian of the booze. But in the end the local men had to be entrusted with the valuables anyway. The chief could not attend to every detail of distribution. Fresh from Boston he could not know every wavering soul in the riding whose political opinions could be confirmed by a glint of the long green, nor every doubtful one whose Liberal prejudices could be drowned in the contents of an amber flask. How could he know who had a taste for "choice tomatoes," or who awoke with a chill feeling that a timely jug could dispel? And had he known he could scarcely have personally handed out every dollar himself, packed every grip, placed every jug, and despatched every case of the selected "fruit." The local men had to be trusted anyway. It could not have been misgivings of their probity that brought the indignity upon them.

But perhaps they have this species of "work" reduced more to a fine art in Boston. Boston has long been known as a seat of culture. Generally this has been taken to mean a community where the arts, sciences and elegancies of life are cultivated with assiduity and success. Perhaps we have been mistaken. Perhaps it is the culture of garden produce that makes Boston famous and conceited. Perhaps the art Bostonians pursue and boast is the art of producing "choice tomatoes," and the science for which they profess devotion the science of utilizing these to the best advantage. If so it must be said for Mr. Bayne that he manifested a laudable desire to extend the prestige of his city. To her reputation as the home of baked beans he has added distinction by associating her name in the minds of a foreign people with that of another delectable garden product. No doubt superior knowledge and long experience in the handling of "choice tomatoes" accounts for the elevation of this rank outsider to chief command over the boodle and booze brigade.

WHY THE HOLD-UP WAS TOLERATED?

The outburst of public opinion which forced the Opposition to abandon the blockade also convinced them of the wisdom of escaping blame for having caused a blockade. Unable to deny that they had held-up the estimates they adopted the subterfuge that they had done so because the Government had allowed them to do so, and spent the last few weeks of the session trying to shoulder the responsibility onto their opponents. "The Government," they said in effect, "have an enormous majority at their backs; if they really wanted to put business through the House they could have found means to do it; therefore they are to blame if the supplies were not voted as early as the public service required."

Well, the only means the Government could have adopted to expedite the progress of business was to give way on every disputed point to the Opposition, or to adopt the closure. No Government that wished to remain a Government would take its policy from its opponents, especially when those opponents are so poorly equipped as the present Opposition. There remained therefore only the adoption of some form of closure if business was to proceed more rapidly than the Opposition wished.

That the Government could have suspended other business, introduced a measure to limit debates and fought it through the House, is perfectly true. But to have done so would have defeated the very end in view. Instead of hastening business it would have delayed it. The fight on the measure would have been prolonged and a prolonged fight meant a prolonged blockade of the public business. The public service was already handicapped for want of money. To continue the handicap meant to invite a condition of things when it would have been no longer possible to carry on the service at all. What was wanted was that the business of the session be hastened and the poorest of all ways to hasten it would have been to throw a highly contentious measure into the arena when the Opposition were blockading business day and night over matters not properly contentious. It was a case of tolerating a hold-up which was already working great public injury, or of provoking a hold-up which would work far greater injury. Politically the advantages were all in favor of adopting the closure, however long the hold-up it provoked, and however great the public injury it occasioned. The Government sacrificed the political advantage rather than give the Opposition an excuse to work further harm to the public.

The Opposition may be credited with perfect sincerity in expressing surprise that a Government supported by a strong majority should allow its business to be hampered by a minority. Such surprise would be in thorough harmony with both the doctrines and the practice of their party. It is neither a part of their creed nor a deduction from their history that a minority should be accorded either rights or privileges—unless that minority happens to be themselves or their friends. Twenty years ago they sat on the treasury benches and crammed a Franchise Act down the throats of a protesting minority with quite as much enthusiasm as they themselves protested against being forced to accept the amendments to the Elections Act in the recent session. Had they sat on the treasury benches in 1908 there is no reason to suppose they would have tolerated from their opponents the obstruction they themselves heaped in the way of the Government business. Means would have been found or made, of tieing the hands of the minority and of putting through bills and money votes in sweet contempt for their puny protests. This would have been thorough Tory doctrine and thorough-going Tory practice.

For that reason it was not doctrine which a Liberal Government could accept nor practice which a Liberal Government could resort to. Liberalism stands for majority rule, but it does not interpret majority rule to mean tyranny over the minority. It does not admit that a minority have no rights simply because they are a minority. It does not teach that the weak should be crushed simply because they are weak; rather that because they are unable to defend themselves it is the duty of the strong to refrain from oppressing them, and that the weaker a minority the more scrupulous the majority should be to extend and continue to them every right and liberty consistent with the general welfare. As Toryism is the genius of coercion, Liberalism is the genius of consideration. Toryism came into being to perpetuate the tyranny of the strong over the weak. Liberalism came into being to assert the rights of the weak against the strong. A Government calling itself Liberal is bound therefore by the name it bears and the precedents it follows to respect to the full every liberty and privilege enjoyed by a minority, to infringe upon those privileges only when the general interest makes infringement imperative and only so far as the general interest makes necessary.

The Government is not however bound to practice patience beyond the point where patience is a virtue. The past session has made abundantly clear that the minority in Parliament are prepared to carry the privilege of unlimited obstruction into the paralysis of public business when there is hope or chance that the paralysis may redound to their political advantage or that the blame for it may be shouldered off onto the Government. A continuance of this the Government is not called upon to permit. Their first duty is to govern. In pursuance of that duty they are perfectly justified in restraining so far as may be necessary an Opposition whose business in life seems to be to keep them from governing.

WHO ARE GRAFTERS?

A section of the Tory press is making quite a story of Mr. Magrath's offer to contribute $4,000 to the Lethbridge churches if Mr. Simmons could prove that he, Magrath, was a grafter. This silly bluff of the Lethbridge Tory candidate requires a word of explanation. In the first place what Mr. Simmons said was that the Tories were charging that the Robins Irrigation agreement was a huge graft, and if it was graft then the Alberta Irrigation Company's agreement must also be graft, as they were very similar, and that Mr. Magrath was Land Commissioner of the Alberta Irrigation Company when the latter's agreement was made with the Government. This left Mr. Magrath in rather an awkward position. If he accepted the Tory estimate of Irrigation agreements it must be rather embarrassing for himself, and after having Mr. Ames come to Lethbridge he could hardly do anything else. The result was that he lost his temper and talked foolishly.

AS TO CHARGES AND THEIR INVESTIGATION.

The Winnipeg Telegram does a turn at comparisons for the double purpose of improving the reputation of the former Government and of damaging that of the present.

As the basis of contrast the Telegram selects the manner in which charges of wrong-doing have been dealt with, and produces the following conclusion:

"No one will claim for the Conservative administration which went down to defeat in 1896 an unblemished reford. It had, especially in its final term of government, a number of sins to answer for. The records show, however, that the Conservative government of that period did not answer charges of wrongdoing with brazen denial of the existence of wrongdoing or with violent denunciation of its accusers. The charges made against its members it met courageously and investigated fearlessly.

Take the Connolly-McGreevy case, for instance, the investigation of which sent a Minister of the Crown into retirement, and a member of Parliament to jail. These charges were investigated by a committee of the House of Commons in 1891, but how different from the manner of investigating the timber charges of the year of our Lord 1908!

This summary includes two clearly defined propositions:

1. That the former Government "met courageously and investigated "fearlessly" "charges made against "its members."

2. That "timber charges" made "in "the year of our Lord 1908" were differently investigated.

Taking these propositions in order let us see what are the facts.

It is true that the Connolly-McGreevy charges were investigated with the consent of the Government of the day, that as a result a member of the Government went into retirement and a member of Parliament into jail.

But that was the first and last charge that was ever investigated under the regime of the late Government. Two other charges were laid in Parliamentary form by members of the House and on their responsibility as such against Ministers of the Crown.

In September, 1891, Mr. Lister, M.P., rose in his place and preferred a charge beginning:

In accordance with the notice I gave yesterday I beg to move that James Frederick Lister, Esq., member representing the electoral district of West Lambton, having stated in this House that he is credibly informed, and that he believes he is able to establish by satisfactory evidence that, etc.

The charge refers to a contract with certain gentlemen for certain railway construction, and continues:

Here was a charge laid in due Parliamentary form and by a member of Parliament against a Minister of the Crown. The mover demanded investigation and on his responsibility as a member undertook to make good his charge before the committee.

Was the charge "met courageously "and investigated fearlessly?" It was met "courageously" perhaps but it was neither investigated "fearlessly" nor any other way. The motion for inquiry was voted down. Among the names of those who killed it are Hon. Geo. E. Foster, chief lieutenant to Mr. Borden; Mr. George Taylor, chief Opposition whip; and Dr. Sproule an unwavering supporter from the county of Grey, Ontario. The gentleman against whom the charge was laid is still a member of the House occupying a front seat but two removed from Mr. Borden.

In the session of 1892 Mr. Edgar preferred a charge against Sir Adolphe Caron, Postmaster-General. The charge began:

On April 6th, 1892, James D. Edgar, the member representing the electoral district of the west riding of Ontario in this House, having stated from his place in this House that he is credibly informed, and believes that he can establish by satisfactory evidence, etc.

Then follows a long list of charges of corrupt association with a railway company in the Province of Quebec, from which sums aggregating nearly $100,000 were obtained for the corruption of the electorate in several districts of that Province.

Here again was a charge launched in Parliamentary form by a member of the House who undertook to prove it and demanded its reference to the proper committee.

Was this charge "investigated fearlessly?" Neither fearlessly nor fearfully. The motion for investigation was voted down. Among those who smothered it were Hon. Geo. E. Foster, the deskmate of Mr. R. L. Borden, Dr. Sproule, who sits to Mr. Borden's right, and Mr. George Taylor, who leads the Opposition in Mr. Borden's absence.

So much for the "courageous" and "fearless" manner in which charges against Ministers were met and investigated by the former Government. Now for the attitude of the present Government.

And first will the Telegram or any of its associates name for us the man who ever laid a charge, "timber" or other, against a member of the Laurier Government past or present? Will it or they cite the date and page of Hansard where this charge may be found?

It does not lie within their power to do so, for the ample reason that no such charge was ever laid. Since the Laurier Government assumed office no member of Parliament has ever launched a charge against any member of that Government, nor for that matter against any member of Parliament, Liberal or Conservative.

It is idle therefore to talk of the manner in which such charges have been met. When the Opposition find evidence and courage to lay a charge will be time to consider the attitude of the Government toward the investigation of charges. So far they have got no further than maligning men against whom they declined to lay any charge when specifically invited to do so.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The manager of the Canadian Olympic field and track team in England declares his belief that Longboat lost the Marathon because of an overdose of stimulant. There have been suspicions in that direction.

Halifax Evening Mail (Conservative): "The rum used in Colchester election was bought right here in Halifax by a well-known Conservative worker who, on more than one occasion, has aspired to the seats of the mighty."

Witnesses told Judge Cassels they had been supplying goods to the Marine and Fisheries Department at less than cost. If this goes on the opponents who have been shrieking at Mr. Brodeur's "ruthless extravagance" will have to change the tune, to bemoan his cheese-paring parsimony and to lament its discouraging effect on industrial and commercial enterprise.

Mr. John Stanfield promises to resign on three conditions: 1st, that Bayne be sent up for trial; 2nd, that Bayne be convicted by a jury; 3rd, that he (Stanfield) be shown to have profited by Bayne's election operations. This looks like a pretty safe kind of promise—precisely the kind a man makes when he finds it up to him to do what he doesn't want to do and doesn't intend to do if he can get out of it. If these trifle-plated conditions cannot hold Mr. Stanfield in his seat the political waggon must be jolting badly. Either the road must be exceeding rough or the vehicle has lost a wheel. Unfortunately for the moral effect of Mr. Stanfield's walled-in promise he is at a time when promises are at discount and performance alone at par. The straightest of promises is only a promise and Mr. Stanfield's promise is none of the srtaightest. Possession is nine points in law and about ten and a half in fact. Mr. Stanfield is in possession and hedges about the possibility of resigning with conditions that make it clear he intends to remain in possession if at all possible. The tenacity with which he clings to the seat does nothing to prove his valour in the cause of electoral decency.

Suicide is Chas. Heide.

Toronto, Sept. 7—Friday night's suicide has been identified as Chas. Heide, of Toronto. He has a son at North Bay.

UNFOUNDED AND UNPATRIOTIC.

Toronto Star—The News charges the Dominion government with having singled out a few of the weaker industries for destruction by means of hostile tariff legislation, while a great industry in Quebec has, it is declared, had its protection increased.

The News does not specify, in the article in which the allegations are made, the weaker industries that have been sent to the slaughter or the great Quebec industry which has been unduly favored. If the woollen industry is the one meant in the first case and the cotton industry in the other, the charges preferred are not borne out by the trade returns. In the short fiscal year of 1907 the total value of cotton goods imported into Canada was $9,427,000, and the duty paid on same was $2,212,000. The rate of duty was, therefore, a little less than 24 per cent. Woollen goods were imported to the value of $14,890,000, and the duty paid on these imports was $4,379,000, or a little under 30 per cent. Not only is the woollen industry in the better position in the lump, as far as protection is concerned, but it has the advantage also in all the more important details. Fabrics of cotton may be imported under the preference at 25 per cent.; imported fabrics of wool are taxed 30 per cent. under the same tariff. Cotton clothing may be brought in under the minimum tariff allowed on British goods at 25 per cent.; woollen clothing brought in from Great Britain must pay 30 per cent. Instead of the Canadian woollen industry having been discriminated against it has been and is allowed more protection against British competition than is given to the cotton industry.

If, therefore, the News' charges are intended to cover the case of the cotton industry on the one side and the woollen industry on the other, the allegations made by it are wholly without foundation in fact. Not only is there no basis for what is alleged, but there is a sin against patriotism as well, in that there is behind what is said an effort to create antagonism between sister provinces. The Mail and Empire has of late had a monopoly of that sort of work, and with this monopoly the News should not interfere.

THE VALUE OF RAILWAY COMPETITION.

Calgary Albertan—Cities which have hoped much from the coming of additional railways in the way of reduction in rates on freight and passenger traffic have usually been disappointed. That is not the way that railways do. Meetings of railway companies for the discussion of freight rates are not wholly taken up with academic discussion upon certain philosophic subjects.

The great value of railway competition is in the improvement in service. In a new country such as this an even greater benefit is in opening up the new districts. The coming of additional railways to Calgary will mean the opening up of other districts which will be tributary to this city. The new line from Calgary to Lethbridge will develop a vast country, which will really mean a second Southern Alberta, almost as great in extent as the first one and quite as rich as far as it goes. This will mean a great deal to the present southern Alberta and every town between Lethbridge and Calgary will be much benefitted.

There is another great country to the northeast of Calgary which has never been opened up which will be the homes, at once of very many people. The coming of a new road will mean much in the way of opening up all of these countries.

Another advantage following closely after the introduction of a new railway, or competition of any kind, is the better service.

Alberta people have a living, breathing example of the value of competition. Compare the north and the south lines of the C. & E. railway. The service on the north line is as good as on the main line of the railway, while the service on the south line is not nearly as good. On this north line there is a fairly speedy train, good cars, diners and that kind of thing and as far as can be the service is very excellent.

The traffic on that line is not greater than on the south line, probably not as good. But there is competition on that division with the C. N. R. and there is no competition on the south line. That explains everything.

A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

British Army Officer Dying of Plague in Cincinnati Hospital.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 6.—Dying in one of the pauper wards of the City Hospital here is a soldier of fortune who has a right to a British title. While the plague is fast sapping up the life of Sir William Warburton Tedford, the hospital physicians believe he has but a few days more to live. His mother, Lady Tedford, living in Sussex, England, ignores her son's fate. Tedford was an officer in the English army and served seven years in India.

In Calcutta he became involved in a quarrel with a brother officer of higher rank and was compelled either to fight a duel or resign from the army. He chose the latter step to avoid a scandal. On his return to England he was married and came with his wife to settle in Iowa. After a short sojourn there he decided to go to Chicago. He left his wife behind by mutual agreement. She failed to answer his letters and finally he returned to Iowa, where he found she had divorced him. It is alleged that Mrs. Tedford that was, is now Mrs. Cumming, the wife of the present governor of Iowa.

Twice a Victim.

Toronto, Sept. 8.—Sunday night thieves entered the house of Noel Marshall, 622 Sherbourne street, and carried away the dinner service. Marshall yesterday discovered that his house at 98 Riverdale avenue, unoccupied, had also been entered and all the gas fixtures and plumbing torn out, even the bath tub being removed. It will take hundreds of dollars to make good the damage and loss.

RECKLESS COURAGE OF BERBER TRIBESMEN

reckless courage of berber tribesmen

Is of no Avail Against Artillery of French Reinforcements Sent to Relief of Beudenib, a French Post on Algerian Frontier—Are Mowed Down in Hundreds.

Colombo, Dispatches received here from Colon Allix, commander of the reinforcements that went to the relief of Beudenib, a French post on the Algerian frontier, where a small garrison was surrounded by Moors and in danger of annihilation, state that he has completely crushed the Berber tribesmen, estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000, capturing their camp and all their equipment.

A column of 5,000 men under Col. Allix marched from Beudenib Yam in the direction of the enemy's camp, and when half the distance had been travelled the French encountered the Arabs, who, with reckless courage, hurled themselves upon the front and flanks simultaneously, seeking to cut off Beudenib, but the artillery kept up a terrible fire in the face of which the Arabs were unable to approach to close quarters.

They returned again and again to the charge, leaving their dead in heaps, but finally became discouraged and retired.

Col. Allix followed up his advantage and occupied the camp, completely routing the enemy, who dispersed in all directions, hotly pursued by the French cavalry. The total French loss was Lieut. Schwartz, of the Third sharpshooters, and twenty-one others wounded, of whom only three were seriously hurt. The enemy's loss totals far into the hundreds.

THE TWO CANDIDATES PREPARE TO WAGE WAR

Taft Has Decided on Speech-Making Tour and Commenced Yesterday—Bryan Reviews the Change in Public Opinion on Reforms Originally Advocated By Him.

Middle Bass Island, Ohio, Sept. 7.—Wm. H. Taft left to-day for the activities of his campaign. He has written the Republican national committee to arrange for him a speech-making itinerary and has suggested that the states of Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and New York be included in any tour that may be decided on. Mr. Taft also expressed the view that his stay in Cincinnati might be terminated as early as September 15th, thus putting an extension of his services in the general political field to a period of nearly six weeks and make possible a trip from coast to coast.

The request of the candidate to be assigned speaking dates, coming as it does directly upon the visit here yesterday of National Chairman Hitchcock, and his desire to hasten the time when he is to take to the road, is regarded as showing his fixed determination to be personally in the fight wherever it may be the thickest, and also his determination that no doubt shall exist as to his attitude.

"I cannot conceive of anything more depressing than to be denied participation in an active campaign, or to be kept quietly in one place, depending wholly upon necessarily fragmentary report as to what is going on, and as to what conditions are."

This was the recent summing up by Judge Taft of his personal feelings in the situation.

Mr. Bryan Moving.

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 7.—W. J. Bryan left yesterday for Chicago and thus began a three weeks' campaign tour which will convey him into the middle west, the eastern states and back through the west in South Dakota, before returning home. Perhaps no recent news afforded the Democratic candidate for president so much interest as the announcement that Mr. Taft proposed making a campaign tour. When asked if he had any comment to make on the subject, Mr. Bryan said: "Well, I am getting a great deal of consolation out of the way the President and Mr. Taft have been doing. I used to bitterly denounced because I favored railroad regulation. Now the President and Mr. Taft have brought that reform into popularity and I am no longer considered. I used to get a good deal of criticism because I favored tariff reform, but now tariff reform has become so urgent that Mr. Taft is willing to have a special session called immediately after inauguration to act on the subject.

"And now my greatest sin is to be made a virtue by imitation. When I went out campaigning in 1896 and 1900, they said it was demagogic to run around the country hunting for votes. Now it is eminently proper since Mr. Taft is going to do it, and I hope the Republican papers will make due apologies. They said in 1896 and 1900 that I was scared when I made speeches from the rear end of a train, and I was, and the results showed that I had reason to be. I have been wondering whether this explanation would be given when Mr. Taft starts out and whether the result will be the same with him that it was with me."

Suspected Murder at Wetaskiwin.

Wetaskiwin, Sept. 8—A mysterious shooting occurred here yesterday. Wm. Deus, aged 16, was found in the home by his brother shot in the head. It is supposed to be a case of murder. The coroner's jury sat last night but adjourned till later being unable to come to any decision.

Tragic Suicide in Hamilton.

Hamilton, Sept. 7.—A man named Evans, said to be from Toronto, strangled himself in the Mission this morning. Saturday he was doped and robbed of all his valuables and became despondent.

FAILED TO ROB BANK.

Yeggmen Made Unsuccessful Attempt on Biwabick State Bank.

Biwabick, Sept. 6—Bank burglars attempted to raid the Biwabick State bank this morning. They nearly killed a citizen, but failed to get away with any booty. One man who refused to halt for the guards placed around the bank to protect the cracksman inside, was filled full of buckshot. He is not expected to recover. The sound of the shot aroused the village and the burglars fled before they could take anything. The robbers are supposed to be the same gang of yeggmen who tried to blow up the bank at Barnum and also committed the depredations at Cloquette Thursday.

The burglars entered the bank through a rear door. The safe, which contained $17,000, resisted their efforts to force it. They then turned their attention to the safety deposit boxes. These were broken open and the contents littered over the floor of the bank. Two or three men were at work inside the building while three others stood guard outside. Three young men who were making their way homeward at the time the robbers were working, were stopped by the guards and ordered to retrace their steps. Two of them did as commanded and the other only laughed and went straight on. One of the yeggmen levelled a shot gun at him and sent a charge into his body. The shot aroused the town and the men inside came running out and joining the others escaped to the woods.

HEROIC ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

Young Chicago Society Girl Dives After Drowning Man But Fails to Save Him.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 6.—Randall Mason, aged 24, of this city, was attacked by cramps this afternoon while swimming in the lake and was drowned.

Miss Helen Pratt, a prominent society girl of North Shore suburb, dove off a pier fully dressed in an effort to save the young man. She would have succeeded had not her clothes weighed her down. She dove twice, handicapped as she was, in an heroic effort to bring the man to the surface, but finally became exhausted and called for help when half a mile from shore. People on the shore ran hither and thither, but did nothing. The young woman turned on her back, floated fifteen minutes until a boat was finally sent from the shore to the rescue. The brave girl says had it not been for the weight of her clothes she would have saved the man. His body has not been recovered.

ENGLISH PEER A BACHELOR.

Lord Sackville West Didn't Marry Spanish Dancer.

London, Sept. 4—A firm of solicitors here has sent circular letters to the newspapers in reference to the statement printed in the obituary of Lord Sackville West, who died Thursday, that he was unmarried. The solicitors draw attention to the fact that their client, Ernest Henry Sackville West has a petition pending in court claiming he is the oldest legitimate son of Lord Sackville by his wife, Josephine Duran Y. Ortega.

Lord Sackville's sad story as told by himself was printed some years ago. He described how he was unable to marry a beautiful Spanish dancer as she already was married. His two daughters by her are well married.

Mystery of Rideau Canal.

Ottawa, Sept. 7—An inquest into the death of Jas. Carroll, clerk of auditor general's department, whose body was taken from the Rideau canal on Friday was opened on Saturday. Upon examination of the body it was found that the neck was broken and nose battered. It seems impossible that his neck would be broken by a fall into the water. Coroner Craig says circumstances seem to indicate that wound on nose was inflicted before the body entered the water. The Coroner ordered a post mortem examination, and an inquiry was adjourned till Tuesday. A brother of the deceased, who is a lawyer at Glace Bay, N.S., is coming to Ottawa to take part in the investigation.

Japs on Texas Border.

Eagle Pass, Tex., Sept. 5—The United States immigration authorities here have been advised that a party of fifteen Japanese who entered this country unlawfully from Mexico, have been apprehended at Lockhart in the interior of the state. Eleven Japs were deported from here last week at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars to the government. Eighty more Japanese were ordered to be deported from other points along the Mexican border last week. Hundreds of these aliens are scattered along Mexico on the side of the Rio Grande, awaiting a favorable opportunity to smuggle themselves into this country.

A Gaping Wound in the Heart

London, Sept. 5—Daniel McKeever, aged 17, residing on the Hamilton road, was killed near Portersburg today. He was out shooting with some companions and seeing an apple tree in a field jumped the fence and using the rifle as a club to knock the apples down. The gun exploded, the shot entering his body above the heart, tearing a gaping wound.

Two Nominations Saturday.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 7.—E. B. Devlin, M.P., was nominated by Wright County Liberals as their candidate. The vote stood E. B. Devlin 56, Dr. J. E. Fontaine, president of the association, 33; and J. W. St. Marie, 20. It is expected that H. K. Egan, the well-known lumberman, will be the conservative candidate. A. C. Boyce was renominated unanimously by the Soo Conservatives.

Winding up of Iron o.

Toronto, Sept. 7—An order to wind up the Atikokan Iron Co., of Port Arthur, was granted this morning by Judge Anglin on the petition of Mackenzie & Mann. The company was incorporated in 1905 with a paid up capital of a million dollars.

HEMMED IN B FOREST

Lake Superior Region Destructive Conflagrati Loss of Propert

Houghton, Mich., Sept. in by raging forest fire sides and by Lake Super fourth, the inhabitants of tion of Northern Michig are experiencing the wor the history of the peninsu so suddenly after the repo various parts of the lake r all the fires that had ra past several weeks were control, the present threat trophe is an alarming o eight o'clock this evening have been destroyed, but cluding the mining haml neck are in great danger dreds of volunteers are local firemen in their eff vent a wholesale destructi erty. During the last eig is estimated that damag amount of a million dolla done to standing timber the country. It is impos any word to-night from th end of the township, tele telegraphic communication stroyed. Early reports great damage was feared, the situation is a most cri

Two Towns Hemmed

Menominee, Mich., Sept reported that fierce forest raging at Foxdoro and Do Hemmed in on all sides forest fires, the only mean afforded the populace is th the Chicago North Western Threatened with being cu flames for nearly 48 hours t of Parmenter village, this e up a desperate fight for and property. The prolong having dried up the small wells, sapping the last moisture out of timber to cut over lands, is responsib large number of forest fires mer and sparks from passi tives or careless hunters ar tives or careless hunters are at any time to set the whol in a blaze.

No Avenue of Escap

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 8—T about Grand Marais is cu the flames, and from 600 to tlers are fighting for their no avenue of escape. The penned them in and the fl pushing toward the lake s fearful rapidity. Many set be forced to take refuge in t of Lake Superior. A frant for help was sent to Dulu by the steamer America whic down many of the settlers, ited States steamship Gop two companies of the naval left to-night with provisions pick up all settlers found lake. Grand Marais, a villag 600 inhabitants, it is feared, total loss. There are no tele nections with the village, an road there. Many lives ma if the fires destroy the town would not be boats enough t all the inhabitants.

Raging For a Week

The fire has been raging vicinity of Parmenter for the l but heavy northwest winds fanned the flames towards t and in a short time compl rounded it, burning farm and grain stacks. While were fighting the fire unde rection of Deputy State Fir A. B. Bedell, the women w loading their household goo and flat cars on a sliding at motive was being made ready away the villagers. The fi ever, crept over near to th bridge, where a desperate t the aid of water pumped fro der of a locomotive was pu save the structure as a mea cape. Ten thousand cords valued at $40,000, was cons the flames, besides other t lued at $25,000, and five or houses and barns, totalling Some stock was burned, bu of human life is reported. in Greenwood settlement was under control last night by force of men felling trees, s sand and digging trenches t the flames spreading among leaves that carpet the woods

The damage in the Green trict can not yet be even a ately estimated, but it is kn it runs away up into the hu thousands of dollars.

Cloud of Smoke Overhangs

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 8.— cial despatch received this from Ashland, Wis., says t a strong southwest wind blo the continuation of the ab dry weather, conditions are forest fires. The air is full all over the Lake Superior Two requests for help have b graphed to Ashland this mor from White river, where the sin Central has a large crew and the other from the farmi south of Ashland. Fires ha ed the railroad and are grad ting nearer to Ashland. Th was removed near Ashland y and there is no danger to but farmers in the vicinity fer. Not since the great Hin has there been so much smok

Hibbing Calls For Ai

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 8.— o'clock this afternoon Hibbi in a call for aid in fighting est fire there. An engine was despatched from Duluth special train. The wind is a gale again, and the fire bra being carried into the town. seems to be getting the best citizens, and the local fire ment, and assistance was cou ly called for. If the wind d change Hibbing, the biggest a prosperous town on the rán go. It has between 10,000 an people.

Fire Closing In.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 8. fires are fast closing in on t