

CRINGING TO THE STATES.

Opposition Urge Delay in Ratification of French Treaty.

Mr. Fielding Upholds Right of Canada to Go Ahead.

Mr. Maclean Supports Government—The Load Line.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—That Canada should allow her commercial relations with other countries to be governed by the possibility of adverse tariff action on the part of the United States, that in fact she should suspend her treaty-making powers in fear and trembling of the Damoclesian sword of the Payne tariff, was in effect the amazing doctrine to which the Opposition committed themselves in the House of Commons to-day. The simple origin of this attempt to force the Dominion into a position at once craven, undignified and perilous was a desire on the part of Hon. Mr. Fielding to make some headway towards the ratification of the French treaty, so long delayed. When the Minister of Finance, as a preliminary to the introduction of a bill to the same end, submitted a resolution approving of the treaty finally concluded with France in January last, he found that what last session the Opposition minimized and criticised as a convention of no value to Canada, had now assumed the greatest importance and significance. In the absence of Mr. Borden it was Mr. Monk who took upon himself to formulate the new Conservative policy.

Mr. Fielding, in moving his resolution, explained that he had no desire to rush the ratification of the treaty, and assured the House that there would be ample opportunity for discussion when the bill based on the resolution came up for second reading.

Mr. Monk at once interposed with a question as to whether, in view of the possible effect of the Payne tariff upon Canada's trade relations with the United States, the Government had endeavored to ascertain what interpretation the United States authorities would place upon the French treaty.

Mr. Fielding replied that there had been no communication with the United States Government on the subject. "Our view is," he declared, "that Canada should determine what is best in her own interests, and I hardly think it would be seemly for us to approach the United States in the matter." Besides, he added, he had reason to believe that until a commission of experts had reported to the President the United States authorities would not be in a position to give any information.

Mr. Monk did not think there would be anything unseemly in making inquiries as to the possible effect of ratifying the French treaty.

Mr. Fielding declined to believe that the United States would regard the French treaty as a discrimination. He did not think they should assume that the United States' action would be adverse to Canada. But they must insist upon the right of Canada to regulate her own commercial affairs.

"We have no reason to suppose that the American Government will approach us in any unfriendly spirit," Mr. Foster doubted the wisdom of ratifying the treaty before information had been obtained as to the application of the United States tariff.

"Are you prepared to wait until April next to find out what the United States are going to do?" rejoined Mr. Fielding. "I do not think we should await the action of the United States," he proceeded. "We have clearly made it understood in this Parliament that Canada, while prepared to pay great deference to her great neighbor, is not willing to depend on the action of the United States in working out her policies. I think the United States people understand that we will quietly, deliberately, and thoughtfully work out our own policies. If they are agreeable to the United States, Canada is all the more pleased, but if they do not happen to be agreeable to our neighbors, we may regret it, but I do not think we would be justified in taking a different course. We must play our own part in this matter, play it openly and above board. But I cannot, on behalf of the Government, agree that after entering into this treaty with France and becoming in honor bound to the French Government we should wait until April next, and ask our friends to the south whether they would permit us to ratify it."

Mr. Haughton Lennox thought it was not a matter of sentiment, but of good business, to delay the ratification of the treaty until they knew where Canada was likely to stand in relation to the United States.

Mr. Foster commented on the disparity between Canada's trade with France and that with the United States, and declared that it would be the height of absurdity and childishness for the Minister of Finance to refuse reasonable delay in the consideration of the French treaty.

Mr. Tarriff pointed out that the course suggested by the Opposition would simply be an invitation to the United States to apply a surtax. Parliament should go on and do its business in its own way.

Major Currie expressed the view that the treaty-making policy of the Government was all wrong, and urged, as a reversal of the fiscal policy of the United Kingdom.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that if the French treaty awaiting ratification was to be regarded by the United States as a discrimination, so might the treaty still in existence.

Mr. Borden, while disclaiming any intention to allow the United States to dictate Canada's commercial policy, thought there was a case for reasonable delay in ratifying the French treaty.

Hon. Mr. Patterson reminded the House that the treaty, all but a slight amendment introduced, had been ratified by a majority of both parties, and considered that it would be undignified for Parliament not to go on with it.

Mr. W. F. Maclean emphatically dissented from the position taken by the Opposition. "If," he said, "we are to have our freedom of action governed by some kind of legislation in the United States that kind of legislation will be paralyzed. Canadians are not to be intimidated in their policy, and as one who believes in a national policy for this country I think we ought to be prepared at all times to take the part and fight it out. If action is taken by the United States against Canada, it will be not because of the French treaty, but be-

Poor Light, Bad Air, Crowded Rooms Contribute to Spread of Disease.

At a meeting in Washington, attended by leading educators and representatives of workingmen, the sentiment was unanimous that the bad air, poor light and crowded rooms in many schools and factories contributed largely to the spread of consumption. Samuel Gompers, as President of the American Federation of Labor, maintained that by causing a reduction in the hours of labor, and securing higher wages, which made it possible to provide better sustenance, the Federation had done much to assist in the great work of stamping out the disease.

While much has been accomplished in the fight against consumption, it is necessary for each individual to take every precaution against contracting the disease. Coughs and colds are a prolific source, and must not be neglected. A simple, inexpensive and effective remedy is made by mixing two ounces of Glycerine, a half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine and eight ounces of pure Whiskey. A teaspoonful, four times a day, will usually break up a cold in twenty-four hours and cure any cough that is curable.

This formula is frequently prescribed and is highly recommended by the Leach Chemical Co., of Windsor, Ont., who prepare the genuine Virgin Oil of Pine.

WHY NOT A WOMAN TO CLEAN A GREAT CITY?

Miss Anna Murphy, Candidate for Superintendent of Streets in Chicago, Tells How She Would Queen it Over the White Wings—Difference Between Man's Cleaning Up and Woman's.



MISS ANNA E. MURPHY.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19.—If a woman makes the best housekeeper at home, why wouldn't a woman make the best housekeeper in cleaning up one of the greatest cities in the world?

Thus argues Miss Anna E. Murphy, former magazine writer. To back up her argument she has come out as a candidate for superintendent of streets. The place pays \$5,500 a year, and a few years ago it was held by a man.

There's a reason for Miss Murphy's determination. She's an ardent suffragette and believes women will win votes sooner if they show the men they are able to fill men's jobs.

"Queen of the white wings!" How does it sound? Miss Murphy is out to win that title. She says she will make the forces under her know they have a real boss in the people here only will let her get on the job.

Chicago's street cleaners are a motley lot. They are old men and young men; Italians, Greeks, Turks, and a few very few native Americans. When a small politician wants a city job for one of his relatives and he hasn't much influence, it's to the white wings brigade with his friend, or nothing at all.

The pay is poor, the work hard. At all times the street cleaner is in danger from street cars, autos whizzing about and reckless drivers.

They don't care much for the life of a street-cleaner in Chicago.

Miss Murphy believes in action. Not since the days of the elder Carter H. Harrison has an official ridden about town on horseback to view the progress of city work.

But Miss Murphy has ideas of her own. She is an ardent horsewoman and will inspect the streets every day. If cause of the patriotic policy, which I support, of endeavoring to have our raw products like pulpwood worked up in our own country rather than in the United States."

After some further discussion the resolution approving of the treaty was adopted, and a bill based thereon introduced.

Mr. E. N. Lewis introduced two bills, one respecting the load line on ships, founded on the British Pilsnol act, and the other proposing that wireless telegraphy should be established on all Canadian vessels above a certain tonnage.

Costly Excavation. Earthwork on the Southern Pacific incline in Jalisco, Mexico, cost the contractors from 12 to 16 centavos per cubic metre. The work was done by Indians carrying the material in baskets from the right of way, making an embankment of upward of 15 feet in height.

If you insist upon making a lobster of yourself try and keep out of hot water.

Bad BLOOD

"Before I began using Cascarets I had a bad complexion, pimples on my face, and my food was not digested as it should have been. Now I am entirely well, and the pimples have all disappeared from my face. I can truthfully say that Cascarets are just as advertised. I have taken only two boxes of them."

Clarence R. Griffin, Sheridan, Ind. Cascarets, Pleasant, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens or Gripes. 25c. Box. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

the "white wings" aren't doing their work as they should, they would better beware of a suffragette commander.

"Why shouldn't I be a boss street cleaner?" Miss Murphy whirled around in her chair in the water pipe extension department in City Hall as she repeated the question. She had been adding up a column of figures as long as her arm.

"I have new ideas on how to be a municipal housekeeper. As I have not yet attained the office I don't think I ought to tell them now, do you?" If I did everybody would know as much as I do.

"To be perfectly frank as to my opinion on a woman holding such an office, I will say that it is decidedly a woman's job. Cleanliness is a feminine instinct."

"Now, take it in a house: A man would get up and look the house over every morning and not know whether it had been swept or not until it became so dirty he would notice it. He might see a dirty place there, but he would pass the whole thing along until it became noticeably dirty."

"Not so with a woman. She sees every dirty corner. Every dusty ledge is marked and it has to get under the broom."

"I find it so with the dirty streets and alleys in this city. A man looks at the main thoroughfare and finds it's kept clean. A little dirt may linger in this or that place, but on the whole it looks good to him."

"If I should become Superintendent of streets I would start in with the very dirtiest parts of the city and clean up I would make every alley and side street clean and sanitary. The almost every corner would be swept where the cleaning is needed most. Then, with everything in order, I would see that it is kept in order."

TO THE REFUGE.

Oxford Farmer, Unable to Agree With Family, Goes to Poorhouse.

Woodstock, Nov. 18.—Because he had a row with his wife and decided that he could not live peaceably at home, a well-known and respectable farmer, owner of one of the best farms in Oxford county, has come to the House of Refuge, where he proposes to spend the winter as an inmate.

The man owns a hundred-and-fifty-acre farm, well stocked and with good buildings on it, and the property is reckoned as one of the most valuable in the district. He has been living with his second wife and a family of grown-up sons. He is seventy-three years of age, and a member of one of the best-known families in the district. Becoming discontented at home, he applied to the reeve of the township for the necessary order of admittance, and, with this order, applied to Manager Murray on Tuesday and was admitted, no other course being open to the refuge authorities.

He left his wife and sons in charge of the farm. He appears to be contented with his surroundings. He is given exactly the same privileges and accommodation as the other inmates.

Patent Medicine Man—Did you get a photograph of that fellow who used one bottle of our compound and wrote that he had no further use for his crutch? Assistant—No, he has been in bed ever since.

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR.

Nearly Ninety-Two Millions Asked From Parliament.

Provision For New Navy to Come Out of Income.

Transcontinental Railway and Quebec Bridge Need Much.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—The estimates for the coming fiscal year were presented to Parliament this afternoon by Hon. Mr. Fielding. They call for a total vote of \$91,891,578 on consolidated fund account, including \$3,676,500 for naval services, and \$35,779,415 on capital account, including \$27,000,000 for the National Transcontinental Railway. The total expenditure asked for is thus \$127,670,993, an increase of \$16,047,616, as compared with the total amount voted last session. The estimates last year, however, provided for a decrease of about \$22,000,000 as compared with 1907-08, being a reduction of a little over \$9,000,000 on capital account. The increase this year, as shown in the estimates brought down to-day, are distributed, \$10,752,940 to consolidated fund account and \$5,294,675 to capital account. The increase in revenue for this year will more than balance the increase in ordinary expenditure provided for in the estimates for the next fiscal year, and the total expenditure on this account will, according to present indications, fall at least \$10,000,000 below the revenue of the year, even in view of the fact that naval militia defence expenditures, which might properly be charged to capital account, are being charged by the Government to income.

Of the total increase in the expenditure provided for in the estimates nearly half is due to the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway. Demands of expenditure for the new navy account for three millions. Quebec bridge construction accounts for one million, and the transfer of former capital expenditures on militia and on Dominion land surveys, chiefly in the direction of Palestine. According to statements made by the emigrants, religious persecution is being carried on with rare cruelty in certain districts. A Sheikh, name Yahya, who obtained considerable success over the Turkish troops, ordered the Jews residing in his territory, either to be converted to Mohammedanism or to leave en masse. Preferring exile to apostasy, they sold their property at ridiculously low prices and recently about four hundred and fifty of them succeeded, after undergoing many perils, in reaching the seaboard.

Some prominent Zionists in Europe, according to a letter from Odessa, have been seized by the World's Fair ride in Zion, believing that a great exposition in Jerusalem, revealing the possibilities of the Holy Land, would help Zionism more than all the speeches, flags and Zion buttons.

The United States Life Saving Corps has awarded medals and honors to a number of Jewish heroes and heroines of tender ages for their life-saving work. Hannah Seligson, for which Mr. Schiff some time ago gave \$500,000, have appeared in the press.

A pension fund for the benefit of nurses who have graduated from the Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, for more than ten years has been established. This is the only pension fund of its kind in the United States. Until \$60,000 have been contributed to the fund no claim can be considered, and up to the present time \$25,000 has been donated.

The late Baron George Rosenthal loved books, patronized the arts and supported the learned. His philanthropy was on a vast scale. He founded the Sophie Rosenthal School, the Sanatorium at Hoay-Laren, and also the Central Jewish Lunatic Asylum at Apeldoorn. His private charities were also many. During the recent crisis in the diamond trade Baron Rosenthal proved himself a friend indeed to many of the Jewish community. His Jewishness was of a liberal character, for he was a great admirer of the philosopher Spinoza. He restored Spinoza's house at Rynsburg.

The British Labor Department, London, England, is making investigation of the incomes and expenditures of thirty Jewish wage-earning families in Newark. This information is required for statistical purposes. The inquiry is a continuation of others made or being made in Great Britain, Germany, France and Belgium.

A despatch from Berlin announces the death in that city of the venerable Rabbi Julius Oppenheimer, of the Reform Congregation. Rabbi Oppenheimer was 84 years of age. The deceased was the father of Dr. Franz Oppenheimer, a social reformer, and Zionist leader in Australia.

The news that M. Ostrogorsky is to be a candidate for the Duma for the important Jewish centre of Grodno is another indication that the Jewish question is likely to be realized in the Duma before long. Dr. Ostrogorsky is in many respects the most distinguished of publicists among Russian Jews. He has written works on the foundation of politics, which are regarded as standard throughout the world.

The Sabbath question is being agitated in England, and some leaders express themselves in favor of Sunday services, but Chief Rabbi Adler is greatly opposed to this innovation.

A fund, yielding an income to be known as the Charles Eliot Norton Memorial Fund, has been endowed for the Archaeological Institute of America, by James Loeb.

Mr. Claude Montefiore has issued a pamphlet, entitled "The Jewish Religion: Its Principles and Its Future," in the course of which he defends the proposal to establish a separate synagogue. Mr. Montefiore states that it stands for English together with Hebrew, instrumental music, men and women sitting together, modern prayers, shorter and more convenient hours, English hymns, revised ritual.

The Nathan Morris Fountain, presented to the city of Indianapolis by members of the bar from all parts of the country, was erected to honor his memory by those who had admired his character and many virtues.

Mr. Morris, who had been president of the Bar Association of Indianapolis, lost his life in 1903 in attempting to save a relative imprisoned in a burning building.

Jacob H. Schiff has returned from a brief visit to Europe on account of

and \$320,000 for hydrographic surveys, including a survey of the Hudson's Bay. The \$3,000,000 expenditure for new ships, etc., will, of course, provide only for next year's outlay, and does not represent the whole cost of the new ships.

The Marine Department votes chargeable to capital include \$800,000 for the River St. Lawrence ship channel, and \$250,000 for further dredging between Montreal and Father Point.

For lighthouse and coast service the estimates provide for an expenditure of \$2,806,550, being an increase over last year of \$845,252. Of this increase \$200,000 additional is given for construction of lighthouses and aids to navigation; \$21,000 additional for wireless stations; \$175,000 to provide for a new lighthouse and buoy steamer for the St. Lawrence and \$200,000 for a new lighthouse and buoy steamer for the Pacific coast. For astronomical surveys an additional \$21,000 is given, and for meteorological service an additional \$12,000.

The fisheries vote, totalling \$772,000, includes an increase of \$24,220 for salaries of fisheries inspectors, etc.; \$10,000 for maintenance of experimental work for the reduction of dogfish; \$4,000 for oyster culture, and \$5,000 for the encouragement of better transportation and conservation of fish.

The customs vote provides for an increase of \$75,000 in salaries, and the excise vote for an increase of \$12,000. The postoffice vote, which totals \$7,586,728, provided for an increase of salaries in the outside service amounting to \$397,227.

Among the Jews

Ontario Public Buildings.

Votes for public buildings in Ontario, totalling \$808,858, include the following:

Dundas \$15,000
Elora 5,000
Fergus, new building 5,000
Guelph, armory 3,000
Toronto, drill hall, addition, accommodation for new corps and armories 20,000

HARBORS AND RIVERS.

Votes for harbors and rivers in Ontario, totalling \$1,262,850, include the following:

Burlington channel pier, reconstruction \$40,000

his sister's recent death. Lengthy statements about the Immigration Relief Service at Galveston, for which Mr. Schiff some time ago gave \$500,000, have appeared in the press.

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WITNESSES DEAD.

Curious Ending of a Manslaughter Case.

Cherry, Ill., Nov. 18.—An extraordinary closing of a manslaughter case was revealed to-day in connection with the mine disaster of last