HAMILTON HAPPENINGS

PLANS FOR HAMILTON LIGHTING UNDER WAY

Tenders May Be Asked For in Couple of Months—Labor Candidate in West Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Aug. 15.—(Special.)—After the passage of the municipal power and light bylaw by the city council last night, nothing apparently remains to further obstruct the people's scheme and to-day Engineer Sifton got down to work in earnest to prepare the plans and specifications for the city's plant. These will probably be completed in about two months, when tenders will be asked for the construction of the system.

The labor element here will probably nominate a candidate for the west Hamilton parliamentary seat, in the person of Hiram Dickout, a well-known railroad engineer of this city. The four railway organizations here, from whom most of Dickout's support is expected, now keep a paid representative at Ottawa to look after their interests there, and they feel that they would be better served by having a man in the house of commons. The selection of a labor candidate will make a three cornered fight in West Hamilton, provided the Liberals name a standard bearer in this constituency, and it is conceded that this honor will go to Major John I. McLaren, when the Liberals make their choice next Friday night.

Frank King, a twenty-year-old patient of the Hamilton Asylum, escaped from that institution last night and has not been captured. King lived in Dundas, and after his escape, but left again before the officers who were looking for him visited his home.

Wm. Boyce, an Argue-st. resident, was run down at the corner of Kingst. and Sanford-ave. to-night by an auto owned by W. J. Waters, and seriously, if not fatally injured. He was removed to the city hospital where it was found necessary to perform a surgical operation on him.

Hotel Hanrahan, corner Barton and Catharine-streets, Hamilton, conveniently situated and easily reached from all parts of the city. Erected in 1906. Modern and strictly first-class American plan. Rates $1.50 to $2.00 per day. Thos. Hanrahan, proprietor. Phone 1465. 135

MLLE. CATRINA GELTZER.

The fame of Mme. Pavlova is rivaled by Russia's latest recruit from the Imperial Theatre, of St. Petersburg, Mlle. Catrina Geltzer. Mlle. Geltzer is now appearing at the Alhambra, London, in a ballet called "The Dance Dream," and brilliant performances have won her a place in British hearts close to that held by Mme. Pavlova, star of the ballet. Many critics hold that Mlle. Catrina even surpasses her famous contemporary.

Paper Bag Cookery.

The method of cooking well-nigh everything but soups in paper bags, on a broiler, in any and every kind of oven is clearly and fully explained in a book by M. Soyer, the famous chef of Brooks' Club, London, the originator and perfector of this system which bids fair to revolutionize cooking the world over. The American edition has been revised by Marion Harland's daughter, Mrs. Virginia Terhune Van de Water, the American equivalents taking the place of English culinary terms.

Fuel From Nile Reeds.

Experiments have taken place in Germany in connection with the manufacture of a new fuel out of the papyrus and other reeds found on the upper reaches of the White Nile. It is purposed to dry and "disintegrate" these reeds, which are known as "sudd," reducing them to a powder, which will be compressed into the form of briquettes. No binding material will be necessary. An Anglo-German syndicate, the promoters, claim that the "sudd" fuel can be put on the market at a price thirty-five or forty per cent. cheaper than coal.

The Morning World is delivered before breakfast to any address in Toronto or suburbs for twenty-five cents per month. Phone M. 5308.

In a garden restaurant in Berlin the waiters serve the patrons on roller skates. The distance between the tables and the source of the food and drink supply is considerable, and the waiters use the skates to accelerate the service.

HAMILTON HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL

Every room completely renovated and newly carpeted during 1907. $3.00 and Up per day. American Plan. ed7

TO LET IN HAMILTON

Fine Front Office, Ground Floor, Good Location, Apply 15 Main E. Phone 1946.

MAY REOPEN ASYLUM FIRE INQUEST

Continued From Page 1.

stand. Mr. Heakes was not called. Will the crown officer tell the public why he refused to call the provincial architect?

So much evidence has come to light since the inquest, pointing to the unavoidable conclusion that the fire had its origin in some part of Hall C, that The World does not now hesitate to state that the fire did start in the lower hall, and that under the known circumstances it was a physical impossibility for the fire to have originated in the storeroom of Hall D, as the evidence of the asylum attendants stated. This point not only has a direct bearing on the deaths of the eight fire victims, but also supports the contention of The World that the investigation, conducted under the direction of the provincial government, was not at all thoro.

Mr. George Lynch-Staunton, the crown officer appointed by the provincial government to investigate the deaths of the eight inmates of the asylum who lost their lives in the fire at that institution on the morning of Aug. 2, 1911, stated at the session of the inquest held on Aug. 4, that in the public interest, he and the provincial government desired the fullest possibly enquiry into the deaths of these men. The World charges that such an enquiry was not conducted, and that the crown officer appointed to carry on the enquiry not only did not bring out all the evidence that it was possible to produce, but that the said officer made no effort to get much evidence that might easily have been obtained; and that, further, the said crown officer did actually refuse to call witnesses desired by the jury, and that he did further refuse to ask witnesses certain relevant questions which the jury desired to put to witnesses, and that the said crown officer did thereby suppress evidence material to the subject of the inquest.

Evidence submitted to the jury in this inquest tended to the conclusion that the fire started in the storeroom of Hall D. The World charges that the fire did not start in this section of the building, but that it started in some part of Hall C, a considerable distance from the said storeroom.

Asylum attendants swore at the inquest that the doors to the rooms of all patients were unlocked and opened so that the occupants of the rooms could escape.

The World charges that all the doors to patients' rooms were not opened, that some of them were not even unlocked, and that at least four men were burned to death because of their inability to escape thru the doors of their rooms.

Evidence was given by the medical superintendent of the asylum and by employes of the asylum at the inquest that the institution was equipped with adequate fire fighting apparatus, and that an efficient organized fire department was maintained at the asylum, and that fire drills were regularly conducted according to the rules of the institution.

The World charges that the hose used for fire fighting at the asylum was not in proper condition on the night of the fire; that the fire drill was not regularly conducted; that by reason of such neglect of the fire drill, the fire department was not an efficient organization; and that by reason of the inefficiency of the fire department lives were lost in this fire which could have been saved by the aid of a well organized and thoroly drilled fire department.

The World charges that George Lynch-Staunton, the prosecutor of this inquest for the provincial government, did browbeat and abuse the jurors in this inquest, and that the unsatisfactory verdict which the jury brought in was hastened by such action.

The jury which sat on this inquest brought in the followin berdict: "We, the jury, are under the impression that the inmates came to their death by suffocation, but are unable to determine the cause of the fire." While from the evidence submitted to them, the jury could not reasonably have rendered any other conclusion. The World charges that this is not a proper or satisfactory verdict to the public, in whose interest the inquest was ostensibly conducted.

In view of the statements and charges made above, The World demands, in the interests of the people of the Province of Ontario, that the inquest into the deaths of the eight victims of the fire at the asylum for the insane, at Hamilton, on the night of Aug. 1, 1911, or on the morning of Aug. 2, 1911, be re-opened and that a true and zealous effort be made to ascertain the cause of the fire at that institution which resulted in the deaths of eight inmates thereof.

TONS OF WATER

A grass plant w[illegible] the course of a hot day, exhale its own weight of water and a young leaf of wheat or rye exposed to the sun may even exhale its own weight in an hour, is a surprising statement to be found in the Agricultural Year Book. Experiments summarized by Storer indicate that "more than 300 lbs. of water pass thru a plant and are transpired from its leaves for every pound of dry matter fixed or assimilated by the plant." In Wisconsin, King found the mean amount of water used by barley, oats, corn, clover, peas and potatoes in producing a ton of dry matter ranged from 270 tons for corn to 576 tons for clover, "the average for the six crops being nearly 450 tons, or four acre-inches, for each ton of dry matter."

Moonlight on Turbinia

to-night to Long Branch 8.15 p.m. One hour at Branch. Orchestra and dancing. Tickets 25c. Home 11 p.m.

LAURIER OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN AT SIMCOE

Continued From Page 1.

This was the reason for opening the campaign in Simcoe.

He referred to the fact that he had been 40 years in public life. He intimated that if he had followed his inclination he might not be leading the present campaign. Three years ago he thought he had fought his last general election, that advancing years would compel him to retire. But Providence had been kind to him and had blessed him with better health than ever. He thanked Providence that his life had been spared so that it was his privilege to offer in a complete form this policy of freer trade.

Policy of Freer Trade.

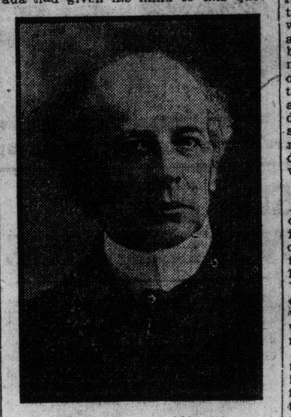
This policy had received the endorsation, the commendation and the strong support of all the men who for 40 years had been at the helm in public affairs in Canada. This policy had been at the top mast of the Liberal party's program for 40 years. It had been the goal of the Conservative party until the present leaders became renegades to the teachings of their leaders for 40 years or more. "You will ask me, how are the mighty fallen and I will say the mighty have not fallen. (Laughter). There are men who have fallen from grace at the very gates of Paradise."

Why was an election being held at this time? The Conservative papers of Toronto said that it was due to the superior tactics of the opposition. Their plan was merely to block the proceedings of the house and prevent a vote on reciprocity because the people had not been consulted on this question. "But I am as old a bird as these gentlemen. They were simply bluffing; they don't want an election; they wanted the government to drop reciprocity. But we have brought them before their masters as well as our own and now they are squealing. I thought it was best to bring us both to the bar of public opinion, before our natural judges."

The issue of the campaign was reciprocity between Canada and the United States. He believed the agreement was a measure mutually beneficial to both countries, but he did not hesitate to say that it was more beneficial to Canada than to the United States.

A Hesitating Joshua.

If any man in public life in Canada had given his mind to this ques-



SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

tion of reciprocity with the United States, that man was Sir John A. Macdonald. He was the Moses of the policy of reciprocity, but like Moses he was not destined to see the promised land. It might not be that he, Sir Wilfrid, would be the Joshua that would carry the people of Canada to that goal.

A voice; Yes you will.

He traced the efforts of the Canadian Government from 1866 to 1871 to obtain reciprocity with the United States. Then he said that Sir John A. Macdonald changed his tactics and adopted a policy of reciprocity of tariff in order to bring about reciprocity of trade. In 1877 Sir J. A. Macdonald introduced a resolution into the house of commons along this line. That in his mind was the policy of the Conservative party, which adopted a high tariff in order to compel reciprocity of trade in natural products. The expected result was not achieved. The United States tariff of 1877 was a stiff tariff, the McKinley tariff was a stiffer one still and the Payne-Aldridge tariff of 1910, which was a revision of the tariff upward was the stiffest of them all. He read a list of natural products, showing that the United States tariff was against their importation into the United States. This tariff was prohibitive and rendered it impossible for Canadians to trade with their United States neighbors in natural products.

Unnatural Trade Conditions.

Who had protested against this U. S. tariff? John Charlton, late M.P. for Norfolk, whose memory was still green, had protested and had rendered valiant service in influencing public opinion in the U. S. against these unnatural trade conditions. These ideas promulgated by Mr. Charlton had been slow to germinate, but at last they had come to fruition and a better feeling was manifested.

He emphasized the fact that in the spring of 1910, commissioners were sent by President Taft to Ottawa to see if the trade relations between Canada and the U.S. could not be improved. This was very new in the history of the two countries. Commissioners have gone from Ottawa to Washington so often that he had stated that never again would Canada send commissioners to Washington, but the first step must be taken by our neighbors. It was President Taft who sent commissioners to Ottawa in the spring of 1910. What should we say to them? Some will say that we should have turned them back. We think it would have been a crime to civilization not to take advantage of their overtures."

Prepared to Go Further.

He said that the United States was prepared to go further than Canada in the matter of letting down the bars. They were prepared to go all along the line. "We could not go that far. We stand for stability of tariff and no revision until after study. We were prepared at all times to have reciprocity in natural products."

His policy when announced had not been accepted at once. He was not surprised it was accepted by the U. S. as it was represented as being against the U. S. farmer. But the Canadian people would have it. (A voice—"Let's have it").

If his hearers wanted it, they should elect W. A. Charlton. If Ontario gave a hand with Quebec, he would have a majority in Quebec, parliament would meet in November, perhaps even in October, and Canada would have reciprocity all along the line.

It was said if this agreement was adopted it would lead to annexation. How would it? He would like to discuss this question frankly and with common sense. How would it come about that the U. S. would annex us? There could be only two ways, either by violence or by persuasion. No one had ever heard that it was the intention of the U. S. to annex Canada, war had not been declared. Would the reciprocity agreement render so much benefit to Canada that we would be seduced from our allegiance?

A Lame Retort.

"I will tell Mr. Borden this, if he will answer for the Tories, I will answer for the Grits."

Why should Canada fear this annexation cry? It was said that there was a suspicion that the Canadian people might be torn away by the insidious prosperity that would follow this reciprocity. He took up the resolution of the board of trade of Toronto which said that any benefit that might accrue from the agreement would be offset by a loss. He claimed that if any section was benefited by the agreement, all sections would be benefited. If the farmers were benefited, the rest of the people would be benefited, because agriculture was at the basis of all prosperity.

He referred to those who did not want reciprocity because it might be repealed after a few years, and then the condition of Canada would be worse than before. This he likened to a man who said, do not do business, because if you do and prosper, you may fail at some time. He saw a lot of pretty girls about him. If one of the boys offered hs heart and hand to a maid, should a parent say to his daughter, don't marry him, he has no settled position; if you marry him, he may lose his job. He thought the daughter's reply would be: "If John will risk it, I will risk it also."

Scouts Annexation Cry.

If Canada had reciprocity, for five or ten years and was prosperous under it, and the United States desired a change, would a man's manhood be taken away from him because he no longer traded with the United States? Would this lead to annexation? He did not understand such logic. "Away with such cowardly language. We would go without them if they could not go with us."

A great deal had been made out of the fact that there were some people in the United States who had voted for the reciprocity agreement because they wanted annexation. "There are some men in Canada who do not want annexation."

If he spoke in the United States he would tell them Canada wanted to trade with them, but if it meant the losing of our manhood and other appendages, they could keep their trade and we would have none of it. He would tell the people of the United States to remember their history. When the declaration of independence was made in 1776 there was no man who signed it with a cheerful heart, but in bitterness and sorrow. He thanked the Lord that new councils prevailed in Great Britain and in Canada we could say with thankfulness that because we were British subjects we were a free nation.

"The talk of annexation is beneath the contempt of a serious people."

Preferential Trade.

The argument that it was impossible to have mutual preferential trade with Great Britain if the reciprocity agreement went thru, he considered funny, because the Conservatives had opposed such preferential trade at every step. He claimed that the present reciprocity arrangement was no obstacle to such preference, but the only preference Canada could give Great Britain was a preference in manufactured products. If the United States found fault with such a preference given to the mother country and desired to cancel the reciprocity agreement, Canada would tell them to take their course, as there was nothing binding in that agreement. It could be repealed to-morrow. Canada was not fettered from giving a preference to the mother country.

It was said that the United States tariff would be reduced without any reciprocity agreement. He admitted that the Democratic party seemed to be coming into power in the United States, and it favored a reduction of the tariff, but he knew how difficult it was to reduce the duties of a protective tariff. It was possible, but not certain. But the reciprocity agreement was certain. This was a bird in the hand, the other a bird in the bush. Again, if the Democratic party came into power it would reduce the tariff not only to Canada but to all the world. In the present agreement the reduction was given to Canada and Canada alone, and not to all the world.

Favored Nation Treaties.

He took up the relation of the most favored nation treaties to the reciprocity agreement. It was urged that the reciprocity agreement would open Canada to the whole world. This meant 12 countries. Canada would be open to competition from Bolivia. Did this strike terror into the breasts of Canadians? Was there a man present who knew anything about Bolivia? He named the other countries: Colombia, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and claimed that nothing that we got from these countries entered directly into competition with our products. It was simply ridiculous to pretend there was any danger from these countries.

At the imperial conference he had obtained liberty for Canada to withdraw from the operation of any British treaty without affecting the standing of other parties to that treaty. For this he had been denounced as a traitor and a separationist. This was not common sense. At present the British Government never negotiates a treaty without stipulating that the treaty does not apply to the overseas dominions unless so agreed upon by them. He was not a separationist or a traitor, and had no sinister motives. He did not parade his loyalty very often. He had been born under British institutions and his people had had liberty, hence he did not fear that the common sense of his countrymen would be misled by these charges.

A Bond of Peace.

He considered the reciprocity agreement a bond of peace, harmony and friendshp between two nations, between which there should be bonds of mutual respect and affection. We were their neighbors over a larger frontier than any other in the world. We sprung from the same stock. We inherited the same institutions and everything made for peace, harmony and concord between us.

This had not always been so, but he thanked heaven it was so; that a new era had dawned, our better angels were guiding us, we were instilled with better sentiment and blood was thicker than water.

He told the story of a commander of a British squadron who insisted that the Americans should have fair play in their battle with the Spaniards at Manila Bay. This British commander had said if fair play was not shown he would line his ship beside the flagship of Admiral Dewey.

Only last week a treaty had been signed by George V. and President Taft, making it impossible that there should be war between Great Britain and the United States. Was it to be supposed that this was the last, final and supreme expression of friendship? He believed that a further treaty might be prophesied that would undo that mischief done in the 18th century by the separation of mother and child.

The reciprocity agreement was an incentive to that idea.

Sir Wilfrid was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his speech.

Concerning Backsliding.

The Hon. Mr. Graham said he was the son of a Methodist preacher. Opponents of reciprocity reminded him of what his father said was one of the chief arguments of Satan to the man who was exhorted to lead a godly life. "Don't try to lead a better life for fear you will backslide."

Mr. Graham referred to the last speech from the throne made during Sir John A. Macdonald's regime. It was the last will and testament of Sir John, and the better trade relations with the United States were referred to as being desirable.

He claimed that the removal of the tariff bars between Canada and the United States would not increase the competition we already have abroad. "We have to compete in the European markets every day with the United States. We are competing side by side with them in their own markets, at Chicago with our animals, and the result is that Canada has lugged off the greater share of the prizes."

Price of Horses.

Mr. Burns, of Burns and Sheppard of Toronto, told The Toronto World that reciprocity would injure the horse market. "I will leave this to Mr. Yeager. Mr. Burns buys horses for the lowest price he can to sell them again out west at the highest price. He is not a breeder of horses. I say the removal of the barriers will enable the horse producers to take possession of the market and if the people of the western states wish to send cheaper horses to the west, it will be better for the farmers of Norfolk. (Applause).

Referring to apples, he said, the further north one goes the better the fruit, and that is the reason we in Canada have apples that have no equal on the continent of America, and you needn't be afraid to compete anywhere in the world. Give this County of Norfolk free access to the American markets, and you will get more for your apples than you have been getting in the past. Now they go to Liverpool or the west, and the heavy freight rates eat into the price. Apples can be sent to New York in one day, and the closer the market the better for the producer.

Trade and Loyalty.

A market for 90 p. c. of our goods, said Mr. Graham, must help trade rather than injure it. The trade between Canada and the United States is greater than between Canada and all the other countries put together, and in spite of this fact, Canadians are not a bit disloyal to their own country.

"If I can get $300 instead of $250 for a horse, is it going to make me disloyal? A contented people are never disloyal."

"This agreement is primarily a farmers' agreement, but I submit to you that it is for the benefit of everyone in Canada. If they—the farmers—get better prices ,they will be able to pay better prices. When the farmer is prosperous, everyone else must be prosperous."

Borden's Manifesto.

He spent much time in going over Mr. Borden's manifesto and belittling it. He considered that Mr. Borden had gone to bed and awakened in the morning with a manifesto by his side. There was nothing new in it and all the commendable suggestions had already been acted on by the government.

The suggestion that a permanent tariff commission be appointed elicited from Mr. Graham the statement that the government was the commission appointed by the people to look after the tariff.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux was in happy vein. He had met a French-Canadian on the ground, whose name was Andrew McNab. Only a French-Canadian mother could do that.

He accused Mr. Borden of stealing his clothes in the matter of free rural mail delivery as referred to in Tuesday's manifesto. One hundred thousand boxes had been distributed in three years, chiefly among the farmers of Ontario. The postoffice department would show a surplus of $1,000,000.

Full Fledged Sailor.

Noting his appointment as minister of marine and fisheries and naval affairs he said, "I am a full-fledged sailor now."

Referring to Quebec he said reciprocity would be the dominant issue in the campaign there.

In Ontario they were saying Laurier was an annexationist. In Quebec Messrs. Monk and Bourassa were addressing the habitant, who was no fool in jingoism. They said Sir Wilfrid was selling the birthright of the French-Canadians to the jingoes of Great Britain. The truth was Laurier was neither annexationist nor jingo, but just a true Canadian.

He repudiated the campaign made against the Canadian navy and said if Great Britain had not resorted to conscription how could Canada?

Service in the navy was voluntary. But even if the navy was called on to defend the flag, who would oppose the demand?

Claims Quebec Solid.

He prophesied that in Quebec the same number of seats would be for Laurier as three years ago. He also declared Canada would have a navy as it was the just attribute of a free people to protect its commerce. But Canada as yet had only begun.

The Hon. Mackenzie King spoke briefly, claiming that the women were entitled to be heard on the reciprocity agreement, which affected the consumer.

The agreement was opposed by the foodstuffs monopolists of Canada. He said it advisedly, "The food monopolists oppose reciprocity." The agreement made more freedom of trade for the producers and hurt the monopolists, who were getting control of the sources of food supply. It gave the people of the United States in the same line of business a chance to compete in the Canadian market. The makers of pork, ham, lard, etc., with the duty off, would have to compete with the United States makes. The cost to the consumer would be reduced.

What was true as to the pork packer was true as to the canner, cereals, fruits and vegetables, cement and coal.

Higher Prices.

He could understand why Mr. Flavelle was doing all he could to defeat reciprocity. Bacon, ham and lard was higher in Toronto than it was in New York. With three-quarters of a cent a pound taken off of these, the packing business would be this much affected by the agreement.

He would take a sporting chance and bet $10 to $1 that if there were any canners in Norfolk they were against the agreement, because they had the same sort of monopoly as the pork packers.

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Aug. 15—	Dovercourt	G.G.B.G.
Aug. 16—	West Toronto	Grenadiers
Aug. 17—	Queen's Park	Q.O.R.
Aug. 18—	Allan Gardens	Cadet Batt.
*Aug. 19—	High Park	Army Service
Aug. 19—	Ward's Island	48th Highl.
Aug. 22—	Clarence Square	City Band
Aug. 23—	Vermont Sq	Q.O.R.
Aug. 23—	Riverdale	Grenadiers
Aug. 24—	Bellwoods	G.G.B.G.
Aug. 25—	Reservoir Park	City Band

*Afternoon.

Afternoon concerts from 3.30 to 5.30.
Evening concerts from 8 to 10 o'clock.

EVEN THE OCTOPUS BLUSHES.

The octopus frequently changes in color like a marine chameleon, says Harper's Weekly. It would appear, from recent studies of this creature, that the colored pigment whereby this change in color is effected is contained in envelopes in its skin, in the tissue of which are muscular fibres actuated by nerves. Should these fibres become relaxed, a dark pigment appears. The phenomenon is said to be analogous to blushing.

New Paper Public Towel.

The day of the public fabric towel, which as an unclean and unsanitary thing is a dangerous spreader of contagious and infectious diseases, is probably over, for there is now a paper towel made for use in offices, factories, schools and other such places and that towel can be used once and then destroyed.

This new sanitary towel, which is called the Scottissue Towel, after its inventor, is made of a white, soft, absorbent, crepe paper and should be used like a blotter, using the first towel to dabb off the moisture and the second towel to rub the hands or face dry. It is put up conveniently in roll from 150 towels to the roll, and each towel tears off at the perforation, making it 11 1-2 inches by 13 inches, a very convenient size.

When flocks of wild ducks and geese have to go long distances they form a triangle to cleave the air more easily, and the strongest bird takes the position at the forward angle. As this is a very fatiguing post another bird before long takes the place of the exhausted leader.

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N. Falls, return same day, $1.50

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EXCELSIOR RINK OPENS SAT., AUG. 19th AFTERNOON and EVENING.

The popular-priced rink, catering to the best people.

MANUFACTURED RUBBER.

"A patent has recently been issued by the imperial German patent office for a process converting the oil of the soya bean into a thick and tough liquid product," says The Frankfurter Zeitung, "which is mixed with attenuated alkalis and then heated to 150 degrees. The result is the production of a rubberlike, tough and elastic mass, capable of being vulcanized like natural rubber. The soya bean is indigenous to Kiautschou, and as it may be brought into Germany free of duty it may give rise to a new and important industry."

All Jealous.

"You fondle that pug puppy," complained the lover, "until I am actually jealous of him!"

"You're all alike," answered the girl. "This puppy is jealous of you."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MRS. MARGARET ASQUITH.

The cause of the strained marital relations between Prime Minister Asquith and his wife became known today. They are due to the latter's infatuation with the Russian dancers now playing at the Palace Theatre.

Mrs. Asquith attends their performance every night, and has upon several occasions invited members of the ballet to her home. These visits of the terpsichorean artists, added to the prime minister's trying political position have come perilously near creating an open breach between Asquith and his wife.

The trouble has been augmented by the persistent criticism of the premier's Nonconformist supporters, who view the dancers' visits in the light of vitations from the evil one. So persistent was this part of Asquith's following in its censure that the premier has forbidden his wife to entertain members of the Imperial Ballet.