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LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

SEVEN VARIETIES.

The naval debate has been much too long, but it has not been without variety. The Opposition has been unusually inventive. From that quarter seven alternatives to the Government's naval policy have been proposed:

1. R. L. Borden (Halifax, N. S.)—Give $20,000,000 or $25,000,000, the price of two Dreadnoughts, to Great Britain immediately, and "consult the people" before launching a Canadian navy.

2. F. D. Monk (Jacques Cartier, Que.)—Do nothing at all; but hold a plebiscite before anything is done.

3. Dr. Chisholm (East Huron)—Hire Dreadnoughts to protect our trade routes. Just pay for their maintenance and the interest on the cost of construction.

4. G. H. Barnard (Victoria, B. C.)—Construct a great Canadian navy, and locate a large part of it on the Pacific coast.

5. C. J. Doherty (St. Anne, Montreal)—Give $25,000,000 to Great Britain at once, but on condition that Canada is given a voice in imperial foreign policy.

6. Dr. J. W. Daniel (St. John, N. B.)—Build a Canadian navy in Canada, train the men in Canada, and hand the ships and men over to the British Admiralty.

7. E. N. Lewis (West Huron)—Give no money to Great Britain, but ask her to send her undermanned ships here to provide training quarters for Canadian fishermen and sailors during the winter months, when they are not otherwise engaged.

ANOTHER GERMAN OLIVE BRANCH.

The German chancellor tells the Reichstag that it is Germany's wish to cultivate unprejudiced, straightforward and friendly relations with Great Britain. The alarmists will, of course, profess to see only German trickery in the chancellor's speech, but one passage of it is not open to contradiction. "The limits of our naval programme," he said, "are known to everyone, with the dates for the completion of our ships. Nothing is secret about the programme, and nothing is done in such a way as to arouse suspicion or belief that a threat is intended against anybody." This assertion is now fully credited by the British Government. No one today believes that Germany has stolen a march on Great Britain in naval construction.

The modern German navy began with the programme of 1900 which contemplated the building within fifteen years of 38 battleships and 14 armored cruisers, the largest to be of 13,000 tons. This programme has not been enlarged except in respect to the size of the ships, a change forced by the launching of the 18,000-ton Dreadnought in 1905. The Germans saw that their new battleships had been rendered obsolete by the Dreadnought, and in 1906 decided that the remaining ships provided for by the programme of 1900 should be of the Dreadnought type. In the critical year, 1912, the Germans will have 13 Dreadnoughts and Great Britain 20. A year ago the British admiralty believed that the German programme was being accelerated, and when this intelligence was disclosed in a speech by the first lord of the admiralty, a wave of alarm rolled over the empire. The German Government entered an emphatic denial, and it has been since proved to the satisfaction of the British Government that the panic was unfounded. In the face of the categorical and unqualified pledge of the German chancellor that there will be no acceleration, and the publicity of Germany's naval activities, the revival of the war scare is nothing more than a mischievous party device.

GOVERNMENT GRAIN ELEVATORS

For many years the grain growers of Manitoba have been exercised over elevator charges. They are practically unanimous in the belief that a system of Government-owned elevators would not only force a reduction of storage charges, but enable them to market their wheat at a reasonable expense, or to hold their product until it could be sold at the highest market price.

The Provincial Government has now before it a scheme, submitted to it by the Grain Growers' Association, which provides for the acquisition or erection of elevators by the issue of provincial forty-year bonds. It is proposed that the Government offer to purchase elevators at present in existence on a basis of valuation to be determined by an estimate of the cost of duplication, not at the value as a running concern. The association would have the administration of the elevators placed in the hands of a commission, to be named by the association and appointed by the Government for life, and to be above and beyond all political influence. No cost of operation or maintenance, as a charge upon the province, is contemplated, but the elevator system, when inaugurated, would be self-sustaining. The head offices of the commission would be in Winnipeg, where samples would be kept and business transacted, particular attention being paid to the special binning of wheat. The system of operation would be based largely on the scheme upon which present owners operate. Provision is made in the scheme for inspection, and daily reports, etc., would be furnished to the head offices, from which place quotations would be furnished. The commission would have power to engage employees and be responsible for shipments and weights. Operators of elevators would have absolutely nothing to do with grading beyond taking the samples, and the identity of grain would be preserved until placed on the market.

The cost of establishing the system, including the remodelling of buildings to meet the requirement of present conditions, is estimated at $3,000,000, and it is probable the plan will be adopted in some form, the Government having already indicated that it favored the principle of establishing and operating a line of interior elevators as a public utility. But the Government shows a desire to make the commission a partisan one, or one amenable to party pull. The Grain Growers' Association will not yield on this point, and a lively controversy is in progress.

TIN-POT TACTICS.

The ridicule which some of the "tin-pot" naval critics have attempted to pour on the "tin-pot" navy has recoiled on themselves.

The London Free Press, for example, printed the story of an adventure of "the little cruiser Niobe" in 1873, and tried to convey the impression that this ancient craft was the one chosen to be the head of the Canadian navy. The Niobe of 1873 was consigned to the scrap-heap years ago, but the Admiralty have a custom of perpetuating ship names. The Canadian Niobe is only ten years old. The following extract from Hansard of Feb. 10 explains the matter:

Sir Frederick Borden—I have already stated that the Niobe was suggested, and negotiations are now proceeding with reference to the purchase of that ship. That ship has been recommended strongly by the admiralty.

Mr. Foster—What is the age of the vessel?

Sir Frederick Borden—Ten years.

Mr. Foster—What is her gun power?

Sir Frederick Borden—About sixteen guns.

Mr. Foster—What kind of guns?

Sir Frederick Borden—Sixteen 6-inch guns. She is a ship of 11,500 tons. Her speed is about 20 knots.

Mr. Foster—What is she to cost?

Sir Frederick Borden—One million and seventy-five thousand dollars.

The original cost of the Niobe was over $3,000,000, and she is a larger vessel than the biggest American battleship at the battle of Santiago. It is only a tin-pot Canadianism that will sneer and throw slurs at Canada's really ambitious commencement as a naval power. Mr. Borden himself has called it "too ambitious as an experiment."

The Canadian House of Commons divides today on the naval question. Most of the divisions are in the Opposition ranks.

The Toronto Mail and Empire has convicted Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster of advocating a Separatist navy until two months ago.

The Dominion veterinary-general says that a rabies outbreak may occur any day at Ottawa. They say Mr. Foster is mad enough to bite the Government to death.

Two French aeroplanes collided at Mourmelon, France, yesterday, on the air line. An international convention may soon be necessary to establish road regulations for airships.

Louis James, almost the last of the tragedians, is dead. He had the courage of his artistic convictions, and clung to Shakespeare and Ibsen in a comic opera age.

Mr. Asquith will move for the reduction of the parliamentary term from seven to five years. The peers, of course, will oppose the reform. They can turn out a Liberal Government at any time, but a Unionist Government has nothing to fear from them. The seven-year rule works only one way.

Here is a report of a hockey game at Brantford the other day:

"Lehman chopped him and Dusty retaliated, the two clinching and going down. In a moment every man engaged in the fight until the police rushed in, and drew both principals out. A large crowd congregated, but the squad of police stopped the disturbance, and 200 excursionists were escorted back to the depot. Before their departure on the train, there were renewed disturbances, bottles and other weapons being hurled at the visitors, none of whom were badly hurt. The police arrested two offenders, who will be prosecuted."

Too many sports and not enough sportsmen.

TRY IT.

[Toronto Star.]

Justice Magee was surprised the other day when a witness insisted on affirming by extending the first two fingers of his hand, the others and the thumb being folded in. On the whole, however, it would have been still more remarkable if the witness had extended his third finger, with the rest folded in. Anyone doubting the statement is at liberty to try the experiment.

SOURCE FOUND.

[Life.]

Mrs. Frost—Who was it that said "Peace, Perfect Peace"?

Mr. Frost—Someone whose telephone was out of order.

A PROPOSAL.

[Meggendorfer Blatter.]

Lady—My cooking always tastes so good to you, and it never suits my husband at all.

Beggar—Well, why won't you get a divorce and marry me?

OVERHEARD.

[Punch.]

Mrs. A.—Did you see the new comet on Saturday evening?

Mrs. B.—No; I was out of town for the week-end.

JUST AS YOU LOOK AT IT.

[Washington Star.]

"There is plenty of room at the top," quoted the Wise Guy.

"Not for all the people who think they ought to be there," added the Simple Mug.

ON THE PUBLIC GARDEN POND.

[Boston Transcript.]

Tom—I can't teach that Wilson girl to skate. It's no use trying.

Dick—But why does she persist in wanting to learn?

Tom—Oh, she thinks she falls so gracefully.

THE PROPER NAME.

[Lampoon.]

"What do you call it when you worship a debutante?"

"Buddhism."

AS AMENDED.

[Chicago News.]

"Truth is mighty," quoted the moralizer.

"Yes," rejoined the demoralizer. "It is mighty scarce."

EVERYTHING BUT THE BONES.

[Boston Transcript.]

Landlady—What portion of the chicken will you have, Mr. Gall?

Boarder—About a quarter, thank you.

GOING SOME.

[Puck.]

Scorcher—Have you heard the latest auto record?

Fleigher—No; what is it?

Scorcher—An auto made an hour in 59 minutes.

EMBARRASSING QUESTION.

[The Home Herald.]

Police Justice—Have you any way of making a living?

Vagrant—I hev, y'r honor. I kin make brooms.

Police Justice—You can? Where did you learn that trade?

"I decline to answer, your honor."

HIGH COURSE.

[Boston Herald.]

He—Do you believe in the higher education for girls?

She—Oh, yes. I'm taking lessons in aviation already.

METEMPSYCHOSIS.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A chicken lived, a chicken died;
Its drumstick and its wing were fried.
Its feather by a dealer dried,
And, very shortly after, dyed.

Soul it had none; admitting that.
How comes it? There upon her hat,
Its plumes—a mortal chicken's—rise,
A glorious bird of paradise.

A WILD HOPE.

[Puck.]

The Mistress—I hope we shall get along nicely together.

The New Cook—Do yez, mum? Am I yer fur-rst cook?

THE WAY WITH PUFKINS.

[Chicago News.]

Gyer—That fellow Pufkins reminds me of a ball of twine.

Myer—What's the answer?

Gyer—He's completely wrapped up in himself.

WANTED PROTECTION.

[Chicago News.]

"Pardon me, your honor," said a young lawyer, "but I'd like to arrange for police protection hereafter when I have business in this court."

"What do you mean, sir?" queried the astonished judge.

"I mean what I say, your honor," responded the "y. l." "Yesterday I lost a suit here, and today my hat is missing."

GRUET WAS A DRINKER.

[Puck.]

Hewitt—Gruet is a natural sponge.

Jewett—But a sponge will take water.

MODERN MILESTONES.

[Judge.]

Muggins—You are, I take it, rather familiar with the scenery between the city and Commutersville?

Stiggins—I know every inch of the advertisements.

WORSE THAN EVER.

[Life.]

"She never used to have a good word for anyone else."

"That's so; and since she's bought an auto she's running people down more than ever."

LIGHT DIET.

[Harper's Monthly.]

An old darkey, sent to a hospital, upon his arrival was placed in a ward, and one of the nurses put a thermometer in his mouth too take his temperature.

When the house doctor made his rounds he said:

"Well, my man, how do you feel"

"I feel right tol'ble, suh."

"Have you had anything to eat yet?"

"Yessuh, I had a little."

"What did you have?"

"A lady done gimme a piece of glass to suck, suh."

MACKAY IS RIGHT.

[Hamilton Herald, Independent.]

Leader MacKay was on the right track when he urged the Whitney Government to do something substantial for technical education in this Province.

PREPARED FOR THE WORST.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

"Sir, your son has joined a college fraternity. These college fraternities——"

"Never mind about breaking it gently. What hospital is he at?"

JUST LIKE LONDON.

Hamilton, March 7.—The board of control this morning peformed a feat that Controller Allan described as calling a bluff. O. S. Hillman, one of the city auditors, wrote last week resigning his position because he was dissatisfied with the slary of $500. The secretary of the board intimated this morning that Mr. Hillman wished to hold his position until the board fought out whether there was to be an increase in the salaries or not. Mr. Hillman's resignation was accepted. "He can't hang a bluff like that on us," remarked Controller Allan.

LUNG TROUBLE

Coughs, Colds, Consumption and All Diseases of the Throat and Lungs Can Be Prevented and Cured.

Mr. Walter Clark was restored to health and strength after being unable to work for two months. Read what he says: "After having been afflicted with a serious case of lung trouble and used many remedies without result — in fact, I was unable to do any work whatever for two months—Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey was recommended and I commenced taking the same. I desire to state that I am entirely cured, having been pronounced so by my physician. I consider this the greatest medicine of the present age. This testimonial is conscientiously given and without any solicitation whatsoever."—Walter Clark, Bluefield, W. Va.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

Has to its credit 50 years of public service. It is the result of years of careful work and is an absolutely pure distillation of carefully malted grain. Overworked men, delicate women and sickly children will find in Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey the health and strength-giving parts that are so necessary to them. You should have it in your home. It is a wonderful remedy in the prevention and cure of consumption, pneumonia, grippe, bronchitis, coughs, colds, asthma, malaria, low fevers, stomach troubles and all wasting and weakening conditions, if taken as directed.

All druggists, grocers and dealers, or direct $1 25 a large bottle. Refuse substitutes and imitations; they are impure and dangerous. Send for medical booklet and doctor's advice, both sent free. **The Duffy Malt Whiskey Company, Rochester, N. Y.**

For sale by Scandrett Bros., E. B. Smith, Hockin Bros., Tecumseh House and City Hotel.

MAIN ESTIMATES OF LEGISLATURE

Ontario Plans to Expend During the Year Over Seven and Half Millions.

RONDEAU PARK GRANT

A Two-Hundred-Thousand-Dollar Appropriation for New Wing of Parliament.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, March 8.—The province plans to expend during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1911, the sum of $7,623,745 66, according to the main estimates presented to the Legislature by Hon. A. J. Matheson, the provincial treasurer, yesterday afternoon. Of this total the sum of $6,969,845 66 is credited to current expenditure, $535,900 to capital account, and $118,000 to other purposes. The present year's total estimates are $6,508,004 19, showing an increase of over $1,000,000.

The special large appropriations include $100,000 for a new Government House, $200,000 for the new wing of the parliament buildings, $67,400 for additions and repairs to Osgoode Hall, $50,000 for the new provincial prison at Guelph, $15,000 for the Dog Lake storage dams, $60,000 for new trunk roads, $118,000 for colonization roads, $200,000 for the hydro-electric transmission line, and $50,000 as a grant towards the provincial museum.

Rondeau Park Grant.

Advances along the line of a park policy are indicated by votes of $14,000 to Algonquin Park, and $7,000 to Rondeau Park.

For additional equipment and repairs at the various normal schools and the institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind, a total of $11,500 is asked, while a total of $101,600 is apportioned to minor repairs to the public institutions in various parts of the province.

Only one increase in salary to the civil service is thus far provided for next year. Mr. C. C. James, deputy minister, is the recipient. His stipend, now $3,600, will be further increased by $400, and reach the sum of $4,000. The Government is evidently prepared to do its part in retaining the services of Mr. James for the province. The increase provided for is in addition to that given in the supplementary estimates for the present year.

The amounts provided for Civil Government are as follows: Lieutenant-governor's office, $4,650; prime minister's office, $7,850; attorney-general's department, $65,276; education department, $29,960; lands, forests and mines department, $137,900; public works department, $66,660; treasury department, $33,804; provincial auditor's office, $15,280; provincial secretary's department, $173,345; department of agriculture, $62,010; miscellaneous, $18,850.

Studholme Aroused.

The newly-tabled estimates were taken up in committee of supply and disposed of in toto.

Mr. MacKay made the comment that more should be done for technical education, and Dr. Mackay (North Oxford) secured from the Provincial Secretary the explanation that the consulting surgeon at the Woodstock Hospital for Epileptics had been dispensed with and a permanent assistant physician appointed at a salary of $1,000. Otherwise there was not a ripple of discussion until Mr. Studholme (East Hamilton) rose to make his inevitable protest against the immigration bonuses and grants to the Salvation Army. He claimed that these gave an incentive to bring out undesirable immigrants, and he also said that the Salvation Army was unduly favored to the disadvantage of the wage-earners.

Hon. Mr. Duff—This House is getting tired of the endless talk about wage-earners. We are all wage-earners in this country, even outside of the body which the honorable member from Hamilton pretends to represent.

Mr. Studholme—Take that back. I do represent them.

Hon. Mr. Duff—Very well. There are wage-earners on every farm as well as in the city.

Mr. Studholme protested that he had been insulted by the minister. He represented the wage-earners better than the minister represented the farmers. Not a five-dollar bill had been voted in the estimates for the direct benefit of the wage-earners. The vote to the Salvation Army was a robbery of and an insult to the wage-earners.

Mr. McEwing asked who would be responsible for the repayments to the Government of amounts advanced as part passage money of farm laborers and domestics.

Hon. Mr. Duff answered that the employer would repay the money, but only in case the employee was satisfactory.

Mr. McEwing and Hon. Mr. MacKay offered the criticism that the demands of Toronto for domestics had been the Government's chief concern, to the neglect of the rural regions. They inquired closely into the payment of $175 to J. W. Rigby, who had brought out a number of domestics at his own expense, and without any previous contract with the Government. They also advanced the view that a closer watch should be kept over the source of supply of immigration in order that undesirables should not get in.

Hon. Messrs. Hanna and Duff said that the Ontario officials carefully inspected all bonused immigrants. Hon. Mr. Duff said that by supplying the city with British domestics, the country benefited, because the rush of girls from the farm was thereby decreased. The discussion closed, after Sir James had, in deference to Mr. Studholme's wishes, allowed the striking out of the words, "including the Salvation Army." The concession was more apparent than real, as the army will still get the money if it qualifies by doing the required work.

The decrease of the appropriation for the Gillies limit from $20,000 in 1910 to $5,000 for 1911 drew an inquiry from the Opposition. Hon. Mr. Cochrane said that the money was to be used principally in geological surveys, and not in mining operations. There had been a wrong impression abroad, he said, that the Government had meant to work the whole limit. Such had not been the intention of the Government from the first.

The committee reported the estimates, leaving the formal concurrence for a later session.

Dr. Jessop's Bill.

Dr. Jessop (Lincoln) introduced a bill to amend the Ontario medical act. The present law provides that a medical practitioner who refuses or neglects to pay an annual fee to the College of Physicians and Surgeons has his name erased from the register, and if he continues to practice he may be summoned before the courts and fined $25 to $100, or, in default, be sent to prison. Dr. Jessop's amendment provides that the offending physician's name may not be taken from the register, nor may he be prosecuted, but that the fee may be collected in the division court.

Mr. Lennox (North York) had a bill to amend the Ontario railway act by allowing municipalities to apply to the Ontario railway and municipal board for an order compelling a connection between two railways. At present the right of application is limited to either railway. The primary object of the bill is to secure a connection between the Metropolitan Railway and the Toronto Railway at North Toronto.

Mr. McEwing on Wednesday next will make this inquiry of the ministry:

1. Is it the intention of the Government to reduce passenger rates on the T. and N. O. Railway to two cents per mile?

2. Is it the intention of the Government to reduce the present freight rates on the T. and N. O. Railway?

CHAPMAN'S

Wash Fabrics Rushing In

IT is spring in the washgoods section, even though it be winter outside. For a month past the imported washgoods have been coming and are now the centre of attraction. Today's exhibition represents the finest staples and novelties that the world has to offer, and has something of interest to say to every woman in reach of this announcement. The display promises to be one of unusual importance.

New Cotton Repp Suitings

Handsome cord, in plain colored effects, smart for suits or skirts, good wearing and washing quality; cadet blue, tan, brown, mauve; 28 inches wide. Per yard ..... 20¢

Poplinette Wash Suiting

Very rich mercerized cord effect, plain shades of sky, steel gray, brown, pink etc.; specially for suits. Per yard ..... 25¢
Satin Stripe Poplin, leading shades. Per yard ..... 35¢

New Colored Pique

Fine Cord Piques for suits, coats and skirts, in good washing colors, cadet blue, cinnamon, brown, golden brown and wistaria, 28 inches wide. yard ..... 25¢

Linen Dress Suitings

This is a very handsome mercerized linen dress suiting and comes in the most wanted shades, champagne, light blue, wistaria, Paris tan, rose and natural. Per yard ..... 25¢
Washing Canvas, champagne and white, a very scarce fabric. Per yard ..... 30¢

White English Vestings

The White Vestings are here in a magnificent range. They are English manufacture, fine mercerized thread, most of them crepe finish, handsome for waists and dresses, in spots, figures, bowknot, snowdrop, stripes, etc. A big selection. Per yard ..... 20¢, 25¢, 30¢ and 35¢

White-Cross Bar Batiste

Small to large checks in these dainty White Crossbar Batistes, for fine waists and dresses. Per yard ..... 20¢

Striped and Plain Ginghams

Finest qualities, Scotch, American and Canadian manufacture; best of washing materials, in striped plaid and plain effects, new colorings for spring and summer, colors perfectly fast. The best value we have ever seen. Per yard ..... 12½¢

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

THE LORDS TO BLAME FOR FINANCE MUDDLE

Loreburn Points Out That They Are Entirely Responsible for the Present Situation.

London, March 8. — The House of Lords last evening passed the bill authorizing the Government to meet part of the national expenditure pending the passing of the budget.

Lord Lansdowne, the leader of the Opposition, said the ministry had imposed upon the nation a system of temporary finance which will cost the taxpayers nearly $10,000 a day for interest charges. It was most unfair to the nation to withhold the budget, he declared. If it was wrong for the Lords to stop the budget, he asked, why was it right for the Government to do the same thing?

Lord Revelstoke, head of the great banking house of Baring Bros., and other financial peers, joined in the criticism. Earl Crewe, speaking for the Government, politely refused to consider any compromise. He said the offer of the Lords to help straighten out the national finances was like an olive branch shot from a catapult.

Lord Chancellor Loreburn severely criticised the Opposition peers, contending that they were entirely responsible for whatever was amiss with the nation's finances.

ANOTHER SIX MONTHS FOR FRED HOLLIS

Had Just Left Central After Serving Time for Theft Here.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Toronto, March 7.—Fred. Hollis was sentenced in this morning's police court to six months in the Central Prison on a charge of robbing a number of houses Sunday night during church hours, being his favorite visiting time. Hollis had been just released from the Central after serving a six months' sentence given at London for robbing.

LOOKS LIKE MURDER

Young Frenchman Near Montreal Killed During a Drunken Row.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Montreal, Que., March 8.—Albert Masse is the name of the man whose body was found in the St. Lawrence near Longueuil, showing strong indications that a crime had been committed. His father, who is in the customs service, identified the body at the morgue. Masse had been keeping bad company and if he was murdered as suspected, it was probably the outcome of a drunken row. He had no money or effects to make his killing worth while.

WILL HUNT IN AFRICA

Former Port Huron Man to Go With Stewart Edward White.

Port Huron, Mich., March 7.—John B. Miller, a former well-known resident of Port Huron, who now lives in Pasadena, Cal., where he is president of the Southern California Edison Company, will follow the Roosevelt game trails in Africa this summer with Stewart Edward White, the writer.

One other Michigan man who will make the trip into Africa is Roy S. Barnhart, of Grand Rapids. The three men plan to secure specimens of all the big game species possible, but they have no special motive in making the journey. Mr. White is a close friend of Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Miller is a son of J. E. Miller, a prominent banker and coal dealer, of Port Huron.

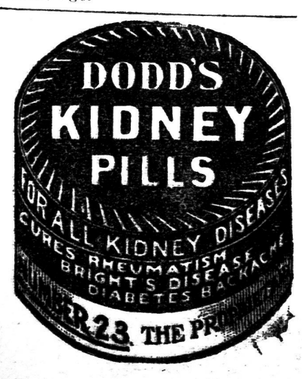
THE NAVAL DEBATE

Lachance, Perley and Herron Carry on the Discussion.

Ottawa, Ont., March 8.—The naval debate was carried on yesterday by Messrs. Lachance (Quebec Centre), Perley (Argenteuil), and Herron (Alberta). The first named supported the Government's policy and the others Mr. Borden's proposal.

LIBEL CASES GO OVER

Action Against Miner Leaders Postponed Until the Next Term.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Montreal, Que., March 8.—The criminal libel cases against Daniel McDougall and others, arising out of the Dominion coal strike at Glace Bay, have been put over until the next term of the court of King's bench. They were to have come up in the term now in progress. The alleged libel was contained in a published warning to workmen to keep away from the mines. The defendants were committed some months ago.