ITISH SPY HAS LOST ACCENT IN GERMAN FORT

tenant Brandon Tells Story f His Solitary Confinement en Convicted of Spying In ngholds of Fatherland d Pleasant Release.

FREE ON DAY OF KING GEORGE'S VISIT

Others Also Released and Circumstances Said to Show That North Sea Feeling of District Is Now at Last Being Broken Down.

ndon, June 10.—During his capti- in German fortresses for two years nine months, Lieut. Brandon, one the three British officers released the Kaiser, wrote and conversed ly in the German language.

This has had the singular effect of erfering with his pronounciation of glish, and when interviewed at his me in London he has confessed he was occasionally at a loss to ps himself in a satisfactory man-

"I have not had much time to enjoy eedom," said Mr. Brandon. "I ssed through Austria and made a de- ound Germany in order to avoid accompanied to the border by ends, as would otherwise have been essary."

Solitary Confinement

ccounting his experiences in the two nsses in which he was imprisoned, Brandon said the consequence of ullux's escape from Glatz was the oduction of very much stricter which made the latter part of imprisonment a time of what was solitary confinement.

ricter observation was kept and armed sentry was placed before my or at night, and I was locked in room, which, of course, gave one nse of absolute captivity. It is a unpleasant sensation to hear the and sometimes three or four locked between oneself and the side world.

The food supplied to us was exactly lar to that which was common in dle-class houses in Germany. It masty good. Lights were put out at ven o'clock. Through the personal ndness of the officers in whose harge I was, and so far as the regula- ns allowed, I was granted some little ileges, and the utmost considera- for my feelings as an officer was ways shown.

"Amongst these privileges was the ermission to keep a cat, which was ven me by a fellow prisoner, and was a source of great pleasure The cat was given to me when in Koenigstein.

The Pleasant Surprise

It was on a Monday evening at 9.30, en the commandant and the lieuten- came unexpectedly to my room, the commandant after a few intro- ory words, read me a telegram m the German equivalent of our orney-general, in which it was stat- that by an act of clemency of his ajesty the Kaiser I might expect to released on Wednesday morning.

"It took my breath away in the liter- ense of the word, as I had had the espect before me of remaining a pris- r until October, 1914.

"I feel the deepest gratitude for this act of clemency, and the thought of return to my mother and relatives, d to my own country, put me in a ate of absolute happiness."

The other British officers who were nvicted of espionage in Germany, d who have been released by the aiser, are Captain Trench and Lieu- nant Stewart, who have also ar- ved in London. While in prison in Germany, each of the officers had a entry posted at his window day and ght, and during the four hours al- wed for exercise this sentry fol- wed him round the small courtyard the top of the fortress, the only ace where the exercise was allowed. ere nothing but the sky and the lls of the courtyard could be seen. All communication with each other as strictly guarded against, and no nversation with any of the German ficers confined for duelling was al- wed. On the other hand, they were ways treated with the utmost polite- ss and were allowed many small ngs which helped to break some of e monotony of imprisonment.

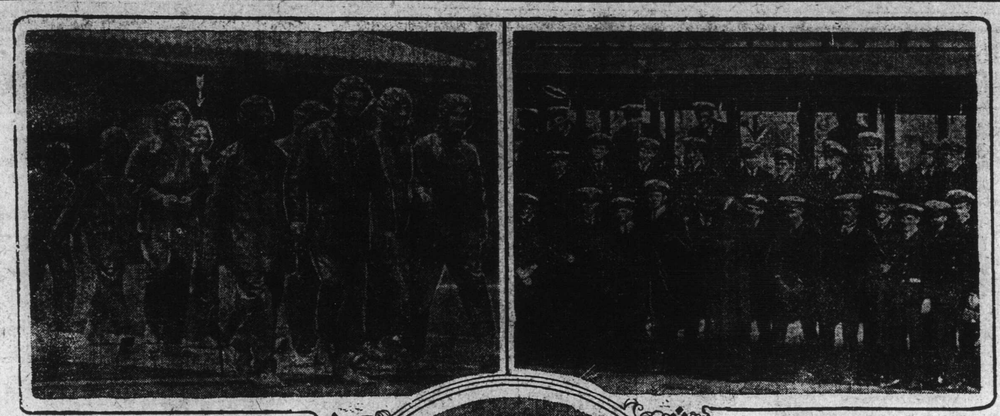
The circumstances of Lieutenant ewart's trial, his protest against a rial behind closed doors, and his dec- ration that he was not guilty of the harges on which he was convicted—rotests which he has repeated and ways maintained—are still fresh in e public mind.

It is admitted by the entire German ress that the kaiser's action is not ly one of "knightly courtesy to King eorge and to the whole British na- on," but that it bears political sign- ficance. Even the super-patriotic ress sees in the remission of the entences a sympton of general im- rovement in Anglo-German relations.

The kaiser's clemency may be in- erpreted as indicating the disappear- nce of the intense North sea distrust hat has been so long in evidence, and f the revival of a spirit of confidence. This was first inspired by England's aiser, are Captain French and Lieu- enant, and was improved by the approx- mation of English and German in- erests.

RUMORS ABOUT REPORT OF MARCONI COMMITTEE

London, June 12.—The parliamentary ommittee has had under investigation he matter of the government fireless ontracts has prepared its report which ill be presented June 13. According o The Daily Telegraph, after the report f the Unionist members of the com- mittee had been negatived by the Lib- eral majority, a struggle ensued over he chairman's draft and what is known s the Falconer-Booth draft. It is be- lieved that the chairman's report de- scribed the conduct of the ministers as "indiscreet but not corrupt," but it is understood that the Falconer-Booth group had even this much criticism eliminated.



PICTURES OF PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO CANADA.

The upper picture shows the observation car filled with cadets from H.M.S. Cumberland on the way to Niagara Falls, and Prince Albert with his shipmates, in oilskins, about to embark on the Maid of the Mist. The lower picture shows the Prince leaving the Chippewa at Lewiston.

GOING, GOING, GONE! EYES AND TEETH, AND ALL ON MAN

Evolution Works Some Strange Freaks Which All Come In the Way of True Progress

(The Edinburgh Review)

People cry out, in Chamberlainite phraseology, "Eyes are going," "Teeth are going," "Hair has gone!" If it were true it would only be a minor incident in human evolution. Mankind are a species of bald apes; if the hair of their heads degenerates as that of their bodies has already done, it would seem a very natural progress of evolution. But teeth also are "going." Doubtless in evolving from the simian stage, there has been a great diminution of size or degeneration of the jaws. Men do not have the massive and protruding jaws that characterize gorillas, nor are their teeth of the same strength. The wisdom teeth in a considerable proportion of humanity never develop at all, and their degeneration is, in the opinion of many, a valuable and desirable eventuality.

The Mental Vision

It is no doubt pleasant to have eyes which can distinguish the satellites of Jupiter, but they would be of no great service in civilized life; far more valuable is the mental vision which gradually gives us the mastery of our fate. It would occasionally be serviceable to have jaws and teeth which could crack a cocoanut; certain pastimes would doubtless be facilitated if our sense of smell was as acute as that of a dog; and in listening to an indistinct speaker it would be of undeniable utility if our degenerate ear-muscles still retained their former function, so that we could adjust our ears like a horse or a donkey. But the loss of these aptitudes has been attended by the gain of other more important aptitudes so that their progressive degeneration has helped us to obtain the mastery over all animals in which they have retained full development.

It is scarcely possible to examine any region of the body without finding evidence that along with evolution of new structures, there has gone a progressive degeneration of old structures. "Claws are going," "Fur is going," "Tails have gone," such might have been the refrain of a pessimistic ape-man a hundred thousand years ago. And the complaint must have seemed well justified; for how was he to keep warm in winter without his furry coat? and how was he to climb about the trees if he had no tail wherewith to swing himself among the branches?

CANADIAN NORTHERN WILL SEEK STILL MORE SUBSIDIES

Present Gift of Millions Only a Temporary Obligement on the Part of Government

Ottawa, June 12.—Engineers and accountants of the department of railways and canals will immediately start the work of investigating the construction of those lines of Canadian Northern railway upon which subsidies aggregating $16,000,000 were recently voted by parliament.

There is little belief here that the assistance already granted the C.N.R. is all that will be asked. It is believed rather that this year's subsidies tides over a financial stringency and that next year will see a renewed application.

Magistrate Charged With Bigamy

Whitby, Ont., June 12.—Judge McGillivray this evening gave a decision refusing the request o fthe Crown for a postponement of the hearing of the bigamy charge against Police Magistrate Wm. J. Watson, of Oshawa.

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THE FRENCH CHAMBER

(By Harold Spender, in London Daily Mail)

The scandalous treatment meted out to foreign journalists in the British House of Commons has brought back to me very vividly the memory of a day which I spent last month at the Chamber of Deputies in Paris. In marked contrast to the barbaric inhospitality of our Chamber, the Frenchmen received me most cordially, and on the spot gave me a good seat in their gallery by the side of the Paris representative of The Daily News and Leader, who, I need not say, is treated with equal friendliness. Certainly this kindness made me feel a little ashamed of the absolute inhumanity of our Parliament. But then we are an island, and Islanders have always had their own ways towards strangers.

Apart from this feature, how does the French Chamber compare with the British House of Commons? Let me jot down one or two outstanding impressions. First as to the shape and form of the building. The French Chamber is a huge amphitheatre, with room for almost twice the number of deputies, whereas our Chamber is a long building, shaped in the good old Roman basilican form. The results upon the Parliamentary life of the two Chambers are very striking. The effect of an architectural form of the British House of Commons is that all British politics tend to end in the Two-Party System. That must be the result of two bodies of men daily sitting facing one another, and looking with no friendly glances into the whites of another's eyes.

The form of the French Chamber, on the other hand, tends to produce groups. The amphitheatre cuts itself into sections, until you have the Right, Left, Right Centre, Left Centre, and so forth. The Socialists sit in a block on the extreme left of the Chair, and, as they attend very regularly, they look a very formidable group. The Royalists sit far away on the right—a group of courageous men, dogged, but dwindling. Between these two groups you have all the infinite varieties of Republicans—the Radical Socialists, the Radicals, the Liberal Republicans, and the mere Republicans pure and simple, who are practically the Conservatives of modern France. I attribute this tendency to grouping very largely to the form and shape of the French Chamber.

The sitting opens with the beat of drums, a significant mark of the military traditions of the French Republic. The Ushers—a numerous body of men in dress clothes, who play a considerable part in the life of the Chamber—shout "Silence for the president!" and then the president of the Chamber (i. e., the Speaker) enters, a man in plain dress clothes, but not at present a plain man, for the present holder of the office is one of the handsomest men in France. He takes his seat on a high tribunal, raised far above the Chamber. He has by him a hammer and a bell, and he uses both very vigorously all through the sitting. Below him is a tribune, and if you call to mind one of those three-decker pulpits of the old English Evangelical churches, you have the complete picture.

No deputy ever speaks from his place. Every one advances, when he wishes to speak, to the tribune, which is a kind of circular rostrum with a broad ledge in front of it. On this ledge the speaker places his voluminous papers, and most French speakers delight to walk up and down as they are speaking. Here again the structure of the Chamber produces a great effect. This habit of speaking from a tribune produces a style of oratory in great contrast to that of the British House of Commons. There is less debating and more speech-making. Men deliver great, long, set orations, and they are able to use copious notes, whereas the British M. P. has to rely upon small cards, and is always involved in a distracting struggle both with his hands and his notes.

Faced with these long orations, the French Assembly must have its revenge. That revenge takes the form of numerous interruptions, which come short, sharp, and quick from every part of the House—not disorderly interruptions or rude, but often very pointed and relevant. Up to a certain point these interruptions are allowed. But when they pass that point the president gets highly excited, strikes with his hammer, rings his bell, and makes pathetic appeals to the Chamber—rather like a French school-master faced with a class of English school-boys. Then all the ushers rise and shout "Silence," but nobody pays very much attention to them.

The ministers sit on the lowest bench of the semi-circle, and their lives are not particularly happy ones. They are not protected by the same armour-plate of Standing Orders which protect British ministers. The French Chamber is far more master of the situation than the British Parliament. Any question can be debated at any moment by means of an interpellation, and the existence of the government can ve challenged from day to day. On the day of my visit I was amazed to find the French Chamber freely debating a question of foreign politics—a habit that is now regarded as the extreme of indecorum and impropriety by the British Parliament. The result is you get a great atmosphere of freedom and life, in which even the galleries take their part, for they are by no means so quiet as they are in our Parliament. I was horrified to hear murmurs of assent and dissent coming from the gallery of the journalists, who in England are a highly well-behaved body of men.

The result of all this is, of course, to make French Governments highly unstable. But certainly one other result is to make the French Chamber highly interesting.

Canadians Entertained

London, June 12.—The Lord Mayor today entertained the Duke of Connaught at the Mansion House. The company included Lord Strathcona and Hon. W. J. Roche. The duke has become patron of a fund for erecting an imperial memorial to Lord Wolseley.

JAPANESE EDITOR IS FOR STRONG PROTEST AGAINST LAND LAW

Says Inferiority of California Is Only Reason for Act of Discrimination; Insult to National Rights is One Which Cannot Be Endured.

FEELS MANY AMERICANS TAKE THE SAME VIEW

Best Way Is to Declare This Californian Law Is In Violation of International Treaty and to Stand Still Till Peaceful Means Are Exhausted.

The last issue of The Yorozu-choho, published in Tokio, to reach this country contains an editorial of which the following is a translation:

"The alien law is the most drastic Japanese legislation introduced in the California legislature since the beginning of the present movement. Although the law is declared to be in accord with existing treaties so far as the second article is concerned, it nevertheless apparently is in violation of the treaty of 1911 in that our right of being placed on an equal footing with other antions as established by the treaty is completely disregarded in the first article.

"The law makes a frank discimination against the Japanese. No one can deny that it is designed solely to put an absolute prohibition upon Japanese owning agricultural land in the States and thus to throw them into the jaws of death. The fate of our brothers and sisters in California is determined by this law.

"We might find a way to meet the situation. What will that way be? To attempt to gain recognition by the American government of the right of the Japanese to become citizens of the United States, whether the attempt is mad through the supreme court or by other means, is not likely to bring about a solution of the problem favorable to the Japanese, and furthermore it ought to be the right of a Japanese residing in the United States to hold property and remain a Japanese subject.

Strong Protest Needed

"The best and only possible way to meet the situation is for the Japanese government to make a strong protest against this legislation of California on the ground that it is in violation of the treaty, the ultimate purpose of the protest to be to lead to a revision of the existing treaty or the signing of a new treaty in order that the difficulty may be dug out by the root.

"So far as President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and other American statesmen are true believers in justice and humanity and defenders of justice and humanity they certainly would have no reason to reject our proposal at this time. Forerunners of such a proposal ought to have been mentioned in the diplomatic correspondence exchanged with the United States at the time the late Marquis Komura made the second treaty with that country. Even if no mention was made of the matter in the correspondence at that time, and even if the alien land bill had not become a law, it still would be of imperative necessity to revise the treaty in order to maintain a permanent friendship between the two countries.

"If the United States should fail to accept this proposal we must see that all possible means for the peaceful solution of the problem are exhausted. We do not wish to believe that it is the desire of the majority of Americans that a peaceful solution should not be reached. There are many citizens of America who have everlasting faith in justice and humanity and we expect of these citizens as a duty that they will open reasonable roads for the amicable solution of the problem.

Deep Insult to Rights

"That our national rights have been so deeply insulted for the sake of American domestic politics is what we cannot afford to endure at any time. We submit it as an evident fact that international morals as exhibited toward Japan by other nations are still at the stage in which Japan is regarded as an infant. The attitude taken by California against our people is one only to be shown against a powerless minor country. We regret that this attitude is a positive challenge.

"The cause of the anti-Japanese movement in California is not due to social, religious or racial considerations. It is based upon the fact that the Californians cannot tolerate free competition because it shows their inferiority. They have started this reckless agitation only because they were defeated. We must show the whole world how wrong and unjust they are and how contrary to the dictates of humanity is their position. And let us demonstrate also the true fact—that we are superior as a nation.

A. J. Richards Has Resigned.

Edmonton, June 12.—A. J. Richards, superintendent of the Alberta Telephone system has resigned his position and will go into the contracting business. Mr. Richards has been with the government practically ever since the telephone service was instituted.

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