MC2289

POOR DOCUMENT

POWELL AND WOLGAST IN A TWENTY ROUND BATTLE TONIGHT

Former a Ten to Six Favorite—Talk of Old Timers Again in Ring—New Canadian Athletic Association Bridges Differences — General Sport News of Interest

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 29—Sporting circles are taking an unusual interest in the fight tonight between Lew Powell and Ad. Wolgast. Betting is livelier than before any match of recent date. Powell was a 10 to 6 favorite last night, but Wolgast money was much in evidence. The fight will go twenty rounds, the men weighing in at 133 pounds at six o'clock. Jack Welch will referee and the fighters will divide a $5,000 purse sixty per cent. to the winner. It is generally believed that the winner will be matched with Battling Nelson, lightweight champion. Both fighters appear to be in excellent condition.

Since Frank Slavin—who is now in Australia—wants to fight either Charley Mitchell, John L. Sullivan, Jake Kilrain or Joe Choyenski, as a facetious sporting writer suggests, why not have an old men's reunion, a battle royal, and see which of the old timers is most fit?

Young Sullivan of South Boston, who substituted for Harry Meyers of Boston, at Lewiston, Friday night, was knocked out by Gus Larrabee of Lewiston in the second round.

In New Haven tonight, Jimmy Gardner and Mike Twin Sullivan will battle.

When Tom Jones, manager of Ad Wolgast, the Milwaukee lightweight, was asked if he would let Wolgast fight Freddie Welsh in California, he said: "The only condition under which I will sign for such a battle will be a 45-round contest. I fully realize that Welsh would be too clever for Ad in a 20 or 25 round go, and on that account I want it to be for a longer distance, as Ad would have a chance then to whip the clever Englishman.

Important Move in Athletics

Toronto, Nov. 28—The annual meeting of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, held at the King Edward hotel Saturday night, was followed by the inauguration of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, which includes the C. A. A. U., and all organizations that had previously been without its bounds.

The consummation of the efforts towards complete and harmonious union of the different athletic interests and government throughout the whole of Canada was not achieved without much hard work and careful management, but now that it is a success it is a matter for sincere congratulation.

The following officers were elected, the nomination of President Merrick being made by E. Herbert Brown, of Montreal: President, Jas. G. Merrick, Toronto; vice-presidents, E. Herbert Brown, Montreal; Dr. D. Johnson, Charlottetown (P. E. I.); treasurer, Controller J. J. Ward, Toronto; secretary, N. H. Crow, Toronto; the presidents of the sectional members of the union are ex officio vice-presidents of the union and the board of governors consists of the following representatives of section 1:

The meeting postponed action on the application from Manitoba for the wrestling championships and decided to conduct the dominion boxing championships under direct control of union.

It was announced that the A. A. U. of the United States would be notified that the governing body in Canada was the A. A. U. of Canada.

The amateur definition is the usual one, with one or two additions. One of these clauses provides that no amateur may promote an athletic competition for personal gain. The old law is also varied to read, "An athlete who has competed with or against a professional for a prize or where gate receipts are charged—"

The representation of the provincial bodies on the central board at annual meetings is for each province six delegates, with an additional two delegates for each ten members over thirty on their own board. Each member will have three votes with an additional one for every two delegates over six.

A complete list of records and their holders in Canada has been compiled for the first time, and it was a painstaking task. As a result of a thorough search, several new records have been fished out that were not known of. It meant a tremendous task, but it was well done, and Canada will have for the first time a full list of records.

Martin J. Sheridan of the Irish-American A. C., made a world's record at New York, on Sunday with a 42 pound stone which he hurled 27 feet 1-2 inch.

The Turf

New York, Nov. 27—DeMund has run his last race. After three years of discouragement his owner, Paul J. Rainey, has decided that DeMund was not cut out for a real race horse and has announced his intention of retiring the colt to Tippah tud farm in Mississippi. Three years ago DeMund cost Rainey $45,000. He brought that phenomenal price after he had travelled half a mile in 56 seconds at Gravesend. That was a marvellous performance and the experts pronounced DeMund the wonder of that season. He has, instead of living up to his great work, retrograded so quickly that it was hard to believe he was the same horse.

Counting his purchase price and the large wagers that Rainey lost it is a conservative estimate to put the cost of DeMund to the young millionaire at $200,000. The disappointment caused by DeMund's poor performances really lost a promising owner to the turf. The $45,000 lemon" was so bad that Rainey speedily lost interest in racing and practically retired from the game. If DeMund proves a success in the stud it will mean the determination of Rainey to renew his interest.

Rainey also owns Horace E., which he bought for $25,000, but, strange to relate, he developed into a racer that was if anything, worse than DeMund.

Baseball

Horace S. Fogel, well known as a baseball writer, was on Friday afternoon elected president of the Philadelphia Baseball Club to succeed the late Senator Israel W. Durham. The officers are:—President, Horace S. Fogel; secretary, W. Conway; treasurer, Frank S. Elliott, who, with John S. Schwartz, Jr., and Thomas P. Curley of Camden, will constitute the board of directors.

Mr. Conway is a millionaire brick manufacturer in West Philadelphia. Mr. Elliott is a lawyer and real estate operator and Mr. Schwartz is a silk manufacturer. President Fogel stated that the deal would represent an outlay of about $700,000, including the cost of the grounds.

Football

Before a crowd of nearly 10,000 people in Toronto on Saturday the Toronto Varsity, winners of the Intercollegiate Rugby Union won over the Ottawa Rough Riders, inter-provincial champions, by a score of 31 to 7.

By defeating the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday High School are tie with Rothesay College for the local junior league championship and will play off with the Rothesay fifteen on Wednesday. The contest, which took place on the Every Day Club grounds, was a good one, the score being 5 to 0. Captain Donnelly of the High School played a good game and was himself responsible for the victory. He crossed the yellow and black line a little before the close of the first half and converted the try amid hearty cheering from the school rooters.

Bowling

On Black's bowling alleys Saturday night the Pirates won from the Two H's all four points. The score was:

Pirates.

Phinney	98	100	72	270	90
Griffith	92	89	93	274	91⅓
McDonald	93	83	71	247	82⅓
Cronin	82	100	87	269	89⅔
Crowley	78	72	90	240	80
	443	444	413	1300	

Two H's.

Sullivan	84	88	76	248	82⅔
Bartsch	78	75	75	228	76
Gamblin	85	72	93	251	82⅔
Crosby	99	80	77	256	85⅓
Law	78	88	72	238	79⅓
	425	403	333	1221	

By winning Saturday night's game in the Commercial League, the Pirates jump into first place, with a good margin. This team has been bowling very consistently since the beginning of the league, and at present look like winners.

CHINESE WOMEN ALL SLEEP ON BRICK BEDS

The Chinese woman is commonly regarded as little better than a secluded slave, who whiles away the tedious hours at an embroidery frame, where with her needle she works those delicate and intricate pieces of embroidery for which she is famous through the world. In reality, says Isaac Hedland, in "Putnam's Magazine," a Chinese lady has little time to give to embroidery. Her life is full of the most exacting social duties. I have often been present in the evening when the head eunuch brought to the ruling lady of the home (and the head of the home in China is the woman, not the man) an ebony tablet on which was written in red ink the list of social functions the ladies were to attend the following day.

She would select from the list such as she and her unmarried daughter could attend—the daughter always going with her mother and not with sisters-in-law—and then she would apportion the other engagements on to her daughters-in-law, who would attend them in her stead.

The Chinese lady in Pekin sleeps upon a brick-bed, one-half of the room being built up a foot and a half above the floor, with flues running through it; and in the winter a fire is built under the bed, so that instead of having a hot brick in her bed, she has a hundred. She rises about eight o'clock. She has a large number of women servants, a few slave girls, and if she belongs to the family of a prince she has several eunuchs, these latter doing the heavy work about the household.

In China where there are so many women in the home, it is necessary to have a head—one who without dispute rules with autocratic sway. This is the mother-in-law. When she dies the first wife takes her place as head of the family unless she be weak and there is some other strong character in the home. A concubine may be the favorite of the husband. He may give her fine apartments to live in, many servants to wait on her, and every luxury he can afford; but there his power ends. The first wife is head of the household, is legally mother of all the children born to any of all of the concubines her husband possesses. The children all call her mother, and the inferior wives recognize her as their mistress. She and her daughters and her daughters-in-law attend social functions, receive friends extend hospitality; but the concubines have no place in this, unless by her permission. When the time comes for selecting wives for the sons it is the first wife who does it, although she may be childless herself.

To Redeem Paper Money

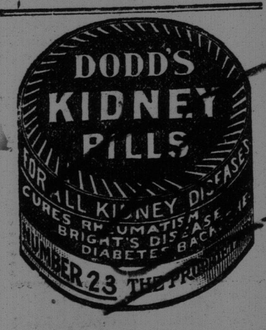
It is claimed that the average life of a banknote, no matter what denomination, is around five years, when it becomes so ragged and useless that it is sent to the treasury at Washington for redemption. There is a bureau called the redemption division, where women are employed as counters. They count millions of dollars in old money each year. Some of the work is quite hard, on account of the condition the money is in when it is received at the department.

Every 24 hours this money which is redeemed is counted and placed in bundles. Then these bundles are placed in a machine, which punches ragged holes through the corners of the bills. Then the money is taken to a different building, where the notes are placed in a preparation of alkali and water to extract the ink from the paper. The money is then pressed into sheets and sold to the paper companies. Two women do the work of identifying the bills mutilated by fire, rats and similar accidents, and their skill in this line is marvelous.

OH!

Marshmallows often haunt my dreams
And fudge is fine and dandy,
I dearly love my chocolate creams,
But, oh, you peanut candy!

—Judge.



Palpitation of the Heart.

One of the first danger signals that announce something wrong with the heart is the irregular or violent throb. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or an "all gone" sinking feeling; or, again, there may be a most violent beating, with flushings of the skin, and visable pulsations of the arteries.

There may also be experienced a smothering sensation, gasping for breath, and feeling as though about to die.

In all such cases the action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in quieting the heart and restoring it to its normal beat, is, beyond all question marvellous, as our thousands of testimonials will show.

Mrs. Martha Mason, Marlbank, Ont., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have been troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart, would have severe choking spells and could scarcely lie down at all. I tried many remedies but got none to answer my case like your pills did. I can recommend them highly to all with heart or nerve trouble."

Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

IRELAND AND THE BRITISH BUDGET

Nationalist Speakers' Position—T. M. Healy's Statement on the Question

(London Times.)

Dublin, Nov. 22—Last night at a public meeting of the Unionist electors of Dundrum (county Dublin), Arthur Samuels, K. C., said that the men who had been sent pledged from their own nationalist convention to the House of Commons to resist further taxation on Ireland, sat satisfied while £2,000,000 more was added to the country's taxation, and Mr. Redmond, in their name, stated that, so far as the land taxes were concerned, they received his "hearty support."

How different would Ireland's position be today if the 103 members from Ireland had voted against the unjustifiable over charges in the worst budget framed for Irland since 1853, when Mr. Gladstone inaugurated his half-century of calamitous finance. Ireland had the constitutional right under the Act or Union to special consideration and in matters of taxation to exemptions and abatements when her circumstances so required. Never did her circumstances so demand the assertion of her constitutional rights, and yet at this crisis of her fate the Nationalist party, through their leader, lent their "hearty support" to exactions in the place of exemptions and to additions in the place of abatements.

T. M. Healy, M. P., having received a copy of a resolution passed by the Kilkenny Working Men's Club, appealing to Lord Ormonde to vote against the budget in the House of Lords, says, in the course of a reply to the secretary of the club:

"No doubt purists may criticise the action of a democratic club in applying to the House of Lords, but would such persons object to call in the constabulary if they were being robbed or garrotted? All parties in Ireland were glad, in 1896, when the House of Lofrds came in aid or religion in the schools of England, and why should not poor men dependent on threatened industries in a poor country, rejoice if the Lords in 1909 reject the budget? Antiquarian theories about the British Constitution have small charm for starving people."

As to the effect of the new taxes on trade, Mr. Healy says:

"This budget destroys Irish manufacture without helping the King's revenue. It levies toll off Irish tenant-right created by the sweat and blood of our farmers just when (after centuries of struggle) they were becoming the owners of their improvements. In England no corresponding interest exists among the farming class, and these new taxes are devised to suck from the Irish soil the hard-won benefits of a dozen Land Acts. As for the imposts which immediately effect our city, the pretence that temperance will be aided (if Revenue will not) should be scouted by every hater of cant. For what is the truth? This budget actually favors the importation of cheap German spirit, and in homage to free trade the ports are thrown open to pestilential intoxicants. From sinful products made in Germany a godly Government greedily draws revenue. You, indeed, may still get liberally drunk on Prussian-blue or the by-products of foreign yeast factories; but Irish and Scotch intoxicants, made from native barley by native hands, have become a veritable 'cup of trembling' for our teetotal tax-gathers. Why do they discriminate against us? Why not close the ports to the 'Devil in solution' when they celebrate the downfall of native manufacture? 'Free trade in Devilment!' would make a goodly election cry for the self-righteous. Meanwhile, champagne is not taxed by this budget."

LONDON'S LANDLORDS

Here is the annual tribute levied by seven peers on the land values of the metropolis:

The Duke of Westminster	£3,000,000
Lord Howard de Waldon	2,900,000
The Duke of Bedford	2,250,000
Port Portman	1,890,000
Lord Northampton	1,600,000
The Duke of Norfolk	1,500,000
Earl Cadogan	1,500,000

Now, what have these peers done to create this enormous wealth? The question answers itself. They have done less than nothing. Their only task has been to receive the torrent of gold which the toil of London has poured into their laps. It is the people whose industry has created these values. It is they who have made the roads and laid the sewers and built the tramways. It is they who have raised the factories and shops and filled them with the hum of industry. It is they who have borne the crushing burden of the rates that have created the values.

And the dukes, over whom the Times sheds its foolish tears, have taken all the plunder and have given nothing but blankets in return. They have not even contributed a penny to the rates. Nor is that all. At the expiry of the lease of houses which others have built they have appropriated even the buildings, and, as in the Gorringe case, levied new and enormous tribute on the industry of those who have made those premises valuable. That society should have tolerated this wrong so long, that industry should have been able to stagger along under such a burden is well-nigh incredible.—The London Daily News.

FACT!

"You cannot make an amulet unless you break a heart," observes a Cleveland poet. Nor an omelette unless you break an egg!—Los Angeles Express.

WIRE INTERRUPTION WITH 'FRISCO; FEARED ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE

Failure of Engine in Power House Caused the Break in Communication.

San Francisco, Nov. 27—The failure of an engine in one of the big power houses, caused by a low tide shutting off the water from the condenser, interrupted all telegraphic and telephonic communication with the outside world for about twenty minutes tonight and gave rise to a flood of rumors throughout the country that the interruption had been caused by an earthquake. As soon as the trouble in the power house was repaired and communication restored, many telegrams of inquiry from all parts of the country deluged the local telegraph, newspaper and press offices.

The fact that Portland, Los Angeles and Salt Lake telegraph offices reported to their eastern connections that they could not raise San Francisco on any wires, tended to give some color to the rumors of an earthquake.

A CZAR'S OFFSPRING

How Russian Imperial Children Work and Play—Czarewitch's "Tyranny"

The imperial children are spending a happy holiday at the Czar's Crimean Castle of Livadia, despite the illness of their mother and their father's cares.

The youngest of them, Alexis Nicolaievitch the little heir to the Russian throne, is certainly a favorite. He is a good-looking boy, kind-hearted, very lively and on occasion a little naughty. He is a tyrant toward his father.

Often, just when the Czar is occupied with important business, the little Alexis manages to escape from the nursery, arrives on the scene, and asks his father for a ride on his shoulders. Generally the Czar obeys the request and trots his son around the room for a few minutes pickaback.

Alexis Nicholaievitche's favorites are an old non-commissioned officer named Steuan and his old nurse Maria Ivanova. It is she who puts him to bed and makes him say his prayers. Often a quarrel results, for the young Czarewitch insists on mentioning old Stepan before praying for his father and mother, Maria Ivanovna corrects him, but he will not agree. "Millions," he says, "are praying for the Czar and I alone for Stepan, and Stephan is very much in need of the Lord's blessing."

The young Alexis is very fond of soldiers. He is greatly offended if he is not saluted with due honors. "It is no use being a Grand Duke," he declares, "if the soldiers don't salute you." He has many costly and beautiful toys, but his chief delight is "playing soldiers" or riding out on his pony or donkey. He is now being taught to spell and to write. He is able to sign his name, and has already put it under some "ukas" (decrees) to the Cossacks, for he is by birth "the Chief of all the Cossacks."

The food of the imperial children is very simple. Young Alexis prefers the coarse brown bread, which Stepan sometimes gets him from the barracks, to the most delicate fare. He generally dresses in Russian blue or red silk shirts with knickerbockers, or else in a sailor costume.

The eldest Grand Duchess, Olga Nicolaievna, is now nearly a grown-up young lady. She is a charming girl, beloved by al who approach her. She is fond of reading, and is devoted to the Russian poets, such as Pushkin and the romantic Lermontoff, the "Russian Byron." She often reads English books, chosen by her governess. Every morning Olga Nicolaievna rides out on horseback, sometimes accompanied by her father, often by a young officer of the Imperial Guard. Her riding dresses are always London made.

The Grand Duchesses are not in the least pampered. They are healthy and charming girls, enjoying life and all girlish pleasures. Orders have been given that they shall be called in Russian fashion only by their Christian names. The title "Imperial Highness" is only to be used on solemn occasions. The young Grand Duchesses shake hands with every lady or gentleman presented to them. They are very fond of chatting with visitors and of asking questions.

During their holidays at Livadia there is no timetable to plan out their daily occupations. They spend their time playing hide-and-seek in the beautiful gardens, driving and walking. They are always simply dressed, but the greatest attention is paid to their coiffures. The best-known hairdresser in St. Petersburg has been called to Livadia to attend to the imperial children.—St. Petersburg Correspondent London Mail.

STATISTICS IN THE REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE

The report of the Hon. Chas. F. Murphy, secretary of state, for the year ended March 31 last, shows that the number of charters issued under the Companies' Act, was 266. Total capitalization of new companies was $119,324,875, and the capi- creased by $72,293,000, more than double creased by $2,293,000, more than double that of the largest previous year, and within some $11,000,000 of the entire additional capitalization of old companies in the last nine years from 1900, the whole amounting to $191,617,875, which is only exceeded by that of one previous year, viz., 1906.

The report notes that the Canada Temperance Act is in force in the following counties and cities:

Nova Scotia—Counties of Annapolis, Cumberland, Digby, Guysboro, Hants, Kings, Pictou, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth.

New Brunswick—Counties of Albert, Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Northumberland, Queens, Sunbury, Westmoreland, York, and city of Fredericton.

Manitoba—Lisgar and Marquette.

The act is not in force in any of the other provinces.

The registrar's branch shows that during 1908, 25,731 persons were naturalized or readmitted to British nationality. This number is double that of any previous year. Of these the United States heads the list with 9,000 naturalized; Austria next with 3,982. Only two Doukhobors took out their papers; 3,046 Russians; 3,192 Austrians, and 1,852 Italians.

Artificial Pearls

It is claimed that the Chinese were the first to discover that the pearl in the oyster shell is due to the irritation produced by the introduction of a particle of foreign matter, thus forming the pearl. Advantage was taken of this to manufacture imitation pearls.

The shells were usually opened and bits of mud, lead and other things inserted. They were then placed in a stream of running water and fed. The making of pearls is still carried on to a great extent in Japan and China, but the artificial ones are not as valuable as the others.

"Caught Cold."

Had a Distressing, Tickling Sensation In The Throat.

Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chignecto Mines, N.S., writes: "In Oct., 1908, I caught cold by working in water and had a very bad cough and that distressing, tickling sensation in my throat so that I could not sleep at night, and my lungs were so very sore I had to give up work. Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

There are many imitations of "Dr. Wood's" so be sure and get the genuine when you ask for it.

Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CANADA'S CONTROL OF HER OWN NAVY

(Toronto Globe.)

That Canada's fleet ought to be controlled by the Canadian people is so self-evident a proposition that it may well cause surprise that anyone should entertain a contrary opinion. What risk is run by doing so? Is there a fear that the Canadian people would be slow to come to the assistance of the mother country? It would argue complete ignorance of Canadian history on the part of whoever harbored such a misgiving. In 1812 Canada was made the theatre of war, and yet the feeble, scattered communities which then constituted the Canadian provinces embarked with their whole heart and soul in a struggle which had no other interest to them than that it was the mother country's quarrel. The mother country was at the time in the death grapple with Napoleon, and the Canadian people had largely to assume the defence of their own altars and fires.

At the time of the Trent affair they were found equally ready to accept all the pains and penalties as well as the glories of their British citizenship. At a later period when the late President Cleveland's Venezuela message threatened a rupture of the peace between ourselves and our neighbors Canadians did not either dodge or scuttle. They knew again that their home fields would be the first to bear the brunt of attack, but not a man suggested that in any way we should evade the responsibility attaching to our British citizenship. Not a faltering note was uttered in any quarter. The attitude of Canadians in the crisis did not escape the admiring comment of our British kinsmen. We did not hold a court to find opt whether Britain was right or wrong. We only knew that she was threatened and needed help.

When the Boer war broke out a similar attitude was revealed. A new situation developed itself. Hitherto we had been called upon to defend our own soil. Now the seat of war was 7,000 miles away. But Britain needed troops, and thousands of staunch Canadian lads were despatched from Halifax to defend British interests with their lives in South Africa.

Who, then, is afraid to entrust the people of Canada with the control of their own fleet when it gets in being? Is it feared that it would be slow in answering the Empire's call? Canada has never been slow in the past. Why should there be any doubt as to the future? The management of our railways from London has not been a conspicuous success. There is no probability that a fleet managed from London would be any better off. Our fleet when we have one should be under the control of the Canadian people, and it will be as much a part of the British fleet as it needs to be.

SHERLOCK IN THE KITCHEN

The modern Sherlock climbed through the window and entered the kitchen.

"His wife is away," ejaculated Sherlock, as he surveyed the room with the critical eye of Scotland Yord. "I shall find out how long she has been away."

And then Sherlock began to count the soiled dishes piled on the shelf.

"She has been away exactly fourteen days," he commented.

"And how did you find that out, chief?" asked his assistant.

"Why, it's dead easy! Married men never wash their dishes when their wives are away, and there are just forty-two soiled plates on that shelf. That means three plates a day for fourteen days."—Chicago News.

MILITARY DRILL IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CANADA

Sir Frederick Borden Sends Letter to Premiers of the Provinces Outlining the Strathcona Trust Plan — The Conditions — Early Acceptance Hoped For

The following letter has been sent to the premiers of all the provinces of Canada:—

Ottawa, Nov. 10, 1909.

Sir,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject, I am directed by the Honoble, Sir F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia, as chairman of the Executive Council of the Strathcona Trust, to inquire whether your government is yet in a position to accept, on behalf of the educational establishments under its control, the advantages offered by the Strathcona Trust for the encouragement of physical training and military drill in public schools.

2. From inquiries which have been addressed to the executive council, some misapprehension seems to have arisen as to the aims and objects of the Strathcona Trust. It is with a view to the removal of any grounds for misunderstanding that I am directed to submit the following remarks:—

3. As you are aware, Lord Strathcona's object in forming the trust is two-fold; (1) the improvement of the physical and intellectual capabilities of the children while at school, by means of a proper system of physical training calculated to improve their physical development, and, at the same time, to inculcate habits of alertness, orderliness and prompt obedience; (2) the fostering of a spirit of patriotism in the boys, leading them to realize that the first duty of a free citizen is to be prepared to defend his country—to which end all boys should, so far as possible, be given an opportunity of acquiring a fair acquaintance, while at school, with military drill and rifle shooting.

4. With regard to the first point, the executive council deems it necessary to require that a province before it can participate in the benefits of the Trust, should pledge itself to include in the regular curriculum of the schools under its control instruction in physical training for all children of both sexes attending the same. This requirement appears to be clearly understood by all, and there have been, so far as the executive council is aware, no serious objections raised to the universal introduction of a well tested system of physical training into all the public schools of Canada.

5. With regard, however, to the question of military drill and rifle practice for boys, a somewhat important misapprehension appears to exist in certain quarters, to the effect that the Strathcona Trust is designed to be used as the vehicle for the introduction of a system of compulsory military training in the schools of the dominion. I am directed to state, emphatically, that such is in no wise Lord Strathcona's intention, nor that of the executive council of the trust.

6. As stated above, one of Lord Strathcona's main objects is to inculcate a spirit of patriotism in the youths of this country, together with a realization of their duty as free citizens in its defence, and, consequently, their training in the rudiments of a soldier's art is, in his opinion, desirable, in order that they may be able to give proper expression to that spirit in time of national danger; but, His Lordship does not seek to insist that this military training should be made compulsory. All he asks is that the government of a province should undertake to encourage as far as possible, the formation of cadet corps and the practice of rifle shooting in the schools under its control, leaving it to the parents themselves to decide whether their sons should join these corps. The proper military instruction and care of the cadet corps when formed is a matter which falls within the province of the department of militia. The department of militia, however, asks that the educational authorities will encourage, or, at least, place no obstacle in the way of their teachers becoming officers of their school cadet corps.

7. The position may, perhaps, best be summed up by re-stating the general conditions, which the executive council of the trust asks the education department of a province to accept, in order to secure to the schools under its control participation in the benefits of the trust. It is confidently believed that perusal of these conditions will show that they cannot fairly be any way construed as an attempt to introduce a system of compulsory military training into the schools of Canada.

8. These conditions are as follows:—

(a) Physical training to form an integral part of the curriculum in every school, or public educational establishment maintained mainly out of public funds, at which a teacher holding a certificate other than that of the lowest grade is employed.

(b) A certificate of ability to instruct in physical training to form part of every teacher's certificate, other than those of the lowest grade, granted by the education department of the province.

(c) The education department to undertake to encourage the formation of cadet corps, including the practice of rifle shooting under suitable conditions by the older boys, in all educational establishments under its control.

(d) The system of physical training adopted to be that in force in the elementary public schools in Great Britain (which has been recently revised in view of the latest developments in Sweden, Switzerland and other countries), with such modifications therein as the local conditions of any province may show to be necessary.

(e) The education department to undertake to require, within a specified period, all teachers who are already in possession of its certificates other than those of the lowest grade to qualify themselves to instruct in physical training (subject to the exemption of such teachers as are physically unable to qualify, or are nearly at the end of their term of service), so that in every school there shall be at least one teacher capable of imparting the necessary instruction.

9. The military department will, on its part, aid the education department by affording the necessary facilities to the teachers of both sexes to qualify themselves in physical training, by providing instructors until such time as the provincial authorities are in a position to undertake this duty themselves.

10. The militia department will also afford to the teachers the necessary instruction in military drill required to enable them to become officers of cadet corps under the same advantages as are already allowed to officers of the active militia, and will grant certificates of qualification.

11. The militia department will also pay the authorized grants to the teachers qualified and acting as instructors of cadet corps, and will supply to these corps such arms and equipment as are needed under the regulations aplicable to each case.

12. Sir Frederick Borden confidently hopes, that, after consideration of the foregoing explanations, your government may see its way clear at a very early date to declaring its acceptance of the conditions mentioned in paragraph 8 of this letter, so that both teachers and pupils in the education establishments of the province may be competent to share in the benefits of the trust.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. G. LEWIS,
Secretary,
The Executive Council
The Strathcona Trust.

The Honble. The Premier,
Province of

Man very often runs in debt,
Beyond a doubt;
But it is very safe to bet
That he creeps out.

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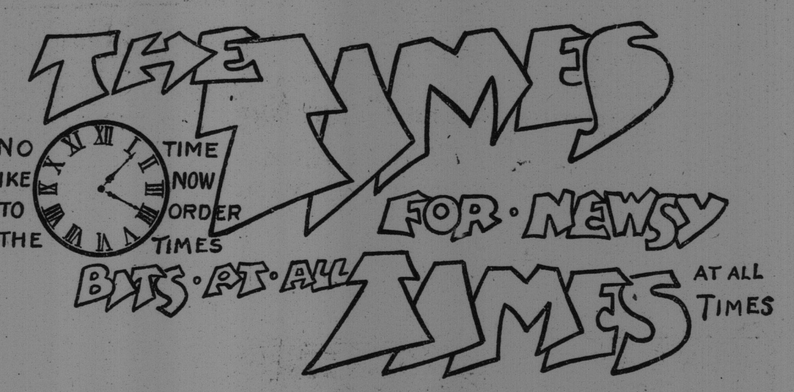

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