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LONDON, MONDAY, NOV. 7.

ARE GREAT EVENTS SHAPING IN GREAT BRITAIN?

The political atmosphere of Great Britain is at present charged with expectancy of great events. While the Conference has kept its counsel pretty well, inklings of its drift have crept abroad and its report at the opening of Parliament is looked forward to with an interest even greater than if speculation had not been stimulated by sources very close to the fountain-head of information.

The press-writers, both Liberal and Unionist, agree in the belief that the Conference has found it impossible, on its present basis, to arrive at an agreement as to the powers of the Houses of Parliament. The report will probably, therefore, ask for the continuation of the Conference on broader lines, the deliberations to embrace a scheme of federation for the British Isles and even, tentatively, for the Empire as a whole.

Speeches of Mr. Birrell, Mr. Redmond, Mr. O'Connor, and the chief Liberal whip have given the impression all round that the Conference is evolving this plan of solving the constitutional problem. The Standard (Unionist) declares confidently that the Government will couple with its announcement of a federal system for the United Kingdom a proposal, to be laid before the next Imperial Conference, which will take place next summer, for the beginning of an Imperial Council. The Times may be big with a coming birth.

The Liberal whip speaks of "a wider settlement of the Irish question" being probable. "Home rule all round" is the cry which re-echoes throughout British journalism: let England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales have their provincial legislatures, on the Canadian plan. Perhaps the most definite indication that the conference is actually considering federation as a way out of the impasse is a letter of Mr. Crawshaw-Williams, M. P., Lloyd George's secretary, to the Daily News. This writer sees in Canada the model to be followed in the main, outlining with conciseness and accuracy the leading provisions of our constitution.

The London Daily News has some misgivings about this federation programme. After all, it considers the main question is whether, federation or no federation, the ruling power of kingdom or state is to be the irresponsible club of hereditary peers, or the people's representatives. The Liberals are now in office, and have the means to force through the needed reforms of the constitution, which will make it forever impossible that the people's expressed will shall again be overridden by a small class in possession of the nation's land. Deaf may ruin this opportunity. A protracted discussion of federation, particularly of so uncertain a project as imperial federation, ending perhaps in nothing decisive of the veto question, can only damage the interests of Liberalism. "Liberals would be very unwise," the News is convinced, "to stay their immediate action and embark on a long period of complicated legislation by agreement, unless the agreement of the other side were not only an agreement on favorable terms, but an agreement which could really be depended on to be carried out when times and persons and prospects changed, as they very well might."

The News suggests that the Conservatives have party advantages to gain in a move for federation. While it must be a bitter pill for many of them to swallow home rule even in the grander form which Cecil Rhodes long ago proposed, some of their leaders will console them on the score that in an English legislature, at any rate, governing purely English affairs, like education, church, municipal constitutions, perhaps even licensing and property to some degree, there will usually be a Tory majority. Let Scotland, Wales and Ireland go to their respective dogs of Liberalism and ruin, England will be kept in the hands of the peerage and bourgeoisie. The militant tariff reformers, also like Mr. Garvin, of the Observer, may have a hope that the Irish, when granted home rule, will go in for a protective or preferential tariff, questions which would, of course, be under the control of the central parliament, sitting in London.

In fact nothing is more remarkable than the change in the attitude of the

Unionist party toward the political claims of Ireland. The utterances of several of the leading Unionist journals have created the impression that they are seeking to prepare their party for a new policy. A series of letters in the Times, signed Pacifcus, and headed "Home Rule All Round," have created much interest and conjecture. They are attributed by some to Lord Escher, and by others to Earl Grey, governor-general of Canada, who, it is generally assumed, will become an active force in the Conservative party upon his return to Great Britain. The writer says that while Unionists could not consistently offer home rule to Ireland, they might agree to let Liberals pass it, as a step toward a greater scheme embracing the self-governing portions of the empire. The old Unionist prejudice against home rule appears to have been mitigated by the smooth working of land purchase, by the success of local government in Ireland, and by the friendly settlement of the university problem.

But how is a federative basis going to decide the question of the Lords' prerogative? Is it possible that the Conservatives would ever accept an arrangement by which the House of Lords should be left as the Upper House of England, but cease to have any place in the Imperial Parliament? England seems to be still for them, though the United Kingdom has had enough of them. No self-respecting Canadian or Australian would be a representative to a House of Commons which had to cover under the lash of hereditary overlords. We should hardly be more ready to allow a Canadian peerage as part of an Imperial House of Lords. However, it seems hardly credible that the English Unionists will actually agree to the mission of the Lords from the Federal Senate. Perhaps they might agree to a small proportion of peers being elected, say by popular vote, to that body. There is not among Radicals so much objection, at any rate, to peers having a share in the government, provided they be elected by the people. A Liberal peer would have a chance of representing Imperial Senate constituencies, for example, in Scotland.

No doubt in connection with the scheme of federation, a new redistribution of seats for local and federal parliaments would have to be made. And franchise reform would naturally be undertaken. One man one vote might be allowed for the local houses and for the Federal House of Commons, and perhaps "one woman one vote" might be disposed of one way or the other.

It appears that the great question must soon be faced by the daughter nations as well as the mother country. Shall we enter into the union under a new constitutional bond, taking up one of the many mansions in our mother's house? Will our relation be to the units of the British Isles the same as theirs to one another? Or while theirs will be like that of our provinces, more or less, are we to stand towards them more as Hungary to Austria, conferring with them by delegations and patching up a decennial Ausgleich? Are we indeed prepared for an imperial tariff union such as even Austro-Hungary enjoys? These are questions to be asked and answered probably in the near future.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

Writing in Le Devoir, Mr. Bourassa recalls his last interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in "the crisis of 1905." He was urging the Premier to make ecclesiastical control of the minority schools a principle of the western autonomy bills, but the Government declared for the present system of state control. Mr. Bourassa comments in this rhetorical fashion: "In parting from him, I resumed this my train of thought: Through love of facile glory, of power, and of repose, you refuse, for the third time to battle for the defence of a principle; you turn your back upon those who truly love you, who wish to assure your greatness and your moral power, in order to give yourself up to the counsels and works of those who aspire only to feed at the trough. Take care, a day will come when they will drag you down into their depths; and this power that you are not willing to risk, even remotely, for justice and truth, you will lose ignominiously in the mire."

Put this aside by the side with the utterances of the Ontario enemies of Laurier on the same occasion, and you have an illustration of what Laurier has had to face during a great part of his career. In 1905 the Quebec Castors were shrieking that he had betrayed his faith, while the electors of London were told in screaming headlines that "A Vote for Hyman Is a Vote for Laurier, Sharrett, and the Hierarchy." In 1910 the Quebec Nationalists are hooting him as a traitor to his race, while the mischief-makers of Ontario cry that he has shaped his naval policy to suit Quebec sentiment, and that he aims at separation from the Empire.

Laurier has triumphed over the creed biots of both provinces. He will triumph over the race incendiaries, too.

Mr. Taft is safe for another two years; but tomorrow's elections may give him two years' notice to quit.

Mr. Bourassa says the result in Drummond could be duplicated in any other province. It is more certain that Mr. Bourassa will not duplicate his navy speeches in Ontario.

The Toronto News, wishing to compliment Punch, says: "We can sit before his grate fire, with a glass and a pipe, and very quietly opening his Punch for a few moments of real enjoyment." As the typical

old English squire has never been noted for his sense of humor, the tribute is a very dubious one. The delicate flavor of Punch's humor is for more refined palates.

In Toronto they have 75-cent gas, which will be reduced shortly to 70 cents, with no meter rent, but the Telegram is crying for a 50-cent rate. Does Toronto know when it is well off?

Crippen has secured a respite on a technicality. As his execution is as certain as ever, two weeks more of life are scarcely worth the living, unless they bring him to confession and repentance.

Canada has become big and strong enough to treat with the United States on equal terms. She is big and strong enough, too, to laugh at the suggestion that she will be tempted to barter her political allegiance for the flesh-pots of the republic.

Captain Clive Phillips-Wolley has written admirable verse. He should stick to poetry and leave jingo politics alone. Some of his statements before the Canadian Club were wide of the known facts, and others, in which he paraded the German bogey, were purely in the realm of conjecture, and even romance.

NO, NOT THAT SORT.

From the tenor of London dispatches it appears that the women could not be kept away from Miss Leneve's trial unless actual violence was resorted to. And yet they will go home and wail their youngsters for reading dime novels.

TREES AND THE MASTER.

[Sidney Lanier.]
Into the woods my Master went,
Clean, forested, forested.
Into the woods my Master came,
Forested with love and shame.
But the olives they were not blind to him.
The little grey leaves were kind to him;
The thorn tree had a mind to him,
When into the woods he came.

Out of the woods my Master went,
And he was well content.
Out of the woods my Master came,
Content with death and shame.
When death and shame would woo him last,
From under the trees they drew him last.
'Twas on a tree they slew him—last!
When out of the woods he came.

WHAT HE WILL MISS.

[Peterborough Review.]
Too bad that we were not born today.
We are growing old, and will have left this earth before conquests are complete.
We would like to live to see the aerial express leave Peterborough for Toronto or Montreal. We would like to see the mysteries of electricity still further solved. Edison says that we are only on the outskirts of its knowledge. But we are growing old, and must pass out and leave it all. Too bad, isn't it?

DISCRIMINATING DOGS.

White bulldog goes mad and bites two men on south side—Peoria Journal.
Probably a brother of the dog that bit a Boston girl in the north end.

A DESCRIPTION.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
Her eyes are big and soft and brown.
Her fingers white and slender.
Her brow is straight and even.
Upon her dimpled cheek the down is very short and tender.
Her rosy lips would tempt a priest
Or lure the gravest sinner.
Her smile would charm the savage beast.
Her cry for help would make the least
Courageous man heroic.
Her face is fairer than the dawn,
She's purer than the lily.
She is as gentle as a fawn.
As gracefully as the stateliest swan—
And praise has made her silly.

POINTED ERRORS.

[Ottawa Journal.]
Some typographical errors are as pointed as the sentence they attempted to record. In the recent Montreal meeting, when Sir Wilfrid said, "If Britain is ever attacked, though God forbid, a western power must not sit by and see it attacked, then go to bed." And in the Crippen case, a question, "Was it at this time you and Miss Leneve went to Dieppe?" got transformed into "Was it at this time that you and Miss Leneve went dippy?" Some newspaper errors, at any rate, are far from pointless.

FREQUENT INTERRUPTIONS.

Vicar's Wife—I'm sorry to see you coming away from the public house so often, Priests.
Blacksmith—Yes'm. They won't let me stay there two minutes. As soon as I get set down comfortably like, somebody's sure to want a job done, and out I has to come again.

AN UNJUST CHARGE.

[Kansas City Journal.]
"You were trying to evade the law by operating an automobile without being licensed."
"Trying to evade the law, nothing! Didn't I run right into an officer?"

AGAINST NATURE.

[Windsor Record.]
The burning of the leaves is not only a violation of the bylaw, but a violation of nature. Out in the wild nature is turning her dead matter to account in the building up of new living forms. The leaves on the city lawns and streets should be used to assist nature, rather than frustrate her.

THE DUTCH OF IT.

[Galt Reporter.]
There is to be a "recreation wall" built at Burlington Beach. This means a wall where you can sit up on it and get wet, and den come down off it and get wet.

BOURASSAISM.

[Montreal Witness.]
If the movement should continue to gain support among the electorate, it must have the sanction of placing this Province in very decided want of harmony with the rest of the Dominion, and of making possible the formation of a "solid Quebec" party in federal politics. Such a party, no doubt, Mr. Bourassa would gladly lead for a time. But although the movement, for the moment, is meeting with considerable success, particularly among those whose names are not yet on the voters' lists, there are signs that it may yet have to meet the forces of sober common sense. The Nationalist spirit has led to some events of late which have given pause to the thinking elements of our population. The appeal to reason must, sooner or later, follow the appeal to sentiment. Subsequent must see, in the end, that the mere setting of race against race is a loss and a detriment to the whole country, which ever way it is viewed.

FAIR OF 1910
CLEARED \$1,000

Total Surplus of the Board Is
Now Over Ten Thousand
Dollars.

NEXT FAIR SEPT. 8 TO 16

Racetrack Is to Be Relayed and Other
Improvements Are to Be Made
By the Board.

The Western Fair board have a surplus of approximately \$1,000 out of the recent exhibition. At the meeting of the board on Saturday, Secretary A. M. Hunt presented a statement showing the surplus up to Nov. 1 to be about that amount. The sum of \$10,442 lies to the credit of the association in the banks, and is the reserve fund.

The dog show made a profit of \$40, and the cat show of \$105. The gates showed an increase of \$357.40, and the grandstand of \$493.65.

The showing was considered most favorable, said Secretary Hunt. "Last year we increased the prize list \$1,336, and the general expense was increased over \$1,000 additional. We also paid out on improvements \$1,864.25, and the city expended \$1,500 more. All of this was paid out of the exhibition funds, and the surplus was as large, if not larger than was anticipated."

The sum of \$16,205.50 was offered in prizes, and the sum of \$13,968.25 was won and paid out, leaving \$2,237.25 unpaid. The entry fees received were \$2,490.75. The number of exhibitors was 1,099.

For dogs, the sum of \$921 was offered in prize money, but only \$681 was paid out. There were 125 exhibitors. This show was not so successful as in former years owing to the restrictions placed on dogs by the Government.

The cat show was fairly successful also. It was decided to re-clone the race track at Queen's Park. On motion of Dr. Routledge, tenders will be called at once for 100 cords of clay. It was suggested that the interior of the ring be levelled so that carriage horses can be shown to better advantage, and next year's board will be memorialized to level it up.

The Canadian Jersey Club and the Hereford Association wrote congratulating the association on the fair, and offering to increase their grants to these classes provided the association increased the prize list. Next year's board were recommended to make advances in the prize list.

Next Year's Fair.
It was decided to hold the fair next year on Sept. 8 to 16, following Toronto as usual. These dates were satisfactory to the board.

The question of lowering the Machinery Building was left to the executive. Secretary Hunt reported that seven applications for space in the Main Building for 1911 had been received, and that practically all the exhibitors in the Machinery Hall had asked for space there.

Among those present were President W. J. Reid, Ald. J. H. Saunders, Dr. Geo. A. Routledge, William McNeil, J. W. Jones, William Moore, Jas. Murray, C. Crothers, Col. Colborne, W. W. Gammage, Ald. Fitzgerald, Col. W. M. Cartshore, C. E. Treblecock, George Scatterd, J. H. Brown and A. M. Hunt, secretary.

MR. J. H. BROWN HAS RESIGNED
Prominent Member of Western Fair Board Quits as a Protest.

TROUBLE OVER PASSES
Those Who Had Booths and Privileges Were Charged Admission This Year and Mr. Brown Objects.

Montreal, Nov. 5.—That there is trouble between the union and the Grand Trunk appears to be admitted, although denied by the officials. Mr. Kirkham, assistant to Vice-President Fitzpatrick, said that there was any danger of a renewal of the trouble between the company and the trainmen.

The statement is without foundation, he said. Mr. Brown has been dismissed, and have not endeavored to retaliate in any way. There have been a few demerits since the strike was called off, and the men taken back, but they were all for breaches of our rules."

On the other hand, that the old trainmen and conductors of the Grand Trunk say they have not been fairly treated by the company and that there is great danger of a renewal of the trouble of four months ago, was stated by James Murdoch, vice-president of the Trainmen's International Union today.

Secret Conferences.
For some time past there have been vague rumors among the local trainmen that plans were being made to submit certain questions to the company. The presence in the city of Vice-President Berry, of the Brotherhood of Conductors, and the holding of several conferences between the leaders, added importance to the matter. Some of the men claim that the company is retaliating against those who went on strike, by gradually getting rid of the old hands, discharging them on the slightest pretext and filling their places.

The officials of the company emphatically deny this, declaring that not a single man has been discharged without just cause.

Broke Faith.
"The men of the Vermont are in no worse a position than those on other parts of the Grand Trunk. In fact, I think I might say that they have been better treated than most of the others, but very soon, within the next few weeks, there has got to be a strike in the way the men are being treated, or I would not give much for the chances of peace."

"But are you not bound to keep faith with the Grand Trunk?" the reporter asked.

"The Grand Trunk has already failed to keep that contract, so you cannot look to us to inconvenience ourselves over it."

At Toronto.
Toronto, Oct. 5.—Seven old Grand Trunk conductors who went out on strike July 18 were reinstated today and given their regular runs.

Kingsmill's Ten-Day Dress Goods Campaign Now On

Beautiful, stylish weaves, every yard new this season and with such a wonderful breadth of variety. We have stocked our sale tables unusually high for tomorrow's selling, and if low prices possess any attractiveness the selling will be extraordinary.

At 60c Yard We Offer

French Striped Dress Goods, Ladies' Cloth, Amazon and Tibet Cloths, in about 100 different shades. Every yard bought from the best French and English manufacturers. Made of all-wool Botany yarns, fast dye and pre-shrunk, and you have the Kingsmill guarantee of quality and satisfaction back of every yard. They are 44 and 46 inches wide and would sell regularly at \$1.00 and \$1.25 yard.

At \$1.00 a Yard We Offer

Over one hundred of the prettiest Striped Venetians, also about twelve pieces in plain colors and several pieces of blacks. The same cloths are very much in evidence at all fashion events. You'll wonder why we sell them at such a price. Every color is well represented, including those castor shades, fawns and light effects; also twelve shades of navy blues and the new blues. They are 54 and 56 inches wide, and would sell regularly at \$1.75 a yard.

\$12 Suit Lengths at \$7

Exclusiveness is the keynote of this stunning array of new and fashionable fabrics for your new suits. We'll not bother you with the reason why we are selling them at such a reduction, but when you see them you will be amazed at the beauty and quality. Seven yards in each length, all 52 inches wide.

Kingsmill's
Drygoods Carpets

and risk their money. This year they were put to great expense getting their help into the grounds, and I do not think that should be done. I protested against this in the first place, and am still of the same opinion."

Nothing further could be learned in regard to this matter. None of the directors would discuss the resignation. There will be much surprise if there is not rather a warm session, when it is dealt with by the new board, as there is understood to be a sharp division of opinion.

BIG G. T. R. STRIKE MAY BE RENEWED
Men Are Said To Be Dissatisfied Over Many Conditions.

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Two out of Toronto, three on the

DEPOT BURNED

Handsomeness Grand Trunk Station at Goderich Was Completely Destroyed.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Goderich, Nov. 6.—The handsomeness of the Grand Trunk was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon and only the walls are standing. The fire was discovered in the ticket office, and fanned by a gale made great headway. The freight sheds were saved by hard work. The loss will reach \$20,000.

STEAMER ON ROCKS
All Efforts to Save Crew Have Been Unsuccessful So Far.

Dover, Eng., Nov. 7.—The German ship Preussen, which went ashore at South Foreland, after a collision in the channel with the steamer Brighton yesterday, lies in a dangerous position on the rocks today.

Several tugs are standing by, but are unable to approach the Preussen with lifeboats. Efforts during the night to take off the crew were unsuccessful.

Doctor Told Her She Did Not Have A

Pint Of Good Blood In Her Body.

Mrs. Dostie P. Cormier, Middle Sackville, N.B., says:
"In the spring of 1897 I was ad run down, and the doctor told me I had not a pint of good blood in my body. I took different remedies from doctors, but they did not seem to do me any good. After having taken a lot of different kinds of medicine, and they did not seem to benefit me, I was almost in despair and did not know what to do until my husband met a lady and told her about my sickness and she told him to try Burdock Blood Bitters as she had received the greatest benefit from using it. My husband went and bought me a bottle, and after having taken it I felt better, so I kept on using one bottle after another until I had taken six in all and then I was strong and well. I am positive that my being alive today is due to the use of Burdock Blood Bitters. One spring since then I was not feeling very well and had a lot of work to do. I thought I would procure a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and after I had taken two I was able to do a lot of hard work all the summer, and I never felt better in my life. In the winter of 1906 I had Pneumonia, and it left me with a severe pain in the left side. Every morning when I would get out of bed I had to sit down for a while it was so painful. After I had used Burdock Blood Bitters the pain disappeared completely. It has also cured me of bleeding piles. I have received so much benefit from Burdock Blood Bitters that you may publish this as it may help others as it has me."

Manufactured only by The T. Munro Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

GREAT ENGINEER

SUDDENLY STRICKEN

Builder of Great London Tube System Dies in New York.

New York, Nov. 7.—Sir Clifton Robinson, who was knighted by King Edward in 1905 for his services in connection with the underground and other transit lines in London, died suddenly last night in a hotel room at 750 Lexington avenue, into which he had been carried from a Lexington avenue car. Coroner Physician Leoline said his death was caused by cerebral hemorrhage, apparently following an attack of acute indigestion.

Sir Clifton and Lady Robinson came to this side from London about a month ago. He had been sent by a group of English bankers to look over their interests in Newfoundland.

Sir Clifton was born in 1848. His professional life had been largely associated with transportation problems. He built the first tramway in Europe at Birkenhead, and was later pioneer building of cable and electric lines in London, Bristol, Los Angeles, Cal., and Europe. He designed and constructed the London Underground system, and later was concerned in the promotion of the great London tube railway system.

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Grand Union Hotel
Rooms \$1.00
Bath \$1.00
Breakfast \$1.00
Send for Stamp for N.Y. City Guide Book and Map