# The Dominion Life Assurance Co.

**Head Office: WATERLOO, ONT.**

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1909

The Annual Report for the year 1909 presented by the Board of Directors of the Dominion Life Assurance Company to the shareholders at their annual meeting at the Head Office, Waterloo, Ont., on February 4, 1910, has the distinction of being the most satisfactory report presented during the twenty years for which the Company has been conducting its business. It shows the Company to be in an exceptionally strong financial position and to have made marked progress along every line during the year just closed. The following brief summary giving facts and figures attests to the sterling worth of the Company.

**1. NEW BUSINESS.**

During 1910 there were issued and revived assurances to the amount of $1,910,490, the largest amount ever written in any one year in the history of the Company, exceeding the record of 1908 by $367,024.00.

**2. ASSURANCES IN FORCE**

The Assurances in force now amount to $9,276,322, showing a gain over 1908 of $1,105,169, the largest gain ever recorded.

**3. PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.**

The net cash income from premiums amounted to $303,465.43, and that from interest, rents and profit on sale of securities to $110,421.08, making the total income $413,886.51, and revealing an increase for the year of $69,374.63. The interest receipts alone were sufficient to provide for the death claims for the year five times over, a most remarkable record.

**4. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

The total assets of the Company now equal $1,860,952.76, having increased during the year by $245,591.08. These consist of securities of the very first quality, including no stocks or speculative securities and no assets of doubtful value. The liabilities of the Company amount to $1,550,930.59, consisting almost entirely of reserves held for the protection of policyholders. These reserves are considerably in excess of what The Dominion Insurance Act requires. This Act requires that on and after January 1st, 1915, all Life Companies shall value their liabilities to policyholders upon a 3½ per cent. basis, and the Dominion Life has anticipated this requirement by valuing all its policies upon this stringent basis, thus making its position exceptionally strong. For every $100.00 of liability to policyholders the Company holds assets of over $120,00 and offers security to the extent of $139.50.

**5. SURPLUS.**

The surplus to policyholders, notwithstanding the large amount transferred to reserve account, has increased during the year from $268,500.57 to $315,022.17. The surplus earnings for the year amounted to $100,098.18, and after setting aside the amount required to strengthen the reserves and after paying out substantial dividends to policyholders, the usual dividend to shareholders and providing for surplus accretions to policies, there was left a balance of $46,521.60 to be carried forward. The Company's position is thus seen to be unquestionably strong. The surplus returns made by the Company to its policyholders are believed unexcelled by any other Canadian company.

**6. PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS.**

The payments to policyholders during the year 1909 amounted to $65,318.85. The number of claims by death was remarkably small, the actual losses for the year being only 20 per cent. of the amount expected This continued low mortality rate reflects great credit upon those responsible for the selection of risks, and results in substantial surplus returns to policyholders.

**7. EARNING POWER.**

Following what is believed to be a sound investment policy the Dominion Life aims, while exercising the greatest care in the choice of its investment, to secure for its policyholders satisfactory interest returns. The earning power of the Company is high, the average rate of interest earned upon its funds having increased during 1909 from 7.02 per cent. to 7.21 per cent. The advantage of this high earning power to the Company's policyholders cannot be overestimated.

**J. A. WESTMAN, Provincial Manager**
**REGINA, SASK.**


## PEN PICTURE OF MR. ASQUITH

Today, Mr. Asquith is once more the chief citizen of the British Empire. He returns to the helm of state with the sanction of all that is most significant and virile in the nation. No personal triumph was ever achieved by more honest and unpretentious methods than his have been. In the midst of an unexampled riot of passion, vituperation and mendacity, faced by a leader who gave his sanction to every panic and detraction invented by the hasest of his followers, he has stood firm as a rock for the plain truth, for honorable controversy and for the decencies of public life. While Mr. Balfour with his Hanley speech and his "pledge" that taxes would make food cheaper, has sunk beneath the notice of honorable men, Mr. Asquith emerges from the struggle a leader of whose probity and moral strength the nation may well be proud. He has kept alive the best tradition of our political past in the face of the worst aspects of American campaigning.

When the history of this momentous period is written, the figure of Mr. Asquith will dominate it in a measure we do not now realize. The picturesque actor in politics browses on his glory while it is green. He does not garner it when it is ripe He passes across the stage to the plaudits of the throng, and when he has vanished he is forgotten. The Oriental splendors of Disraeli have faded into a legend, into a tale of little meaning, while the stature of Gladstone rises steadily higher in the field of the past. So it will be with Mr. Asquith. No man ever played less to the gallery, refused more icily to affect a passion, an enthusiasm, a cause because it would profit him. His attitude to the people is stiff and aloof. Coriolanus himself could hardly find fault with it. He will not tickle the ears of the groundlings. He will offer them no fireworks—give them no circuses. If they want the truth—good. Here it is plain and unvarnished. If they want tricks let them go elsewhere. He will lie for no office and play the buffoon for no audience. He will make no idle promise to win a cheer or a vote. He is the plain dealer. These are my terms—take them or leave them. This rigid unequivocating habit is the root of the envonomed attack on him by the militant suffragettes. He has stated his policy and will say no more though they pull the knocker off his door and rain threatening letters. Tact, you will say, is not one of his qualities. Let us be grateful. There is plenty of tact about these days, and very little truth. Let us make the most of that little.

His temperament is negative. That is perhaps another way of saying that he is governed by intellect. A brilliant woman once said to me: "Asquith has three great qualities. He has no egotism, no jealousy and no vanity." It was a saying of very searching truth. There are some men who seem to live in front of the mirror. I doubt whether Mr. Asquith ever looks in it. His mind works in singular and entire detachment from self. This is at once the source of his weakness and of his strength. It convinces you, but it does not warm you. It wins your confidence, but not your affection. It clears the mind, but it does not stir the blood. It has the priceless value of detaching his public policy from his private interests. Unlike "C.-B." he mixes much in society, but its influences never move him a hair's breadth from his conceptions of public duty.

His freedom from jealousy is one of the rarest and most precious gifts of public life. When Gladstone offered him the solicitor-generalship he declined the office. He would not take the post which in his opinion belonged to another man. And all the foolish efforts of the enemy to drive a wedge between him and Lloyd-George have failed ludicrously. No two men are more dissimilar. Each has the quality that the other lacks. Each is the necessary complement of the other. Together they form the strongest political combination since Cobden and Bright. And I know of nothing in the history of our time more subtle moving than the loyalty of Mr. Asquith to his brilliant colleague, to the battle of whose budget he has brought all the authority of his unrivalled logic and selfish enthusiasm beyond praise. One only realizes what a hateful, withering thing is jealousy is when one sees such a conspicuous example of magnanimity. It is the supreme claim of Mr. Asquith to the nation's gratitude that he has never placed his own personality in the light of the national interests. He has never brought an axe of his own to the parliamentary grindstone, nor imitated Disraeli and other leaders in surrounding himself with third class men in order that the limelight might fall only on himself. He has a wholesome scorn of limelight.

He never worries and never hurries but takes things as they ome. "You can't get Asquith to cross a bridge before he comes to it," said one who knows him well. From the day when as a fatherless boy he came up with his brother from Yorkshire to the care of his uncle in London, he has displayed the same secure, unimpassioned purpose, the same repose and confidence of a mind given neither to elation nor depression. He never seeks a quarrel. With a natural love of ease and calm temper he, indeed, avoids a quarrel. He has none of Mr. Llody-George's passion for the fray. But once engaged, no one deals mightier blows, unmasqs heavier guns, is more immovable in battle. He fulfils the command of Polonius:

Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but being in
Bear't that the opposer may beware of thee.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.**

# MAY FORCE DISSOLUTION

### Cushing, Boyle and Bennet Are Forcing the Issue—New Agreement Possible.

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 21—By the introduction of a resolution which sets forth that the government's agreement with the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway does not protect the interests of the people, and calling upon the government to expropriate the rights and privileges of the company and to build the line under a commission of three members, J. R. Boyle, insurgent leader, this afternoon took the initiative in the war which is being waged in the legislature. The resolution will be put to the house on Wednesday, and its seconding by W. H. Cushing will force the issue to the floor of the house.

This move of the insurgents has put the Rutherford administration entirely on the defensive, and local politicians forecast a defeat for the administration. The resolution is one of want of confidence in the government and if carried the government must resign and appeal to the people.

In the case of defeat the insurgents will be any case form an opposition party, which will divide the Liberal ranks. Mr. Cushing, who was to explain the reason for his resigning, will now wait until the resolution is forced to the floor of the house. He stated last night that he was waiting for papers and would be ready to vindicate himself on Wednesday.

J. R. Boyle will speak first and will be followed by Premier Rutherford. A vote on the question cannot possibly be taken before the end of this week. Mr. Boyle's resolution in brief is:

"Whereas the company has only $50,000 paid up capital, no permanent surveys complete, no plans or profiles filed; notwithstanding the government has seen fit to guarantee the road for $20,000 per mile for 350 miles, with $400,000 guarantee for terminals in Edmonton; whereas the government has not protected the people in that the company's plan is to build the road out of the cheapest material, which could not possibly cost more than $10,000 per mile, or half the guarantee by the government, using only 56 pound rail steel and loam ballast.

"And, whereas the road under guarantee will be a very expensive road, and as the credit of the province is pledged, the same should be a road of first-class material and workmanship.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that all the rights and privileges of the company be expropriated and the said road be proceeded with without delay under a commission of three members of this legislature, and further,

"Since Fort McMurray is not 350 miles from Edmonton, but only 230, there should be taken from the capitalization of the company $7,400,000, a sum sufficient to build a first-class road for that distance, the balance of the said $7,400,000 to be used for the building of railways in whatever portion of the province this legislature may deem necessary."

### Rumored Concession

Edmonton, Feb. 21—It is apparent that the disruption in the legislature over the Great Waterways deal has at last accomplished something. It is reported this morning that the railway company had agreed to draw only half of their guarantee on the first 100 miles, leaving the remaining million dollars with the government as guarantee that they will complete the road and put it into operation. It is believed to have also promised to spend half a million in rolling stock and equipment for the operation of the road. This to some extent has allayed the feeling of the Opposition against the administration, and it is now understood that three of the most bitter insurgents have now decided to stay with the government party. Mr. Cushing will not be able to make his statement in the house, owing to the fact that there are enough matters on the order sheet to keep the house busy for the afternoon and evening sessions. The retired minister has, however, his statement prepared and is ready to make it at any time.

### The Doctor Wins

An interesting case came up before Judge Hannon in the District Court Monday in which Dr. David Low sued Michael Lynch, a farmer of Disley for $220 for medical attendance.

The injury in respect to which the medical attendance was given occurred in August, 1907, when Lynch sustained a broken arm from the kick of a horse. He was treated at the time by Dr. Cairns, but not being satisfied with the treatment went to Dr. Low, who operated upon him at the Grey Nun's hospital. Upon being dismissed from the hospital on his recovery, Lynch offered plaintiff half of the amount of his account, but this was refused. Upon the matter being brought into court, Lynch entered a counter claim, claiming that by reason of Dr. Low's negligence and lack of skill he lost his arm. On this ground he claimed $10,000 general damages, $2,000 for loss of time and $500 for travelling and hospital and medical expenses. Judgment was given for the plaintiff in full of his claim while the counter claim was dismissed.

Bishop Harding conducted consecration services in connection with the new Anglican church at Tuxford this week.

## PROVINCIAL NEWS

### Moosomin Wins

Moosomin landed the senior hockey championship of the province on Friday night by defeating Moose Jaw by 14 to 0. The game was very one-sided, the easterners playing rinks all round the boys from the railway city.

### Convention

A convention of the Ruthenians of Saskatchewan will be held at Rosthern on March 15, and 16 next, and a large number of delegates are expected. The chief business to be taken up will be the matter of forming a provincial organization.

### A Rest Room

The business men of Weyburn have appointed a committee to secure a rest room for people from the country shopping in town. It will be a meeting and resting place for country people and will prove a great convenience.

### Fined

The proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel, Arcola, was fined $50 and costs last week for having his bar open on Sunday. The complaint was made to Inspector Robertson, who investigated the matter. The case was before Justice Watkins and the proprietor pleaded guilty.

### Girvin Champions

Girvin carried off the championship of the North-Central Hockey league on Friday night by defeating Craik in Regina. The score was 7 to 3 and the game was a good exhibition. There is little difference between the teams and Craik lost considerable by playing the man instead of the puck.

### Father Benoit Home

Rev. A. Benoit, for some years parish priest at Qu'Appelle, returned from Rome last week, where he had been pursuing his studies with marked success. His many friends in this province rejoice at his return and nope that his new field of work may be in Saskatchewan.

### A Derby Candidate

While giving evidence on the anti-gambling law before the House of Commons committee, Frank Nelson made a statement of considerable interest to people of this province. He announced that Mr. Raymond, of Qu'Appelle, was sending a Saskatchewan bred horse to England to compete in the world's greatest running rate, the Derby.

### The Bank Building

The Weyburn Security Company have made arrangements to erect a $50,000 building in Weyburn this year and work will commence at once. The institution is being incorporated as the Weyburn Security Bank and will be its first chartered bank with its head office west of Winnipeg. Already it has nine branches in Southern Saskatchewan besides the head office in Weyburn.

### Committed Suicide

J. B. Sargent committed suicide in his room in a hotel in New Westminster on Saturday night by hanging himself with a four-in-hand necktie. No motive is assigned for the act. Sargent came to New Westminster about five years ago from the northwest. His father is a Church of England Archdeacon at Qu'Appelle, Sask. One brother is a prominent attorney in Portland, Oregon. Sargent accompanied the northwest troops to South Africa, serving first as a private and later as a lieutenant. He had been out of work for some time.

### Railways

The C.N.R. have applied for an extension of their charter for the proposed branch running southwest from Regine. The C.P.R. report that only 25 miles of the new line west of Weyburn will be added to the present portion this summer. The Estevan Mercury however, claims that Estevan will be connected with Forward, and that the line will be rushed right through to Lethbridge this year. When this is done all the through traffic will leave the Soo line at Estevan and follow the route. There have been several parties of surveyors working in the district southwest of Rouleau and Drinkwater the past week, their objective point being Moose Jaw. It is thought they are C.N.R. gangs.

### Lamp Fell

A mild sensation was created in the Methodist church on Sunday evening last just before the usual service commenced, when one of the gasoline lamps fell to the floor and there was possibilities of a conflagration. The cause of the trouble was a leaky valve which allowed a quantity of gasoline to run into the tubing. When the lamp was lighted this surplus gasoline caught fire, and the flame rising to the wire (it is a hollow wire lighting system) above the lamp, melted it and allowed the lamp to drop to the floor. Prompt action by N. P. Crich, who used his overcoat to smother the fire in all probability saved the church from a scorching. No damage was done other than that to the lamp.—Heward Chronicle.

### Great Horse Show

Perhaps the biggest and most successful sale of horses ever conducted in Canada was that of W. A. Silverwood, which took place in Saskatoon last week. In fact, no record in Canada has so far come to hand, so far as it concerns the number of animals sold, and when it is stated that $27,800 in cash was handed over in about four hours it will be seen just what this sale signifies. It required just four and a half hours on the part of Auctioneer R. J. Speers, of Wilkie, to dispose of 106 of the finest animals that ever came into the west, and for each one he received an average of $262. In other words, from the time he started until the last horse was sold it took him just two and a half minutes to sell a horse, the aggregate total of the purchase being as stated above.

### Nearly Suffocated

The family of Rev. Thos. Lawson, of Arcola, was nearly overcome by gas from the furnace during his absence in the country. It appears the furnace had been fixed for the night with a large quantity of soft coal and that a heavy explosion took place about two o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Lawson arose and closed the doors again and retired thinking everything was all right. Some time later, however, she awoke with a smothering sensation and went into the girl's room and found one of the girls lying on the floor unconscious.

She immediately called Sergt. Lea who resides next door and they soon had the house aired out and the family in comparative safety. Sergeant Lea then investigated thefurnace and found that the explosion had disjointed the smoke pipe and that all the smoke and gas was going into the cellar.

It as indeed fortunate that Mrs. Lawson awoke when she did as the result would certainly haveproved fatal. A great deal of soft coal is being burned here in furnaces this winter, yet this is the first time any anxiety has been felt on this account.

### Is This True?

A case of bare-faced public robbery has just come to light at Canora, Sask. That town entrusted a firm of financial agents to dispose of municipal debentures to the amount of $5,000. The debentures were sold and the proceeds deposited in a branch of one of the chartered banks of Canada at Indian Head, which bank appropriated the money to pay the liability to the bank of the firm of financial agents. This high-handed action of the bank wrecked the firm of financial agents. The two members stampeded and they are now branded as defaulters by the chartered bank. But the ordinary man who labors and earns an honest living will lay the charge of public robbery to the chartered bank. The proceeds of the Canora debentures were a trust fund deposited in the bank for safe keeping and transfer to the credit of the ratepayers of Canora, and if the laws of this country permit of such funds being seized by a bank to satisfy a private debt, there is certainly a necessity for radical reform. The people of Canora should lay the facts before the finance minister at Ottawa and demand redress. The banks are chartered by the parliament of Canada, and if they are empowered to commit such public robbery as this the responsibility rests on parliament.—Neepawa Press.

### A Western Vocalist

Paris, Feb. 19—Dorothea Toye, a young girl of Portage la Prairie, Man., aroused great attention last night at a reception given by Ambassador Bacon at he embassy.

Miss Toye has two voices, one a three octave soprano, the other a tenor of great power and sweetness. She came to Paris to consult Prof. Frank Dossert regarding the advisability of an operatic career. When he heard her soprano voice he said she was unquestionably fitted for grand opera. A moment later he was stunned to hear her sing a "Pagliacci" song. Her tenor recalled Caruso's voice in intonation, phrasing and exact rendering.

Musicians declare such a phenomenon is unprecendented in musical history. She can actually sing a soprano and tenor duet with herself. Ambassador Bacon said:

"It is the most remarkable performance I ever heard."

It is needless to say that all Paris is talking of her. Personally, Miss Toye is a slight girl of singularly bright and winning manner. She is one of eight sisters, all musicians. Physicians as well as musicians are greatly interested in her accomplishments. She has been invited to go to London to sing before the medical congress.

At 2 o'clock Monday morning fire started in Finns store in Portal, N.D., The occupants barely had time to escape. The fire spread and burned Dr. McKechnie's dentist office and the United States detention house and immigration hall. The Chinamen in the detention house were removed to the Soo line depot. The most valuable documents and the records were saved. All the buildings were insured. Portal has absolutely no fire protection or the detention house could have been saved.

Agitation against making Minnesota a tobacco growing state at the expense of general taxpayers, through the experimentation and influence of the Agricultural Experimental farm of the State College of Agriculture is rapidly gaining ground. Following an address by Dr. Stanley B. Roberts on Sunday, the congregation of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church voted unanimously to bring every influence at its command to bear against the culture of tobacco in this state.

Law examinations are being held throughout the province and will finish today. J. Kelso Hunter is presiding in Regina. The examinations are also being held at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Yorkton, Arcola, Moosomin and Battleford.

## GENERAL NEWS

A big military depot will be created at Louguell near Montreal.

Hamilton's board of education ask for $292,415 in the municipal estimates.

Of the 271 industrial accidents which occurred in Canada during January, 87 were fatal and 184 resulted in serious injury.

The total number of homestead entries in the Canadian West during the calendar year 1909 was 37,061, a decrease of 1,498 as compared with 1908.

Fire on Friday night completely destroyed a butter dish factory in Rodney. Sixteen men are out of employment and the loss will reach $9,000.

Dr. Cook, the Arctic fakir, is in Chile, and has admitted his identity to a Belgian engineer, wha was associated with him in an Antarctic expedition.

W. C. Furness who has been manager of the Montreal Telegraph and Great North Western companies in London for the last 40 years, died at an early hour Sunday morning.

The notorious "Bob" Cook, who has several times run amuck with shooting irons, creating a reign of terror, was sentenced to two years at Kingston penitentiary.

At Waterdown, Ont., an early morning fire broke out in the large flour mills owned by Alex. Robertson,, the mill and contents being a total loss. Origin unknown. Loss supposed to be partly covered by insurance.

The Montreal River Silver Syndicate, Limited, of Toronto, is launching a suit against Otto Germer and Mary B. Germer, of Erie, Pa., for $50,000 and interest amounting to $6,627, alleged to be due on a mortgage in Lorrain district of Nipissing.

Lady Laurier was fined twenty dollars in the police court Wednesday because her chaffeur exceeded the speed limit. Lady Laurier was not in court when the fine was imposed, neither was she in the automobile when the speed limit was exceeded.

The Rev. David Hicks, for three years a popular minister at the Methodist Episcopal church at Gesto, a short distance from Windsor, is absent from the church and the village is in a state of excitement. It is reported that he is now in Detroit.

Some days ago a collie dog owned by Benjamin Trimbel, townsite of Chinguacousy, near Brampton, suddenly became vicious and attacked a young man named Black. The animal's teeth failing to lacerate the flesh owing to the thickness of clothing worn by young Black.

Wingham Provincial Constable Vannerman arrested John Halter, alias Ot to Webber, who is said to hail from Waterloo county. He was taken into custody on the charge of obtaining five hundred dollars from the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Walkerton on January 8th on false pretense.

T. O. Norris, leader of the Opposition in the Manitoba legislature, moved "That it is the undoubted right of thit legislature exclusively to make laws for all new territory added to Manitoba to the full extent of the constitutional powers of the province." Hon. Robert Rogers, accepting the terms of the resolution, repudiated the reasoning of Mr. Norris, who claimed that separate schools were a stumbling block. The motion carried.

The Labor Gazette for January contains the first results of the special inquiry which is being carried on by the department in reference to the cost of living. A statement is given: To the wholesale prices of animals and meats from 1890 to 1909, it shows that during 1909 the wholesale prices were approximately 48 per cent. higher than during the ten years period from 1890 to 1909 and that compared with 1906 they were fully 77 per cent. higher.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 20—In the Supreme court yesterday Judge Russell heard a habeas corpus motion. The applicants, John Roder and 13 others, were detained by immigration agent Annand at Halifax, on the ground that Roder and the others did not have the necessary $25.00 required of all immigrants. It was shown that several of them did have the money and the remainder had employment promised them. The men in question were taken to Sydney, it is said, for the Dominion Coal Company. The judge ordered their discharge, and the men will be sent to their destination.

On Saturday, Feb. 12 last three homesteaders, father and two sons, named Sleen, living 16 miles from Casor, bought some wood alcohol from a Castor chemist named Souch. On arriving home they each drank a portion, the eldest son taking most and going to bed, where he made no sound and must have died right away. The father went to sleep, but awoke in great pain and got his second son to start out for the doctor, but before aid arrived the father also died. The son, who was sent for the doctor was also in bad shape and his life was despaired of. He was detained at Castor by the doctor and is now out of danger. The mounted police have the matter in hand.

# HOMESTEADS TAKEN AWAY

### Peter Veregin Complains of the Treatment Given the Doukhobor.

Peter Veregin, leader of the Doukhobors at Veregin, Sask., who is Winnipeg with a committee of his fellow colonists for the purpose of purchasing implements, dry goods and other requirements for the community, was interviewed at the Mariaggi hotel on Monday.

Mr. Veregin does not speak English, but with the assistance of an interpreter he gave a number of interesting details to a Free Press reporter.

"Our purchases," he said, "will total in value between $35,000 and $40,000, equally divided almost between implements from the manufacturers and in dry goods.

"Last year our crop would total about 1,000,000 bushels, wheat and barley about one-third and the balance oats.

"We would have done much better had we been allowed to retain our land as was at first arranged when we settled in the country. but of the 2,000 homesteads we were to have for our community, 1,500 have been taken away from us, notwithstanding the fact that we had cultivated a good portion of the land. Although we were deprived of these 1,500 homesteads, the $10 we paid for each homestead entry fee was withheld, a total of $15,000. The government has apparently changed the regulations since we came out. We were guaranteed that we could live as a community in villages, but this stipulation has not been allowed, and because we refused to separate, the land, much of which we had cultivated, has been taken from us and given to other parties who in their turn, have offered it back to us for sale at $10 per acre. We have already spent $150,000 in repurchasing this land from those who appropriated it after we had improved it. It would cost us at the rate we are asked to pay now $2,400,000 to recover the whole, that is 1,500 homesteads of 160 acres each at $10 per acre.

"The whole trouble seems to be that we would ot take the oath as is required by the Canadia law, but that is against our religious principles. We don't believe in oaths, as Christ's teachings are against the principle. We are a community and every person is equal, our shepherds, our farmers, our workers in mills; we believe that kings, noblemen and peasantry are all equal and we give no special privileges in our colony, and 2,500 of these are old enough and in every way qualified to work and take up each a quarter section of 160 acres, but we cannot conform with the requirements which are against Christ's teaching. We intend to continue the cultivation of the land we have and under favorable conditions we should have even a larger crop than we raised last year. If the land we think we are entitled to had not been taken from us, we think we could have raised 5,000,000 bushels of grain instead of what we have under the restricted conditions."

"Some of your colony are leaving to settle in British Columbia?" remarked the reporter.

"Yes, we have there what promises to be 10,000 acres of good fruit land and I think about half of our people will move to that province, leaving the others to look after the present colony. We were poor people when we came to Canada, but now we have our flour mills, our saw mills, our brick yards, our farm buildings, threshing engines and other farming machinery. We have forty villages and one flour mill to each village, so that it is not necessary for the farmer to take his grain too far."

### Will be Guest of King

London, Feb. 20—Theodore Roosevelt is expected to arrive here May 9. Already Ambassador Reid is rejecting invitations for him, many of them from persons seeking to advertise themselves.

Col. Roosevelt has expressed to Mr. Reid his wish to have as quiet a time as possible, but he will have difficulty in achieving it, fo rhe has been bespoken already for every breakfast, luncheon, dinner and supper, he will take while in London. Besides, he is pledged to as many public appearances as he can make between times.

It is certain that Col. Roosevelt will be King Edwad's guest, either at Buckingham Palace or Windsor. It is considered the greater compliment to be invited to Windsor. He will also be Ambassador Reid's guest at Dorchester house. It is probable that he and Kermit will pass a week end at Wrest Park, the Reid's country residence, and meet a party of distinguished men there.

Mr. Reid is busy arranging for Col. Roosevelt's reception but propably the ambassador will be able to spend a fortnight at the Villa Michal, Cannes. His wife and Mr. and Mrs. John Ward and their baby go tnere next week.

The Duchess of Marlborough will probably give a party at Sunderland house for Mr. Roosevelt. Besides, he has promised to visit William Northrup MacMillan, whose guest he was in Africa.

Such are the arrangements made tentatively. Those who know Col. Roosevelt say he will revolt against such social lionizing. Very likely the crisis in politics will be at hand when he reaches here, and that may be more interesting to a man like him than being made the centre of a frivolous throng.