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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3.

MORE IMPERIAL CO-OPERATION.

As the time draws near for the Imperial Conference, interest in the event grows keener, both in the dominions and in the mother country. There can be no denying the fact that imperial sentiment, of one sort or another has continued deepening since the conference of 1907. That Mr. Chamberlain's visionary and perhaps not altogether sincere project of imperial preference through and was hurried in the election of 1906, has only helped forward a more genuine, practical and reasonable feeling of British brotherhood. The desire grows for a more hearty co-operation between mother country and colonies in the solving of common problems of defence. Some Unionist jingoes advance as usual plans of formal centralization, compulsory articles and massed armaments; on the other hand thoughtful men of both the great parties are aiming at the preservation of complete local autonomy combined with a closer mutual understanding and confidence between the governments which shall bring about a more effective but peaceable common defence.

The political atmosphere being charged with such an aspiration, the conference is bound to be of great significance. It would be a great pity if the Canadian Premier, recognized as the leader of colonial statesmen, should be prevented by inane obstructionists from attending the first Imperial Conference of his majesty's reign.

In a recent debate in the British House of Commons some Unionists introduced a resolution that "a discussion on the international situation should be added to the programme of the Imperial Conference." The mover, Mr. Guinness, was of opinion that for the present the conference must remain an advisory body, but looked forward to a time when the dominions would share in the active control of the Empire, and consequently favored the consideration by their representatives in general. Ideally, Mr. Guinness seems to agree to what Sir Joseph Ward would like to have carried out at once, but practically even the advanced Imperialist cannot see the way clear yet to a bi-cameral imperial parliament or council.

For the Government, the under secretary for foreign affairs, Mr. McKinnon Wood, stated that the resolution was unnecessary because the proposed discussion was to take place without it, and it would be undesirable to start a new precedent regarding the procedure of the Imperial Conference by having a mandatory resolution of the House of Commons. It would be better that this matter, and so many others in the relations between crown and kingdom, should be spontaneous and natural, and not the result of a mandatory resolution. In this attitude Mr. Wood follows of course the Liberal tradition against coercion and formal bonds in the relations between mother country and colonies. Mr. Harcourt, the secretary for the colonies, then spoke, made the important declaration that the Government intended to submit the prime ministers to meetings of the committee of defence and to inform them, through its secret proceedings, of British foreign policy, to a degree beyond that enjoyed by the British Parliament itself. The Opposition speakers declared themselves satisfied with Mr. Harcourt's announcement and the motion was withdrawn.

At the same time, the line of cleavage was clearly manifested between the two present types of imperialism, that which seeks formal union and that which aims at tightening the bonds of sentiment, understanding and confidence. A powerful leader in the Manchester Guardian advances arguments for the looser and undefined form of union even from a military point of view. Foreign powers will want to know, said Mr. Guinness, with whom they are going to war in attacking England; but why should the British people be obliged to be beforehand by letting them know? "What should we gain by doing that?" "On purely political grounds," says the Guardian, "the arguments are strongly against the formal as distinguished from the semi-formal bonds of union. It is difficult to imagine how a Federal Council could act without impairing local control over home affairs." "The two departments of government, home and foreign, cannot be separated; if the colonies merge their foreign interests in a formal amalgamation with Britain, they are bound to lose something of their autonomy as well. A better form of imperialism will therefore be the plastic and voluntary co-operation

THE OTTAWA TIME-KILLERS.

The reciprocity debate has become an Opposition monologue. Yesterday's performance was left to Messrs. Taylor and Schaffner. Dr. Schaffner's participation heightens the farce. He attacks the Government because there has been no deep cut in the tariff on manufactured goods. In reply to a question a month ago, he said the reduction of duties on manufactured articles was the policy of the Conservative party. This is probably true of Dr. Schaffner's Manitoba constituency, but it is not Mr. Borden's policy, and he is the only man qualified to speak on the question in the name of his party.

The supporters of the Government would do well to leave the waiting of time to the Opposition. The reciprocity agreement has been discussed in and out of Parliament for over three months, with an exhaustiveness with which no public issue has been treated for years. There is nothing to say on it which has not been said. There is nothing that can be said which would be likely to change a single vote. Every thinking man in the country has made up his mind. Further talk in the House of Commons will be a beating of the air. This process, an expensive one for the country, should be left to the Opposition. Apart from robbing Sir Wilfrid of the prestige he would gain at Westminster, what would it hope to gain? Our Ottawa dispatches indicate that a way out of the difficulty may be found which will permit Sir Wilfrid's attendance at Westminster. The reciprocity debate would be continued till his return, under this arrangement. The responsibility for this costly waste of time would then be wholly on the Opposition.

SPREAD OF THE AUTO.

Automobile making has been the phenomenon of modern industry. The United States census shows that the total value of automobiles made in the country in 1909 was \$165,115,100. Michigan's output was \$70,519,600. The average value of each machine is indicated by the census figures to have been \$1,297. Those figures are factory prices. For the entire country the value of the automobile parts produced in 1909 was \$29,607,500 in 1909. Touring cars in 1909 numbered 75,413 and runabouts 36,406. Less than 5,000 were for public conveyances and business purposes. In this respect the United States is behind European countries. Gasoline cars are far in the lead. The number made in 1909 was 121,274 with a value of \$155,065,100. In 1901, 19,827 with a value of \$3,416,100. Electrics numbered 3,529 in 1909, valued at \$6,562,500, compared with 1,425 in 1904, valued at \$2,498,300. The growth of the industry has been no doubt relatively as great in Canada. Economists are discussing the effect of the diversion of so much money into a luxury. The discussion would have some point if the majority of well-to-do people were not already spending a very large proportion of their incomes in luxuries, some of which yield less return in physical benefit than the automobile. A large portion of the outlay for automobiles is money merely diverted to one luxury trade from a number of others.

Money talks, and the talk at Ottawa is also costing money.

The Opposition is burning stage fire, but it throws no new light on the reciprocity agreement.

Hon. Frank Oliver has met his accusers by asking for a full investigation by Parliament. This is a keen disappointment to many partisans who prefer to fight with innuendo.

The anti-veto bill, the most radical piece of British legislation in many years, has already passed the committee stage. The British session began three months after the Canadian session, but the mother of Parliaments is not at the mercy of time-killers.

A Manitoba cabinet minister was accused of employing prisoners to do his house chores, at the public's expense. He ignored the charge and refused an inquiry. We hear nothing about this case from those who are greatly exercised over Mr. Lanctôt's house-painting.

Hon. Robert Rogers is in Ottawa again, giving the Opposition lessons in tactics. The Winnipeg Free Press says this is the swill-pail era of Manitoba politics. If this is true the Honorable Bob is the leader of the swill-pail school of strategy.

A local journal accuses Mr. Duncan McIntyre of "applying the gag" to Opposition speakers yesterday in his capacity as deputy speaker. There is no fair-minded man in Parliament than the scholarly member for South Perth. The Opposition has never had occasion to impute partisanship to him, and made no appeal from his ruling yesterday. He has filled a difficult position with tact and ability. For such a public servant there should be something better than coarse innuendo. The office of speaker or deputy speaker would become an impossibility if both parties did not unite in upholding it and keeping it outside the sphere of party controversy.

Sir James Whitney yesterday tried to explain away his declaration at Niagara Falls eleven years ago that "Niagara power should be as free as air." At the time a by-election was pending in Wolland, and the Ontario Government was attacked in Niagara Falls because it had not then given charters to private power corporations. The people on the Canadian side con-

trasted the state of things with the development on the American side. Sir James, then leader of the Opposition, appealed to local feeling. All his hearers understood his remark plainly as a reproach to the Government for withholding power charters. It is unworthy of the Premier to say now that he foresaw the present scheme, which was not then thought of, and which was literally forced upon him.

HE GOT HIS ANSWER.

Who says the Englishman is not a wit? The other day W. A. Fraser, the stout story man, in search of human interest, asked a Canadian gentleman, "You, he said to me, 'are a Devon man.' The other with the dinner pail admitted it. 'And you,' he said to the other, 'are from London, right?' 'And now,' said Mr. Fraser, spreading his chest, 'where would you say I'm from?' It was the Cockney who replied, 'I don't know, but I'm not as blawzed inquisitive as you are.'

RECIPROCITY AND THE FARMERS

A determined attempt is being made to convince western farmers that the opening to them of the United States markets would be of no primary advantage to them, out, in fact, would be detrimental to their interests. The enterprise is likely to end in failure, because the western farmers, whatever their faults, are not fools; and the advantage to them of having an additional market, of great and growing dimensions, opened to their superior milling wheat, is so obvious as not to require formal demonstration. If there is a case against reciprocity it must be based upon something easily different from the theory now being advocated by the Conservative M. P.s from Manitoba, that the western farmer will be ruined if he is given the option of selling his wheat in the Minneapolis market if he can get more money for it there than he can in Liverpool.

EVEN THE NOSE HELPED.

Miss Proulx, now, look me straight in the face and tell me if you don't think we women should have the vote. Senator Gallantry—The eyes have it.

BETWEEN FRIENDS.

"I don't like my nose very well," said the lady. "The material is actually pretty and the style is all right, but it needs something to improve the shape of it."

PERFORATED STAMPS.

The man who invented perforated sheets of stamps made a big fortune out of the idea. It is said that from the day of the invention a hunting man who wanted to stamp a letter but could not lay his hand on a knife or pen, found the perforated stamp, tore it off, and thus started a revolution.

OF COURSE.

London is to have a dock that will accommodate two hundred ships. The dock will be expected to be completed by the construction of a dock that will accommodate ships 1,000 feet long.

HAPPY.

Oh, we are cheery as a clan, And an' our song is evergreen, For spring is here at last, and still The peach crop hasn't been destroyed.

IN HIS FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS.

The first name in the classical modernization list, that of yesterday, was the right of Balliol College. This is a son of Mr. Asquith, who is thus following in the brilliant footsteps of his father and brother, the same college. The premier, stated the scholarship to Balliol, and carried all before him, gaining first in "Meds" and "Greats," the crown, scholarship and a fellowship in his college. He was also president of the union.

HORRIBLE!

"I suppose there's none of us better than we should be," "I was thinking it over last night. Why, only yesterday I was guilty of killing time, murdering a tune, smoothing down my hair, cutting the creditor, and breaking into a perspiration."

CONSISTENT!

A reader of The London Advertiser tells of a lady who is violently opposed to reciprocity. She is a native of the United States, and her spring suit from Detroit. Such inconsistency is not restricted to women.

NOT SYNONYMOUS.

Wittie Good-Pa, our teacher says that "collect" and "congregate" mean the same thing. Rev. Good-Well, you tell your teacher that you have information that there is considerable dissent between a congregation and a collection.

A GREAT ATHLETE.

Hob Davis is editor of Munsey's Magazine, and the author of several plays. He is the possessor of a sense of humor and a power of expression that is frequently picturesque. Speaking of a man who had achieved some distinction as a kill-joy, Davis said:

BY WHAT METHOD?

By what method do the courts determine sentences? I am given to concluding that whatever rule does exist, if there is one, it requires revision. Here are three sentences dealt out last week in the Province of Ontario: Police Chief John Mattson, of Pembroke, fined \$12.50 of town funds and not twelve months in jail. Daniel J. McGurk, letter carrier, Toronto, fined \$1.50 from the mail and got five years in jail.

NEW U. S. POSTAL RATES.

Cream-colored postal cards printed in red ink are soon to be placed on the market. This is an effort to present an artistic card, and the Government is prepared to spend \$2,000 more this year than last in this decorative effort. This may seem extravagant, but when one learns that the profit on the sale of postal cards exceeds \$2,000,000 a year, the extra expense seems justified. Besides, the department secret-

ly hopes that the cards will be so much more attractive that added sales will more than meet the extra expense.

THOSE HE HAD TRIED.

(London Daily News-Journal.) "Yes, I have just done Europe." "Can you give me a list of hotels to go to?" "Not the best I can do is to give you a list of hotels to keep away from."

INCONSISTENT HAT.

Madam, I am astonished so ardent a teetotal advocate as yourself should wear such a hat. "Why not, sir?" "Because it is full of cork tails."

LIST OF DISASTERS.

(London Daily News-Journal.) "Did the life have a happy ending?" "It might have been worse. My wife only lost her handkerchief and one glove."

CAN'T FAIL.

(Hudson Post.) "I wish I knew which one of those young men to marry. I believe I shall consult a fortune-teller."

ENUMERATORS WILL NOW BE INSTRUCTED

Work of Getting Ready for the Taking of the Census Proceeds.

Census Instructor McPherson has finished his work with the commissioners of Western Ontario, and the latter gentlemen are now preparing to look classes for the enlightenment of dozens of enumerators who will have charge of the work, commencing the 1st of June.

All will attend school again for a couple of days, but will be paid for their worries at the rate of \$2 per day. A few are now engaged in other employment, so this remuneration will be necessary in order to insure their attendance. However, Mr. E. W. Stoddard, commissioner for London, will probably hold a meeting of the enumerators, when the contingent of about 40 for this city will be divided into four classes to attend when most convenient for the majority of each division.

Pamphlets containing instructions to the smallest detail have been published and will be provided with a copy. A letter containing further information will also be sent along from Ottawa to each man when the sheets and folios are expressed to London on or about May 25.

The number of schedules for the taking of the census will be estimated from the population of the last census, and all information must be written on the official documents in ink, and as enumerators will have to proceed with their duties with all possible speed, they must be provided with fountain pens.

PEACE MAKERS BLESSED

SAYS CARDINAL GIBBONS

Makes Eloquent Plea for an Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty.

(Canadian Press.) Baltimore, Md., May 2.—"I am persuaded that the signing of a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States would not only be a source of incalculable blessings to those two great powers, but would go far towards the maintenance of peace and brotherhood throughout the civilized world," said Cardinal Gibbons at the opening session of the Third National Peace Congress here today.

"Both of these great nations have many things in common. We speak the same noble tongue and the English language is more universally used today than any other language on the face of the earth."

"We also live under practically the same form of government. The head of the nation is a king, the head of the other nation is a president; England is governed by a constitutional monarchy; the United States is ruled by a constitutional republic."

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WALTHAM WATCH

"No err is human." To err is an impossibility with the automatic machines that make Waltham watches. Question for Waltham time-accuracy.

"It's Time You"

Waltham watches are the only watches that are made in America. WALTHAM WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.

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The Thrifty Housewife's Friend

There's just one best way of cleaning up the home—the Dustless, Germless, Scientific way—the "Soclean" way. That explains why

Soclean THE DUSTLESS SWEEPING COMPOUND

appeals so forcibly to the particular women of Canada. There's no scrubbing with "Soclean"—no dust. Germs cannot live on any floor or fabric to which it is applied. "Soclean" is a thorough disinfectant—it's the only sweeping compound that effectually destroys moth eggs and makes the old carpets look like new.

"Soclean" is a brown powder sold by most grocers at 25c, 50c and \$1.00 the pail.

Soclean Limited 201 King Street and Spadina Avenue Toronto

WOULDN'T HANDLE

LATE FREIGHT

Eight Employees of T. H. and B. at Brantford Strike.

(Canadian Press.) Brantford, May 2.—Eight late freight employees of the T. H. and B. freight sheds quit work last night, refusing to handle freight which had arrived late.

It is not a strike, but simply a refusal of the men to do work assigned them, and their places are being filled. A similar walkout occurred at Hamilton.

PRUDENTIAL BANQUET

Local and District Agents and Office Staff Entertained Tuesday Night.

The local and district agents of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of this city were banqueted at the Tecumseh House last night. Mr. G. H. Davis, district superintendent, presided, and a programme of music and speeches was rendered. Among those present were: Special agents, Messrs. E. J. Maciver, Newark, division manager; F. B. Hilliard, superintendent; Guelph; F. E. Bradley, superintendent; Stratford; Rev. C. E. Jenkins, London, and ladies; medical examiners, Dr. A. V. Beecher, London; Dr. George Wilson, London; Dr. Frederick Guest, St. Thomas; Dr. H. E. Service, Tillsonburg; Dr. D. A. Cameron, Huron, and Dr. A. S. Thompson, Strathroy; staff agents, Messrs. Frederick Barnett, John N. Kipp, Graham Pettie, Charles W. McMillen, Thomas S. Priestman, William H. Hollands, Thomas H. Legg, Frederick Young, Albert E. Sweetair, F. McPhail, Charles Taylor, Charles H. Ford, William G. Bythorpe, J. G. Coldman, Andrew C. Mills, James L. Sutherland, Harry G. Bourne, assistant superintendents, Messrs. Herbert E. Parsons, Robert J. Newton, Frederick C. Pope, Arch. J. Gibb and John T. Carroll; Miss Bonnie Wilson, cashier. Music was furnished by the Cortese Italian Harpers.

SAME OLD SHAW.

London, May 2.—Mr. George Bernard Shaw, in correcting an alleged error in his biography, written by Professor Henderson, says that the book is attracting a stream of pilgrims to a house in Osnaburg street in London, where he never lived. With his characteristic modesty, Mr. Shaw declares that this "accuracy" does not matter, as "an American can worship as devoutly at the ginger beer shop selected as he could if Osnaburg street were my first home in London, instead of my third."

"I had been given up to die by three of our best doctors,"

I could not stand it to be on my feet and I was so swelled in the abdomen I could hardly breathe.

But thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy and Nerve Tonic I am able to be about the streets, a walking advertisement of your curative qualities of your remedies, although I am 70 years old."

JOHN R. COCHRAN, Lewistown, Ill.

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FELL FROM TREBLE.

St. John, N. B., May 2.—George Beaul, in the employ of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Beaulieu, N. B., fell from a trestle on which he was working. He was taken to the hospital at St. Basile, where he died Monday night. He belonged to Notre Dame, Que., and leaves a wife and child.

REBELS SAY FEDERAL

BROKE ARMISTICE

Mexican Troops Enter Juarez Disguised as Laborers.

(El Paso, Texas, May 2.—With Judge Preston Carrasco, the Governor peace envoy, already on the ground and Governor Miguel Alemán, of Chihuahua, who is to act in an advisory capacity, expected to reach here before peace negotiations bid fair to soon begin progress.