

# U. S. WAR VESSELS CANADA'S GREAT LAKES

Presence Of United States Ships Of War On The Lakes Not  
Conducive To The Growth Of Friendly Feeling—Question  
Discussed In The Canadian Parliament.

(Ottawa Correspondence of New York Herald.)

Because of the efforts of President Taft, James Bryce and Sir Edward Grey to arrange an unlimited Anglo-American arbitration treaty, peculiar interest attaches to the representation made by Canada to the United States in favor of a stricter compliance with the Rush-Bagot convention of 1817.

This diplomatic engagement, drawn for the limitation of naval armament on the Great Lakes, has been a unique and vital influence in preservation of the century of Anglo-American peace now drawing to its close. Canadians take a similar pride in the fact that without impairment of their national interests they have dwelt in prosperous harmony for four thousand miles besides a far more powerful and populous nation. The absence from the great lakes until recently of armed fleets is believed to have been a most helpful aid to this peace.

Canadian sentiment heartily favors the continuance of the agreement. It is believed that American sentiment is equally well disposed. For this reason there is a growing opinion on this side of the border that the presence on the great lakes of a large number of American war vessels assigned to naval militia of various States not only contravenes the spirit of the convention but might provoke a situation tending to its abrogation.

The question came up in the House of Commons this week when R. L. Borden, opposition leader, in moderate terms, called attention to a Chicago newspaper article announcing an elaborate programme of manoeuvres to be held at Chicago in June or July by the war vessels stationed on the lakes.

## Dominion Premier Acts.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has taken steps to have it represented to the American government that the presence of ten ships of war flying the Stars and Stripes is unfavorably criticised by many Canadians, who read in the Rush-Bagot convention that Great Britain and the United States were to be limited to three vessels of not more than one thousand pound cannon. The Canadian government is partly responsible for the present situation, for it has granted permission for ten ships to pass to the lakes. It is said here, however, that this was done for fear that a refusal would lead to the United States terminating the agreement. It is now hoped that no further evasion of its spirit will be required to continue its existence.

The convention was a natural result of the War of 1812, which had been fought largely on the Great Lakes. It was initiated by the United States. Richard Rush, acting Secretary of State at Washington, wrote a note on August 1816, to Charles Bagot, of the British Minister, who apparently after having consulted the British Foreign Office, replied on April 28, 1817, suggesting terms. To these Mr. Rush acceded the following day. The agreement was thereupon effected through an exchange of notes, and one year later President Monroe through John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, proclaimed it in these words:—

"The Naval Force to be maintained upon the American Lakes by His Majesty and the Government of the United States shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side, that is:—

"On Lake Ontario to one vessel not exceeding 100 tons burden and armed with one eighteen pound cannon.

## Force on Upper Lakes.

"On the Upper Lakes, to two vessels not exceeding like burden each, and armed with like force. On the waters of Lake Huron, to one vessel not exceeding like burden, and armed with like force.

"All other armed vessels on these lakes shall be forthwith dismantled, and no other vessels of war shall be there built or armed.

"If either party should be hereafter desirous of annulling this convention, it should give notice to that effect to the other party it shall cease to be binding after the expiration of six months from the date of such notice.

"The naval force so to be limited shall be restricted to such services as will in no respect interfere with the proper duties of the armed vessels of the other party."

Canada has only one fisheries patrol ship on the lakes. Here are the American war ships, and their armaments, including that of the U. S. Wolverine, the only ship of the regular navy on these waters and in constant commission:—

The Don Juan de Austria, gunboat, 1,150 tons, 12.20 knots; complement, 7 officers, 129 men; armament, 6.3-inch rapid fire, 4 6-pounder rapid fire, 2 30-calibre automatic; Michigan Naval Militia, 1907.

The Nashville, gunboat, 1,571 tons, 16.30 knots; complement, 11 officers, 171 men; armament, 8 4-inch rapid fire, 4 6-pounder rapid fire, 2 1-inch rapid fire, 2 30-calibre automatic; Illinois Naval Militia, 1907.

The Essex, frigate, 10,400 tons; complement, — officers, — men; armament, 6 4-inch rapid fire, 4 6-pounder, 2 1-pounder, 2 Colts; Ohio Naval Militia, 1904.

The Dorothea, gunboat, 594 tons, 15 knots; complement, 4 officers, 63 men; armament, 4 6-pounder, 2 1-pounder, 2 Colts; Illinois Naval Militia, 1901.

The Hawk, 14½ knots; complement, 4 officers, 46 men; armament removed; Ohio Naval Militia, 1900.

The Vasp, 620 tons, 16½ knots; complement, 4 officers, 32 men; armament, 2 6-pounder rapid fire, 4 30-calibre automatic; New York Naval Militia, 1908.

The Gopher (formerly Fern), 840 tons, 9 knots; Minnesota Naval Militia, 1905.

The Yantic, 900 tons, 8.20 knots; Michigan Naval Militia, 1897.

The Sandoval, 103 tons; complement 3 officers, 25 men; armament, 2 3-pounder rapid fire, 2 Colts; New York Naval Militia (Rochester), 1907.

The Wolverine, gunboat, 685 tons, 10.50 knots; complement, 5 officers, 15 men; armament, 2 6-pounder rapid fire, 2 1-inch rapid fire, 1 30-calibre Maxim, 1 30-calibre automatic.

Most of these vessels spend the year at docks and are used as armories by naval militia, by which they are fully manned for summer cruises.

## Points to Large Armament.

Speaking of the question, Mr. George E. Foster, M. P., a prominent member of the opposition, said:—

"This agreement was intended to prevent any cause for collision between the two countries, and also to prevent any cost of armament as between them. We were to commence as it were, with a clean sheet of water in all that vast region and from 1815 onward, so long as this treaty lasted, that clean sheet of water was not to be dotted by armed vessels, except under the limiting conditions of the treaty. The agreement was not only wise in every respect, but also exceedingly economical.

"Now let us place alongside of that, for this treaty has never been modified or abrogated, the exact state of affairs as regards the armament on the great lakes today.

"The Wolverine is a ship belonging to the United States navy. It is not in the service of the state naval militia, as the others are. The United States has a total of 10 vessels of 800 tons displacement, 30 officers and 549 men, as far as I have been able to get the number. There are 24 6-pounder rapid fire guns, 10 1-pounder rapid fire guns, 8 3-pounder rapid fire guns, 9 30-calibre automatics and 1 30-calibre Maxim and 6 Colts. The Wolverine has been visiting most of the ports on the great lakes recruiting for the United States navy, drilling, manoeuvring and generally showing the flag. For the building of a naval training station at Lake Huron, there was an appropriation in 1909 of \$1,055,600 and an estimate for 1910 of \$12,400. There was a cotemporary appropriation for 1910 of \$250,000 for a naval hospital.

"These, then, are the contrasting pictures:—First, there was an agreement in force between the two countries, absolute in force until today, without a shred of correspondence, so far as I can learn, looking toward its abrogation, and yet there is a very considerable force consisting of naval militia and of naval training stations, buildings and hospitals contributing to or maintained directly by the United States government.

"From what correspondence has been laid before the House of Commons I find that most of these vessels have gone to the lakes within the last eight years. When the United States wishes one of the vessels to go on application is made to the British Ambassador at Washington, who makes application to the Canadian government.

"Cites Terms of Permission. "I noticed that in 1907 when permission was asked for the Don Juan de Austria to pass through Canadian canals to the lakes, the British Ambassador referred back to the case of the Essex in 1904 and says:—

"In 1904 the Essex was passed on the assumption that the United States government did not contemplate departing in any way from the existing treaty stipulations relevant to the maintenance of warships on the great lakes. It is presumed, therefore, that the Canadian government would in the present instance wish a similar condition to be made."

"From the correspondence I do not see that any similar condition was made and the vessels were passed up on two conditions. One was that they should not be armed while passing through the canals or water reaches of Canada to reach their stations, and the other was that they should be used for training purposes. The Nashville was passed through in 1909 and received her armament at Buffalo.

"If it was good policy in 1817 to mitigate the cost of maintaining vessels on the great lakes and decrease the possibilities of armed collision certainly it ought to be good policy today. I am not oblivious to the fact that great changes have taken place. An eighteen-pounder then might have been considered a formidable gun. Today it is insignificant. The treaty is a way to bring about an improvement, and that is for the two governments to agree upon the amount of armament necessary, and having agreed to modify the treaty to that extent.

"If it did so happen, as I hope it never will happen, that difficulties arise with twenty-four hole hours the whole lake trade, with all our improvements for the conveyance of trade, would be absolutely at the mercy of the United States. If you take into account the relative equipments of the two countries Canada has absolutely nothing, while the United States has the armament I have listed. We have no protection from the top of the lakes, where our great continental railways make their connection with the water, all down through the ports and harbors, with their docks and other equipment for trade, our canal system at the Sault, and our canal system between Lakes Ontario and Erie, our cities on Lake Ontario down to Kingston and the Thousand Islands and still further, our communications along the St. Lawrence all of these would be absolutely at the mercy of a force under the flag of the United States, which is quite sufficient to annihilate, for the time being, our trade. No business man would put his business in such a condition of risk, and Canada herself cannot feel it ought to do so.

"I hope there may never come between Canada and the United States on these border line waters the necessity for the two countries to spend large amounts to vie with other in the building of war ships. Any armament maintained on the great lakes should be in accord with treaty arrangements and not in violation of the terms of a treaty now existing.

"Of course the populous States bordering on the lakes offer an excellent recruiting ground for the American navy. There could be no serious objection to the training of men on the great lakes, provided they were, after a certain period, sent to the ships of the regular navy on the seaboard."

"The importance which the government attaches to the question is mildly expressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House of Commons on November 30, 1909, and it may be stated his view is even stronger today. He said:—

"This agreement has been in existence nearly one hundred years and has served a very good purpose. Since the United States has reached the present development the states which border on the great lakes have been pressing the federal authorities to participate in the war expenditure which has been going on from time to time. The federal government could not do so unless the conditions of the convention of 1817 were interfered with, and I shall not say that although perhaps they have not been absolutely maintained they have been unfairly interfered with. The tenure of life of that convention is a very slender thread. It can be terminated in six months' time."

"It is said we should have a modification of the convention. That is more easily perhaps said than done. To put an end to the treaty would be worse. In that case whatever armament might be established on the other side we would have to follow suit. When we were at Washington with the Joint High Commission in 1899 modifications were suggested to which we could not agree."

An indication of the view of the United States is awaited with great interest.

"CATARRH and DISCHARGES Believed in 24 Hours Each Capsule bears the MIDY name."

"SANTAL MIDY" is the name of the capsules.

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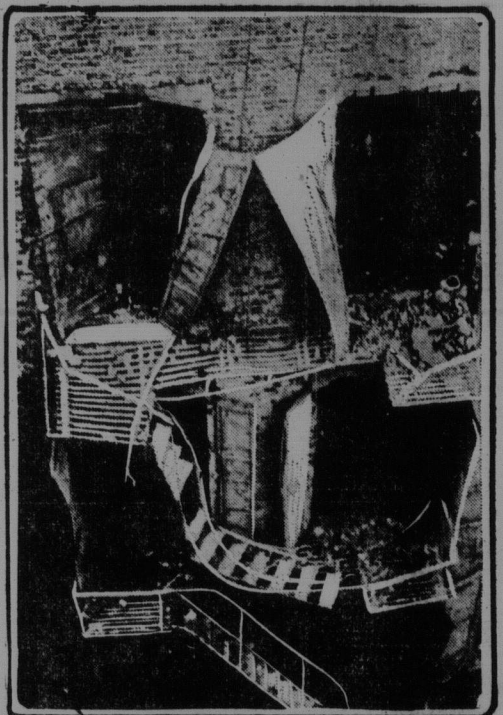
"This agreement has been in existence

# NEW YORK'S STATE CAPITOL ON FIRE.



FIRST PICTURE OF THE CONFLAGRATION THAT CAUSED \$5,000,000 LOSS TO N. Y. CAPITOL ALBANY

## ONLY ONE FIRE ESCAPE; AND IT WAS DEATH TRAP



This photograph shows the only fire escape on the 10-story Asch building in New York, where 144 persons perished in a swathe fire. In the three upper stories, the iron shutters on the windows which led to the small, flimsy fire escape opened outward, so that a girl on the fire escape landing could not reach the fire escape without closing the door behind her. Many girls fell from this fire escape and were killed on the pavement eight stories below.

The picture also shows how the steps leading between the eighth and ninth stories collapsed with the weight of a few girls. Students of the New York University, who stood during the progress of the fire at the very window from which this photograph was taken, declare that most of the girls reached safety from the fire escape, which was only a cheap, flimsy contraption, installed to comply technically with the law.

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# THE BOSTON GIRL'S LETTER

Entertaining Table Talk But  
Hardly Conducive To Appetite—Winchester to Ban Old  
Maids, Dwarfs and Dish-  
washing.

Boston, April 7.—A town full of fun for the observant spectator. A young couple entered one of the inexpensive "home dining rooms"—seven courses for a quarter—which flourish in the educational district, and found themselves somewhat embarrassed by the necessity of sitting at the same table with a stranger. The young man, evidently recently enrolled at a medical school, did his best to keep conversation flowing smoothly and to put the girl at her ease. "Say, don't you want to come up and see some of the operations some Saturday?" he asked as the soup was served. The girl looked slightly dubious, but asked politely what kind of operations they usually performed. "Oh, we have all sorts, but mostly appendicitis on Saturdays. Come on up sometime." His companion was wistfully appreciative of the invitation and applied herself to her lunch rather half heartedly. After a pause which the young man seemed to find uncomfortable he exclaimed: "Say, what do you think of a man being able to eat without any stomach?—they cut it out!" The girl swallowed hard and murmured something to the effect that he probably couldn't eat very much. This encouraged the youth of medical inclinations launched forth on a detailed and graphic explanation of the intricacies of the operation and other kindred subjects, which lasted throughout the fish, entree, meat, salad, dessert, and coffee stages of the lunch.

A sumptuous Italian festa, to follow the equally sumptuous retrospective exhibition of the decorative arts which closed March 28, is announced by the public spirited Copsey Society of Boston. The festa, in celebration of St. George's Day, will take place in Copsey Hall Wednesday evening, April 26. Like the decorative arts exhibition which has attracted club women, teachers, students and others from every part of eastern New England, this event will interest a wide area.

Wait another year says to the suffragists the Massachusetts committee on constitutional amendments. The legislature may or may not affirm their judgment, but at least their recommendation is a little better than "yes to withdraw." Meantime the Hub continues to be a seething kettle of suffragism. There's a spirited suffrage play that's quite the thing, as proved by its presentation at an At Home and Dramatic Entertainment at 585 Boylston street, March 31—a real drama of a political equality written by Mrs. Bertha Paparian and entitled "The Best Thing That Could Have Happened."

Mrs. Emily M. Bishop at a private residence in the Back Bay lectures on Dramatic Scenes for the United States Senate—an address said to be replete with argumentative material for the suffrage cause. Noddie's Island, otherwise known as East Boston, is to be stirred to the nether depths of the harbor with a mass meeting at which former Governor John L. Bates, a resident of the island, will be the principal speaker. Organization of equal suffrage clubs throughout Massachusetts goes on apace. New Bedford and Waltham have just started similar associations; others are in immediate prospect. Several of the Bay State suffragists are working energetically to get a nurse accomplished as possible before sailing for the other side, where they will study English suffrage methods, and perhaps take a little part in them. The spring fever in short, may already be affecting business activities but its germs have not yet invaded the suffrage camp in Copsey Square.

Winchester, a pretty suburb of greater Boston, is agog over the latest plan for abolishing old maids, divorcees and dishwashing, along with several other undesirable elements of the civilization. Mrs. Hermann Dudley Murphy, wife of a well known artist, and an active worker in several branches of social work, has devised a scheme whereby there shall be no more cooking of meals, no more dishwashing, no more bed making and the like, by the housewife, as she shall be relieved from these evils and afforded more time to fit herself to capably care for her children and make her home attractive, and sturdy things will be the result. The plan is to have community establishment where meals shall be prepared scientifically and at reduced cost for families who wish to join the movement, and where an army of strong and skilled young women shall be available to make the beds, wash the dishes and do other work of this nature. This plan also solves the servant problem, according to Mrs. Murphy's belief. The drudgery of the kitchen is blamed by Mrs. Murphy for woman's lack of progress in many directions. Relieved from this, the infant, the small child and the grown-up daughter would have a much greater share of the mother's care and attention, and many evils would be done away with which now are the cause of strife and unhappiness, family jars and divorces. Mrs. Murphy is upheld by many leading Winchesterites, and has already secured the cooperation of a prominent woman with this plan if a sufficient number of residents will guarantee to make use of his kitchen and help.

The New England hardware men made Boston ring during their convention and exhibition at Mechanics' Hall—the greatest exhibition of its kind ever held in this city. Think of 55,000 people on hand for this single event, many of the wives and relatives of the members accompanying them and holding a little convention of their own. Think of an exhibition including all sorts of things ranging from rapid potato peelers to rapid fire revolvers, the sale of which to every would-be murderer or suicide ought to be stopped. Minstrel shows, banquets and other entertainments occupied all the time that could be spared from other business of the convention, and the genial gentlemen vacationed the Mechanics' Building just intine to give the florists and horticulturists a chance to get their great national flower show in readiness.

## THIS SOLDIER BOY IS 'KAISER'S ONLY DAUGHTER'



PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE.

Berlin, April 7.—Isn't this a dashing, gallant young officer to lead a British regiment to battle? Well, not if the battle happens to be against the Germans! For this handsome soldier person is a native of the fatherland, and a girl at that.

She is Princess Victoria Louise, the Kaiser's only daughter, and not quite nineteen. But she's colonel of a famous British regiment of hussars—the "Death or Glory Boys"—and named because of their gallant record and the gruesome insignia of skull and crossbones worn by the officers on their buffcoats. See the picture.

Of course, the princess' commission as colonel is honorary, like all those army jobs exchanged between European royal families, and doesn't require her attendance at drill every day. But she evidently likes to be photographed in her full regiments. She has an especially sunny disposition, is the best looking of the Kaiser's family, and possesses in marked degree the domestic virtues characteristic of the German fair sex.

about the chance by her friends. Her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Foran, and one of her sisters, Mrs. Earl Taggart, sprang to her side, while the other sister ran to seek a physician. The physician came in an automobile and the young woman was laid on the seat in the tonneau. With her mother and sisters standing up in the machine and the physician trying to revive her, Miss Foran was hurried to her home, No. 304 Summit avenue, from her experience.

No one attempted to explain Cooper's conduct. Until recently he was employed in the new county court house in Jersey City, and is known throughout the city for his attempts to organize the Frank Cooper Democratic Association in February. At that time he arranged a ball at Grand View Hall, from which he is said to have expected considerable financial and political profit. The ball failed and for several weeks afterward he could not be found. Mrs. Foran, mother of the prospective bride, recently suffered a stroke of paralysis and his daughter's experience brought on a relapse last night.

"Do you take this woman"—began the priest, when Cooper interrupted him.

"No! I hate you!" he exclaimed, turning toward Miss Foran. "I'll never marry you; nobody can make me do it," and, clutching his hat on his head, he fled from the room.

Miss Foran fainted and before anyone could catch her fell to the floor, crushing her bridal bouquet, and the decorations which had been placed

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After receiving your directions, I followed them closely and am now entirely free from pain in back and bowels, and am stronger in every way.

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