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LONDON, MONDAY, FEB. 6.

A BEFUDDLED PARTISAN.

The London Free Press for some days has reiterated that the Fielding-Knox agreement had given Americans "free access" to the forests of Canada. We pointed out that the agreement did not say that; that there would be no interference with the control of the provinces over their timber lands; that the Ontario Government prevented the exportation of pulpwood and pine logs; that Quebec had put a similar embargo on pulpwood, and that other provinces could do the same.

Our contemporary replied that if such were the case, Mr. Fielding, the film-famous Washington negotiator, this was a high compliment to Mr. Fielding's diplomatic skill, but we showed that he had frankly informed Washington that the Dominion Government could not and would not meddle with provincial regulations restricting the export of timber.

Our contemporary, having Ontario and Quebec out of the argument, came back at us with this assertion:

"The great forests of the western provinces are not within the control of the provincial governments at all; hence these are directly open to the United States, and will, as Mr. Pratt puts it, enable our neighbors to conserve their forests at the expense of our own."

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The King today formally opened a new parliament, which will have an indelible mark upon British history and the British constitution.

The first business to which the government will and must address itself is the Lords' veto. The resolutions which the House of Commons adopted last year contained the main outlines of the bill to be introduced. One important alteration may be made. Last year's resolutions were prepared by a declaration in favor of the substitution of an elective second chamber for the House of Lords in its present form.

The Laborites and Nationalists will have no second chamber of any kind. Many Laborites oppose an elective one, on the ground that it would tend to absorb some of the existing powers of the House of Commons. They say in effect: "Why undertake the difficult task of reforming the House of Lords, when the limitation of its veto will secure the ascendancy of the House of Commons, which is the main object of the Labor party? Why not let the peers reform themselves? So long as their absolute veto power is destroyed, why should we concern ourselves with the manner in which the upper chamber is constituted?"

It is intimated that the Government will spare itself trouble by dropping House of Lords reform from the program of the bill, and will merely insist on the changes permitting the peers to delay legislation exceeding money bills for three sessions. The reduction of the parliamentary term to five years would enable the peers to hold up any measure introduced in the last half of the parliamentary term. This would leave them a real power, such as legitimately belonged to a second chamber.

The anti-veto bill will, of course, pass the House of Commons, but will it pass the present House of Lords? There are many voices in the Unionist party urging the Unionist peers to fight to the last ditch. The last ditch would mean the creation of five or six hundred peers to swamp the opposition to the bill, a step which the Government will, if necessary, ask the King to take, and which the King cannot constitutionally refuse to take. It is probable that the peers will not give him to do so disagreeable an extreme. They will have a motive other than personal consideration for the sovereign, namely, a regard for the

dignity and prestige of their own order. A batch of half a hundred new peers would certainly "bear the market" for peers and titles of all kinds. Even if they were not prompted by self-preservation, they would have no valid excuse for obstructing the clear mandate of the people. They have forced two general elections in a year—the first on the budget, the second on the veto—and they have been defeated on both occasions. They yielded on the first; they must yield on the second or abandon the pretence of acquiescing in the ascertained will of the country.

TRANSATLANTIC ALARMISTS.

The London Telegraph sends a hurry-up call to Mr. Balfour to head on the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States. The Telegraph has set for Mr. Balfour a difficult task. How is he to accomplish the trick? His own countrymen have refused to take his advice, but even if he were in office, could he offer Canada "something just as good" as Washington has done? Mr. Balfour and his aides have assured the British people that preferential trade will not raise the cost of living. Unless it raises the cost of living in the United Kingdom, of what service is it to Canadian farmers who would supply the food? Reciprocity with the United States will at least raise the price of the Canadian farmers' products. Reciprocity preferential trade will have no such effect unless the British tariff reformers are deceiving the British people.

How can the British tariff reformers save the Empire if its unity is threatened by the free admission of Canadian wheat, butter, cheese, eggs, etc., into the United States market? The matter is in the hands of Washington, not of Westminster, or even Ottawa. The London Telegraph, the London Morning Post, and equally reputable Canadian journals and politicians, tell Congress that it has the fate of the British Empire in its hands. It has only to let down the tariff barriers against Canadian farm products to save the Imperial fabric, says Congress. Congress intended to do this, whether Canada gave return favors or not, according to the anti-reciprocity witnesses in this country. What an outlook for the Empire!

Hon. James Duff said that depopulation of rural Ontario has ceased. But no thanks are due the Hon. James Duff.

No part of Canada will profit by reciprocity so much as Ontario, because of its proximity to the American market.

The Imperial Parliament opened today. The peers who were present witnessed the first stage of their own acquiescence.

Calling everyone a traitor and an imperialist who does not agree with you is a capital way of building up a united Canada.

Messrs. Marshall and Crothers, the Elgin M. P.s, are clarifying their constituents on the reciprocity question. The constituents to which the circulars are addressed will no doubt be hand-picked.

The Conservative Government at Ottawa maintained until its last day a standing offer to the United States of reciprocity in natural products. With four Conservative contemporaries, with their attention to this aspect of the question for a few moments.

General Cronje is dead. He was a hero and a patriot, a man worthy of the Canadian steel which forced his surrender for the first and last time. Every generous Canadian will honor his memory.

The anti-reciprocity bill have caught the government coming and going. Their cry has resolved itself into this: "Reciprocity in grain and animals will be good for Canadian producers, but bad for Canadian consumers. Down with it! Reciprocity in fruit and vegetables will be good for Canadian consumers, but bad for Canadian producers. Down with it!"

The London Daily Mail, the most largely circulated Unionist journal in Great Britain, welcomes the Ottawa-Washington agreement as an opportunity for the British tariff reformers to drop imperial preference and advocate free trade in all commodities.

Protection would have a better chance in industrial Britain if it did not tax the food of the workers. There could be no more for their bread and meat for the benefit of Canadian and Australian farmers. But will the British landowners, who are the head and front of the Unionist party, support a policy which leaves them out in the cold?

CANADA'S TRADE CURRENT.

[Toronto Star.] It is a common saying that Canada in recent years has required a dip in as well as bread. Anyone who looks at a map of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan will perceive the field that has been opened for communication north and south. The development of Northern Ontario, the development of the continent indicate the growth of an important trade between Canada and the United States. That trade is not in the gloom of the darkest hour of Canadian history, since the day of Tecumseh's death, this country's assent to the triumph of geo-

graphy over history means a "moral" commitment to the Canadian people. They are invited to calmly accept a destiny of economic dependence upon the United States. Their so-called acceptance of such a destiny suggests the possibility that there never was any real foundation of usefulness strength underneath our noisy hopes of nationality, and creates doubts as to whether, in the providence of God, there is any place among the nations for people who surrender to the theory that one neighbor's cash is worth more than our own Canadianism.

OUCH.

[Punch.] "Punch" lives the English tongue, although he finds the spelling tough. And when he does not really know, he does a little blough. And when the termination sought—Making the queerest stough.

When he takes himself to plough, He says as he goes, "I'm tough." He finds the ploughing tough. He finds it will not do, though. He finds a little blough. And when the termination sought—Making the queerest stough.

ON A SILVER PLATTER.

[Montreal Herald.] "For the Republicans now to refuse to let through the agreement with Canada, which would put the Democrats on a silver platter." At least that is the New York Post's view, and it seems telegrams and letters are pouring into Washington from all the cities and towns, which prove it to be correct.

ALWAYS SURE OF IT.

[Life.] "What's your idea in stopping me watch at 12 o'clock?" "I don't know. It's always correct at 12 o'clock to stop in the morning."

BETWEEN OCTOGENARIANS.

[Puck.] "I understand they sentenced him to 30 years of imprisonment." "Well, no, it wasn't as bad as that. He got only 30 years."

APPLIES HERE, TOO.

[Chicago Record-Herald.] "What you need," said the doctor, "is a change of climate." "All right," replied the patient, "then I'll stay here all tomorrow."

ANOTHER SORREHEAD.

[New York Telegram.] "How's your wife?" "She's all right, but she's a good deal of a sorrehead."

RECIPROCITY.

[Toronto Standard and Times.] "Reciprocity," said Mrs. Groucher, "I don't like it. I don't like that man who called to see me last night."

INSUPPORTABLE.

[Pittsburgh Observer.] "Can you support my daughter in the manner she has been accustomed to?" "Yes, sir; I'm sure I can."

FAITHFUL.

[Pittsburgh Observer.] "What shall we say of Senator Sangum?" "Well, he was always faithful to his friends."

THE LOST LINE.

[Telegraphed Plain Dealer.] An Iowa farmer, who had been lost for some time, was found by a cross beam in a road where he had been driving. "I was lost, that's where my clothes have been."

WRECK AT PARIS.

[Continued From Page One.]

Regimental Pete McFarlane, was crushed, and he died after his removal to Scott's farmhouse early this morning. Robert Brett, his brother-in-law, who was also on the train, was crushed and killed. The passenger train, full of people, and only Brett was injured, his wounds being of a slight nature.

The Cause. As to the cause of the collision, railwaymen say that orders were either mistaken or forgotten. The Mogul engine had running orders to Fort Erie, avoiding all regulars. Just how the train No. 29, which was in charge of the passenger train, was overlooked is a matter that will doubtless be investigated by the authorities. As stated, the train was seventeen minutes late leaving Brantford and should have been at Brantford when the Mogul engine arrived there. The line is a single track and the passenger train had of necessity to pass the Mogul. The crew may have been unfamiliar with the time-table or may have thought Paris could be reached before the passenger train left the station. However, little could be learned today of the usual railway references as to the real responsibility for the affair. It is quite agreed that the passenger train had the clear right of way.

Stories of Passengers.

City Solicitor Henderson and Wm. McIntosh, Brantford passengers, arrived home this morning, both having sustained injuries to their backs. Mr. McIntosh told a harrowing story of the wreck. The passengers in the smoking car were quietly chatting, when a terrific crash occurred, jerking glass and splinters and iron beams from the ceiling and falling upon them. Immediate darkness enveloped everything. McIntosh was thrown across the car. He assisted Mr. Henderson in getting out from under a pile of debris, and, with Robert Crozier, whose cries from beneath a mass of debris were heard. However, the fire began to devour everything before it and by this time had pretty well enveloped the two front cars. The work of the rescuers was greatly hampered by lack of proper appliances. Practically nothing could be done to quench the fire, and it was some time before outside relief arrived. The suffering of the injured

was pinned under the wreck was great from the intense cold. The special train from Stratford conveyed the passengers to their destination early Sunday morning.

The bodies of Peter McFarlane, J. O. Smith and Wm. Tye were removed today to Princeton, where an inquest has been ordered by Coroner Staples. The hearing will take place Monday afternoon. Trainmaster Forrester worked all night at the scene of the catastrophe, and he was joined today by Superintendent C. E. Gillen. Neither official left until this evening, having conducted the usual investigation into the accident for the Grand Trunk Company.

SOME SCENES IN COURT.

Servants Relate Boasts Made Before Death of Count Bouturlin in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 6.—Dr. Pantchenko, who has twice pleaded guilty to the murder of Count Vassili Bouturlin and who prior to his appearance on the witness-stand made an elaborate confession of his guilt, later of striking parts of it, and modifying other parts, today astonished a crowded courtroom when he made a sweeping denial of the confession, and made the declaration that he had been induced to make the confession on the promise that his mistress, Mme. Muraviev, would be freed from charges, and that he himself would be released from custody.

DIPLOMATIC BIRD.

Feathered Pet of a Prince Is a Cosmopolite.

Brussels, Feb. 6.—There is in the London Palace the rare distinction of having been a diplomatic bird in the American legation at Rio Janeiro, Lisbon and Brussels before finally becoming the royal pet of Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium.

It is a fine specimen of the Amazon bird with rich yellow and blue coloring, and was acquired by Charles Duke Bryan during his stay as American minister in Brazil.

The bird was Mr. Bryan's favorite pet and accompanied him to Lisbon when he was promoted to that post, where it occupied the place of honor in the marble hallway of the Palais Royal, the sumptuous quarters of the American legation in that city.

It had hardly been installed in Brussels when Colonel Roosevelt paid this city a flying visit. April 1, 1907, when he was in the city, he was warmly welcomed by the American minister, Mr. Bryan, who was playing in front of the legation, and the party, whose musical instances were suddenly awakened, insisted upon competing with the band to the delight of the waiting crowd in the street.

The competition soon grew so fierce that the bird was relegated to a secluded spot in the attic before Colonel Roosevelt's arrival, but it found prominently in all the papers the next day as among the rarities present at the reception.

The birds' fame spread rapidly, and reached Prince Leopold's ears. When Minister Bryan heard of it, he immediately gave it to him.

During the first few days it was treated as an honored guest in King Albert's study at Brussels, and it was so talkative and so frequently interrupted by the king's family that it was moved to Prince Leopold's study.

GRIP AMONG STUDENTS.

Moulton, Feb. 6.—Six hundred cases of grip have been reported to Dr. J. S. Evans, medical adviser for the University of Wisconsin, since Jan. 3. The students have been reported to have a total of 12,000 cases. The reason for the widespread of the disease is assigned by Dr. Evans to general laxity of care and to class-room conditions. The epidemic is now on the wane, he says.

KILLED IN RAID.

Port Arthur, Texas, Feb. 6.—Three negroes are dead and several are wounded as a result of a raid on a negro club room early today. Sheriff Giese stated that the negroes demanded entrance to the room, and the negroes began shooting.

POISONER'S DEED KNOWN IN GOSSIP.

Dr. Pantchenko Amazes Everybody by Denying His Confessions of Guilty.

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STEADY RELIABLE SERVICE

At Low Cost

OUR NEW LIGHTING CONTRACT insures

our customers the continuance of the present net rate

of 4 1/2 cents per kilowatt for ONE YEAR.

No restrictions as to minimum charge.

NO METER RENT.

THE

London Electric Co.

LIMITED.

SCENES OF THE "BLACK DEATH" REPEATED IN FAR EAST

Six Thousand Have Already Fallen Victim to the Plague at Harbin—Panic-Stricken Chinese Drive Dying Into the Streets.

[Canadian Press.]

Harbin, Manchuria, Feb. 6.—Already nearly 6,000 bodies of victims of the plague have been buried or burned in the outskirts of Harbin. Forty-eight hundred of these came from the Chinese town and a thousand from the Russian quarters. Yesterday sixteen stacks of coffins and seven pits filled with bodies and other things, blazed outside the town.

The mortality among the physicians and the hospital attendants is high, considering the means taken for their protection, and doctors, nurses and orderlies are succumbing to the disease. The sanitary authorities hope soon to test serum of their own manufacture from the Manchurian bacilli, as the foreign importations have proved ineffective.

"The Black Death."

The happenings in Europe in the seventeenth century, when the "black death" swept through the country, are being repeated here. Pests hovering on park have gripped the Chinese. At first they defied the medical officers and kept their sick and dead hidden, for the purpose of carrying out the ancient funeral rites. Now it is brother against brother, father against son.

The strikers once are forced into the streets, to starve or freeze, or to fall perishing from the pestilence, and they attack the plague mounds upon its victims. Passersby avoid them, but sometimes those engaged in sanitary work, masked and guarded, reach from beneath their coats and hats to the pesthouse, or, if they are dead, to the funeral pyre. Not infrequently an outbreak is to be seen kneeling and making his last obeisance before the grave of an ancestor, in sight of a pile of bodies, of which he is soon to become one.

SIGNS OF FOUL PLAY.

Body of Long Missing Farmer Found in River.

Windsor, Feb. 5.—The body of Douglas Drouillard, the River "Cud" farmer, missing since Dec. 5 last, was found in the Detroit River at Sandwich at the end of the government fish hatchery pier yesterday by fishermen. There was a cash reward offered, and a search of his pockets revealed the fact that \$100 in cash and the gold watch which he was known to have had with him when last seen were missing.

The theory of the police is that Drouillard was knocked down, robbed, and thrown into the river. Another theory is that he was drowned, and the suspicion of foul play is that Drouillard, who was intoxicated when last seen, was thrown into the river, and he was found at the extreme end of the pier. The body was found at the extreme end of the pier. The body was found at the extreme end of the pier.

ST. KITTS GRIPPEN BY BLIZZARD.

St. Catharines, Feb. 6.—This district is in the throes of the worst blizzard experienced for many years. The country roads are blocked, trains are many hours late, and business generally is at a standstill. Strong ice gales from east makes it almost impossible for postmen, teamsters, and others to get around.

DIES IN CHAIR.

Montreal, Feb. 5.—Mr. Robert Johnson, general baggage agent of the Richelle and Ontario Navigation Company, and here by the Rev. G. Victor Collins. On account of sickness a great number were unable to be present.

Mr. George Johnson, and daughter have come to visit friends in the south, and will call on the Rev. W. L. Stevens while going through London before returning to Winnipeg.

Miss Steinhil is still on the sick list. Also Mrs. Annie, wife of the dream, very sick with pneumonia. It is only two weeks ago since he lost his brother-in-law.

Mrs. E. A. McLean fell and broke an ankle on Saturday night.

WINGHAM.

Wingham, Feb. 6.—Communion services were held in the Baptist Church here by the Rev. G. Victor Collins. On account of sickness a great number were unable to be present.

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A New Idea On The Cause of Colds

PNEUMONIA, LA GRIPPE AND CONSUMPTION, AND A REMINDER OF THE PHENOMENAL AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE.

Scientists have a new explanation for the great prevalence of colds, la grippe and pneumonia.

They tell us that when we pass out of doors we enter an atmosphere where the humidity averages about 70 per cent when it might have been as low as 30 in the house or office.

The sudden change from the dry and over-heated air of the house to the cold and more moist air of outdoors is a shock to the mucous membranes which induces colds, la grippe or pneumonia.

This evil is largely due to modern methods of heating, and can be overcome by keeping the air moist in buildings.

But there are colds to be cured, sufferers from la grippe that require treatment, and every day these ailments are developing into pneumonia and consumption. In these cases Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is at hand as a tried and proven medicine of far more than ordinary merit.

Cures

- Croup.
- Whooping Cough.
- Severe Chest Colds.
- Bronchitis.
- Asthma.
- Pneumonia.
- La Grippe.
- Throat Irritation.
- Ticking in the Throat.
- Soreness and Dryness in the Throat.
- Irritation and Inflammation of the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs.

You know something of the value of turpentine as a medicine. You know something of the healing and soothing properties of linseed, or flaxseed as it is most commonly called. In Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine these ingredients are so combined with half a dozen others as to make a treatment which is at the same time pleasant to the taste and of most exceptional curative power. But you need not accept this medicine on theory, or on what we say, for it has been before the people for many years, and each year has witnessed a great increase in the quantity used.

Ask your friends and neighbors about it. Ask the mothers who have saved the lives of their children when in the clutches of croup.

Ask the men and women who have shaken themselves free from the grasp of la grippe, pneumonia, bronchitis or asthma by its use.

Ask the thousands of people who have learned to trust to this great medicine to cure coughs and colds and prevent such deadly diseases as consumption and pneumonia.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food fortifies the system against disease by forming new, rich blood, and revitalizing the wasted nerves. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle.