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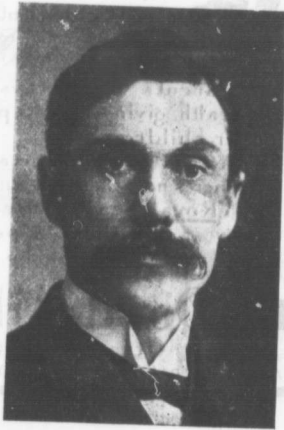
JUNE 25, 1904

# EVENTS

PUBLISHED  
WEEKLY

Dundonald's  
Statement and  
Some Obser-  
vations on his  
Conduct

Erratic  
"Thought  
Flashes"



Mr. Walter Scott, M. P. for West Assiniboia.

The use of the  
Word  
"Foreigner."

Child Labor in  
Factories

Cartoons, Por-  
traits and  
Half-tone  
Pictures

The RIDEAU PRESS, Ottawa, Can.



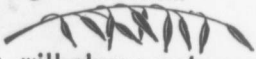
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## EVENTS

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# EVENTS

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Whole No. 275.

## *Dundonald's Statement.*

**T**HE Dundonald incident has attracted considerable attention and probably will continue to do so for the nine days. The General has published a statement in the press from the concluding sentences of which one would imagine that it was intended as a farewell address to the volunteers of Canada but which is in reality a campaign document, directed against the government of Canada by an imperial officer who holds no position in the employ of this country. Lord Dundonald had apparently no defence to make for the speech he offered in Montreal and the breach of discipline which he committed in the face of the officers of that garrison, as he states that he was "fully aware of the gravity of the step which I took in making a public protest. I was fully aware that it was an unusual step."

The first duty of a soldier is set out concisely in the history of the war in South Africa prepared in the historical section of the Great General Staff, Berlin, by German officers. There it is noted that at Paardeberg in the absence of Lord Roberts General Kelly-Kenny was senior in command. Yet Lord Kitchener wished as chief

of staff to command in person all units including battalions. The consequence was that a strong feeling of resentment took possession of the divisional generals. Nevertheless we read:

"The demeanour of General Kelly-Kenny towards Lord Kitchener was so perfect throughout that the latter did not even suspect that General Kelly-Kenny was dissatisfied. General Kelly-Kenny fulfilled a simple soldierly duty by putting all personal considerations on one side for the good of the service. The true greatness of a strong soldierly character is shown in such modest demeanour and renunciation of self, so necessary in the settlement of such quarrels, at times when the situation causes of itself great mental and moral strain."

If Lord Dundonald had been possessed of the soldier's spirit described in the above paragraph and had put aside his self-importance and, perhaps, his offended vanity he might have made a success in Canada. The document which was published last Monday in the daily press shows that Lord Dundonald imagines himself to be personally aggrieved, and, stripped of all sophistry, and relieved of its verbage, the grievance of Lord Dundonald boiled down is "I could

not have a free hand." That is the idea of every general officer we have had in Canada, that he should have a free hand, in other words that he should run the national military force of Canada independent of the national government. The very fact that at the present moment Lord Dundonald is moving about freely with apparently unlimited license to stir up disaffection against established government in this country while the administration at Ottawa is being held responsible for what has happened gives the answer to the whole question. If a militia corps gets run down and has to be disbanded for inefficiency, as in many cases has been done, if there is a shortage of ammunition compared with what there should be in time of trouble, if there are no guns of sufficient power to mount on the fortresses and be effective in case of war, if the make of rifle is obsolete or not of the best, and if the ammunition is deficient in quality and true firing propensity, who is it that the country holds responsible? Not an English colonel or major-general who may be brought over here to advise the minister and handle the headquarters staff but it is the minister and the government as a whole who are held responsible and solely responsible. Lord Dundonald is responsible to no person for the document to which he signs his name consisting of over two columns of newspaper type.

All his general statements must be discarded, because the warmth of tone and the violent denunciation display a bias against the government by which he was recently dismissed. We must, therefore, take up alone his particular statements. Before that, however, it is to be noted that in the introduction to his statement he says: "I have not sought to impose my policy upon the minister or upon the cabinet." In almost the next sentence he says that he thinks he should have had a free hand in the "technical administration of the force." What Lord Dundonald would describe as appertaining to the department of militia outside of the technical administration would probably be the accepting of tenders for coal and the supply of provisions for a camp. His term, tech-

nical administration, leaves nothing of the administration at all for the minister or cabinet.

His first complaint is that the second section of his first report of the year 1902 was suppressed. This he quotes as an instance of how he "suffered from the autocratic and unusual interference with the machinery which I was supposed to control." This was really an attempt to control the machinery of the minister's office for it was the duty of the minister to whom the report was made to consider whether he could advise his colleagues and the crown that it was in the interests of the country to bring that report down to parliament. Sir Frederick Borden has already stated on the floor of parliament that this report was in the nature of a second military report concerning the military resources of the country and consequently within the discretion of the government to bring down or simply treat for their own information. Lord Dundonald's point that his report was not marked secret or confidential is puerile. One might as well say that the report of the British ambassador at Washington to the government in England was not capable of being treated as confidential unless, forsooth, he dictated to his superiors by writing on it the word confidential. Lord Dundonald could not possibly have made a report upon a general scheme of militia and defence and have marked it confidential because the ministry might have chosen next day to bring it down to parliament. Every military and every ambassadorial report is in the very nature of things confidential, but the government may choose to make it public. The whole thing is in the discretion of the government and from first to last it is against this discretion of the government that Lord Dundonald rails. The general says that Sir Frederick Borden refrained from bringing that report down "against my protest." If he lodged a protest against the government exercising its discretion as to the affairs of this country he was guilty of presumption, the extent of which he does not appear to perceive.

Passing over the organization of the ordnance corps, where Lord Dundonald's

complaint is very trivial, we come to the case of Col. Gregory. That officer had applied for an extension of time as commanding the Second Dragoons. The minister of militia sent a short minute to the general officer stating that he did not desire the extension of Col. Gregory's time. This the general officer characterizes as "a most unusual procedure for a minister to adopt as it was entirely within the scope of my duty to recommend to Sir Frederick Borden what I considered best in the interests of the Second Dragoons from a military point of view." As the general violently complained unless his recommendations were adopted it follows that with him a recommendation carried its own approval. As the minister was responsible for every recommendation approved it is hard to consider it solely within the scope of the general's duty.

Although Lord Dundonald states that the whole details of the affair connected with the Scottish Light Dragoons in the eastern townships have already been made public he goes on to enter into a controversy with Mr. Sydney Fisher to the extent of half a column of type.

The remainder of the document is taken up with some references to the needs of the militia, a subject which has been discussed by various general officers commanding and by the minister in parliament and by commanding officers occupying seats in the House. The subjects mentioned in this section of the statement are even more trivial than some of the others. For instance, because certain plans or placards showing the position of soldiers in warfare printed about a year ago were not reprinted with alterations suitable to the ideas of a man whose reputation for changing his mind is notorious, he makes that a charge against the minister. Then follows a paragraph that is so unique, so wanting in good taste, so extraordinary as an effort by a British army officer to stir up discontent and disaffection in this country, that we think it worth while reproducing in full. It reads as follows:—

It may be a matter of indifference to some whether the militia lacks guns, rifles,

ammunition, equipment, and all that is necessary to make a fighting force efficient. It may be a matter of indifference to some whether the great Northwest, with its splendid fighting material is left in a defenceless state, and without a gun, with patriotic offers to organize urgently needed corps ignored. Above all it may be a matter of indifference to some whether other considerations besides military considerations influence the choice and advancement of the military leaders of the people. But as I am now free to speak more openly on matters I have often referred to in public, I desire here emphatically to warn the people of Canada, that though they may be indebted for the integrity of their territory, and indeed, their national existence, to the forbearance of others, they are, as regards their preparation for war and their state of readiness to successfully resist aggression, living in a fool's paradise."

To analyze this paragraph it is practically a statement that to the government of the country it might be a matter of indifference whether the militia lacks guns, rifles, ammunition, equipment, and all that is necessary to make a fighting force efficient, and also a matter of indifference to the same government whether the Northwest is neglected and left defenceless. All this is mere buncombe in the light of the fact that the government is spending on militia double the amount they pledged themselves to do at the time of confederation, and in addition have added largely to the public debt to the extent of millions of dollars to purchase modern guns looking to the defence of important points in this country.

Lord Dundonald states in his document that during the two years he has been in the country he had "sedulously avoided taking any part or interest in Canadian politics." Determining to patronize this country for four or perhaps five years and failing to take any interest or perhaps to find any in the public life of this country, he now has the audacity to lecture men who have spent their whole lives in the service of Canada, one of whom is a member of the Council of Imperial Defence, and to reflect upon the members of a parliament which has generously voted more money than could have been expected of them. It is a rather vain imagination that until his lordship came to this country no military expert had ever been in it, no competent

men were on the headquarters staff, and that no scheme of organization had ever been put in force. As a reply to this let us quote from an article contributed to "Events" by Lt.-Col. O'Brien, ex-M.P., on the very occasion of Lord Dundonald taking office as the commander of the force:

Lord Dundonald will find in existence a militia system which proves by its very existence that it is admirably suited to develop, at the smallest possible cost, the military resources of the country. Commencing prior to confederation with a few scattered rifle companies it has grown to its present proportions in spite of the sneers, apathy and frequent hostility of early days and is now a popular force in which the country takes pride and satisfaction. Its great strength lies in the system of decentralization on which it is based. Every city has its one or more regiments in which the city takes special interest, and is always ready to assist. Every county has its own regiment of which it is proud and also assists with grants of money when it is thought the government allowances are insufficient. Every company of such regiments has its local headquarters in some town, village or township, which is for it a depot and recruiting station, and where also the people, deeply interested in their friends and relations who form the company, are ready and willing to do all in their power for their comfort and welfare. The officers, too, know their men, and how to deal with them as no strangers could, and then, throughout the regiment as a whole, and in each of the companies, there is an 'esprit-de-corps', and community of feeling of the greatest possible value.

Here is the testimony of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian militia who, though admitting room for improvement, pointed out to Lord Dundonald on his arrival the existence of a mobile militia system of very great value. If we are to believe Lord Dundonald now Lt.-Col.

O'Brien, who has an intimate acquaintance with the Canadian militia, did not know what he was talking about. Isn't it just possible that Lord Dundonald's resentment against the government has led him into extremes of statement which do not rest upon a basis of fact?



### AT 'OME

John Bull.—"I thought those Canadian emigrant agents said the Indians were no longer dangerous"—Toronto News.



## Erratic "Thought Flashes."

THE Ottawa Free Press gave a four column headline to a report of the speech of Sir Richard Cartwright in Parliament on the Budget. This speech was described in the headlines as a flood of alluvial matter containing many nuggets. Sir Richard Cartwright who has denounced high tariffs and protection for thirty years in this country, and whose opinions are as well known as the opinions of any public man in the world, formed the subject of an editorial in the same Ottawa Free Press the following day entitled "Another Fiction Exploded." This article stated that it was common enough to hear the "Tories" express wonder as to what free traders like Sir Richard Cartwright really thought of the present Liberal tariff policy. It went on to say that Sir Richard's speech on the Budget must have disillusioned the said "Tories." Several sentences are devoted to a description of Sir Richard Cartwright's splendid record in past days and then came the following paragraphs:—

Be that as it may, Sir Richard had been charged with having been recalcitrant to Free Trade, but he was able to show that the idea was a figment of the imagination. He had never in his life been a Free Trader.

As a Protectionist he had taken part in the campaign of 1878, and he had championed the cause on every hustings from that day to this.

Sir Richard made avowal that he had once delivered a lecture on speculative Free Trade but in the opening paragraph he had expressly declared that it had no reference to practical Free Trade as a policy for Canada.

"Surely" exclaimed the Free Press, "there was no apostasy to principle here." No indeed. How it must have comforted the sore heart of Sir Richard Cartwright to be so ably defended against the charge that he was ever a free trader. Perish the thought! With what keen delight he must

have learned that he had championed the cause of protection from 1878 down to the present day.

Some person told the Free Press that there were some persons in Canada who thought that Sir Richard Cartwright had on some occasions championed the cause of free trade, and so the following day another editorial appeared reading as follows:—

By inadvertence, by unhappy mischance, by one of those vexatious mishaps that sometimes obtrude themselves where perfection alone should reign supreme, it was made to appear in these columns yesterday that Sir Richard Cartwright had been other than a Free Trader in principle, and upon this a frail structure of thought was built that must be, in part, demolished in the interests of truth, which must forever prevail.

An interpollation made by Mr. Bell of Picton into what seemed to be the fair continuity of Sir Richard's speech was the cause. It created the impression that the Minister of Trade and Commerce had always been protectionist in sentiment, when, as a matter of fact he simply believes, like many another, that the policy of moderate protection, the policy which is expressed in the tariff, is the best for Canada at this period of her history, in view of the circumstances in which she is placed and the position of commercial economics as interpreted by the nations.

The very possibility of a misapprehension of the kind referred to having arisen brings forcibly before the mind the difference in the methods by which the up-to-date journal is produced as compared with the more leisurely processes of an earlier day. In these columns a score or more topics that are touching the lives of the people are dealt with in a succession of thought flashes from a single mind, through the medium of a single hand. How different the time when an article on a single subject would form the day's work of the writer? It necessarily follows that but little time can be devoted to each subject, and that it is not always possible to grasp the whole of its surroundings and bearing at the moment of presentation.

Here we have a remarkable and new doctrine laid down which may prove to be of great value to some of the writers on the daily press, namely, that a succession of thought flashes emanating from a single mind is liable to cause color blindness, and under the glare of these flashes of thought green may appear to be orange and orange appear to be green. The explanation is as usual worse than the original offence. The original offence consist-

ed of describing the greatest advocate of free trade Canada has ever had in prominent public life as a protectionist in sentiment. It is declared in the explanation that as a matter of fact the truth was that Sir Richard believed in "the policy of moderate protection."

Sir Richard remarked when shown the articles, "I can defend myself from my enemies, but kind Heaven save me from my friends."



A familiar street scene, Montreal

## Fragments from the Field of Battle.

THE Toronto paper which sought to make a large public issue out of the disposition of the school taxes in one of the smaller municipalities of Ontario is now trying to make a great sensation and a national issue out of the dismissal of Lord Dundonald. It might be worked up if a general election was to be held within a few days, but the public are not calmly going to vote on the question whether Lord Dundonald remained in this country trying to carry out his own ideas two years or four years.

The dismissal of the officer holding this position is an old tale. The people of this country have grown tired of stale bread. British officer after British officer has been dismissed, forced out, kicked out, recalled, put it how you like, year after year, almost since the time of confederation. The public were informed through the reliable daily press a few years ago that a general officer commanding the militia named Hutton was recalled by the British government because his services were needed in the war in South Africa. That was a lie, to put it plainly. He was recalled at the request of the Ottawa government to save themselves the trouble of dismissing him. That is why General Hutton was recalled. General Luard, General Middleton, General Herbert, General Hutton, General Dundonald, have all shared the same fate. It is, therefore, nothing new for the government at Ottawa, whether Conservative or Liberal, to dismiss the general officer.

It is said that in this case the people will side with General Dundonald and in some way or other it is argued that they will do so because of his services in the war in South Africa. At the same time there is not a man nor a newspaper in Canada with the audacity to defend Lord Dundonald's position. They admit that he did wrong and that his dismissal was a necessary consequence of that wrongdoing. What is happening is that the Opposition find themselves in a position to secure campaign material from Lord Dundonald and he is making himself an ally of the enemies of the government. He is evi-

dently fond of a fight. The minister of militia expressed himself as not being able to appreciate the conduct of a man who retained his office, according to his own story, for the purpose of fortifying himself with material for an attack on his employers and on the government he was supposed to be serving. The minister of militia will not be alone in his failure to appreciate that sort of thing. A soldier who stays in camp long enough to secure confidential information and then turns his guns on the men in whose pay he remains is not held in very high regard in military circles.

Sir Frederick Borden says that Lord Dundonald was frequently insubordinate and violated the minister's orders. If so it is not for the first time, as the history of the South African war records that in the operations on the Tugela Col. Dundonald determined, in spite of his orders, to advance beyond Springfield Bridge. He had the command of the cavalry division and attempted to seize the drift and occupy Spearman's Hill. The dash and bravery of the action brought success for the moment, but as Conan Doyle says in "The Great Boer War" we "must be charitable to these less fortunate officers whose private enterprise ended in disaster and reproof." Another bit of private enterprise, the riding on when the way was clear, and making the first entry into Ladysmith brought, it is said, severe reproof from General Buller who was entitled to better treatment from the man whom he found in South Africa a colonel in the British army without employment and to whom he gave a command. Insubordinate Lord Dundonald has always been.

The fact that Lord Dundonald is a brave soldier in the field affords no excuse for ill-advised conduct on Parliament Hill. The question as to the administration of the militia lies with the government of this country and the people of this country. The interference of Lord Dundonald in the politics of this country is unprecedented, unwarranted and unprincipled.

No, when a general election comes Lord Dundonald will be forgotten, as are Hutton, Herbert, and the rest.

## EVENTS

*Published Weekly.*

ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor.

VOL. 5. JUNE 25, 1904. No. 26

**T**HE British Columbia cabinet has been completed by the filling of the office of Provincial Secretary. By the appointment of the Hon. F. J. Fulton, as Provincial Secretary the position of President of the Council was rendered vacant. This latter office has been filled by the appointment of Mr. F. Carter-Cotton, who was sworn in June 6. It is understood that immediately after the general election last autumn the premier offered Mr. Carter-Cotton a portfolio in the cabinet, but the latter felt compelled to decline the offer on account of his private business not permitting him to give the necessary time to the duties of a departmental office. The Premier having now offered him the Presidency of the Council, which does not involve departmental duties, Mr. Carter-Cotton has accepted the position. There being no salary attached to this office Mr. Carter-Cotton will not require to seek reelection for Richmond Riding.

**W**HILE they were putting a Canadian officer out of a command in South Africa a British officer is going out of a command in Canada. We fancy that if the English army was commanded by a Dutchman or a Frenchman or a Spaniard that he would get into trouble. Native forces should be commanded by a native and a British army officer is no more fitted to command Canadian volunteers than a Canadian volunteer officer would be to command the British army.

**"T**HE Liberals will never systematically subsidize conservative business methods" says the Toronto Star of the 18th inst. We do not know what this means but we fancy that the Liberals will systematically endorse pretty nearly

anything the Liberal administration chooses to do.

**V**ASSILI VERESTSCHAGIN, who sank with the Petropavlovsk, was a painter who concerned himself with the historical rather than the pictorial accuracy of facts. He fought in several wars himself, and so bravely that he was decorated. It may be said, indeed, that he knew more of war than of art. The things represented in his pictures are no doubt things which happen in a real battle. But he gave no more pictorial reality to them than the battle painter of the Academy gives to his plunging, glossy heroes. The fact that Verestschagin's soldiers are muddy or dusty and that their blood is of the right color has nothing to do with that pictorial unity which alone can give reality to a picture or make it worth painting. All that Verestschagin put on canvas could have been much more easily and clearly put in words. A picture is no place for the bald statement of facts; and it makes no difference if they are facts not generally known. Verestschagin was supposed to be original because he painted things which most other artists have preferred not to paint. But there was nothing original in his manner of painting them; nothing either beautiful or strange. Carlyle perhaps would have admired his pictures as a record of historical facts; Carlyle usually admired works of art for the wrong reasons. But though Verestschagin made a great point of his historical accuracy, it has been questioned, as historical accuracy always is. But for their historical accuracy his pictures are worthless. No one could think them agreeable decorations; nor do they give any rendering of the beauty of the visible world.

**M**R. WALTER SCOTT, M. P. whose portrait we run on the cover this week is the member for West Assiniboia in the Canadian Parliament. He defeated the late Nicholas Flood Davin in 1900 and seems likely to be able to hold the seat for a considerable period. He is one of those young men upon whom fortune seems to smile and his constituency has an indulgent

ent fondness for him which guarantees a renewal of the mandate given to him four years ago to speak for that portion of Canada. And when Mr. Scott speaks upon public affairs he speaks with frankness and with such information as would be expected from one of the best posted members of parliament. He is very keen in the interests of his constituency and almost equally so in the interests of all the western constituencies. Mr. Scott is a county of Middlesex, Ont., man by birth, and a publisher and editor by occupation.

**A** GREAT deal is being said of the expression "foreigner" which slipped from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's lips in discussing the relations between a stranger to this country occupying the position of general officer commanding the militia and the minister from the locality who was in a position to recommend suitable men for appointments. Speaking of Lord Dundonald Sir Wilfrid said: "He must take counsel here when organizing a regiment. He is a foreigner—no—he is not a foreigner, but he is a stranger." The context shows that Sir Wilfrid was describing the difficulty Lord Dundonald would have, not knowing the people of the eastern townships, to select men for a new regiment compared with the intimate knowledge of the minister from the locality whose advice and counsel the prime minister contended the general officer should value and accept. Any person, therefore, who asserts that Sir Wilfrid Laurier characterized Lord Dundonald as a foreigner is not making a statement in accordance with the facts as the prime minister, speaking a language other than his mother tongue, used an expression to reflect an idea that was in his mind and the moment his ear heard the expression he withdrew it as not suitable to the idea he desired to express, which was that Lord Dundonald was a total stranger to the people of the eastern townships and that Mr. Fisher's knowledge of that people gave him a right to assist in the selection of the proper officers.

**S**MALL wonder that many Canadians believe that it is the British government which appoints the general officer commanding the Canadian militia when men who are supposed to be trained to write for the public convey a statement to that effect. One of the offenders in this respect is the editor of the Victoria Times

and as the paper is owned and controlled by a cabinet minister it is all the more unseemly that its readers should be misled in this way.

**T**HE true position of an official who makes a report to a government seems to be correctly set forth in the following remarks taken from Monday's Toronto Star:—

If a Ministry commits errors, the country can hold it responsible. If a G.O.C. makes foolish reports, and if these are published; if he recommends extravagant expenditures, and if these proposals go abroad, apparently endorsed by the Ministry, if he includes in his reports, thus printed, firebrand views or impolitic references that might give umbrage to a neighboring nation, it is the government of the day, not the G.O.C. who must accept the responsibility before the country.

Lord Dundonald's report of 1902 was presented to the Minister of Militia, and the second part of it was not made public. The Government could not publish it as an official report without giving it endorsement and this the Government was not prepared to do. No person with any knowledge of or interest in our system of government, will argue that the Ministry is obliged to accept from an official appointed by itself a policy it disapproves, involving an estimated expenditure of \$12,000,000.



Earl Grey

## Child Labor in Factories.

**T**HE Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington have just issued a bulletin on child labor in the United States. This is bulletin No. 52, dated May, 1904. The bulletin has been prepared by Dr. H. R. Sewall who had the assistance of Mrs. Edith Parsons of Iowa. The number of children under sixteen years of age employed in factories in twelve states numbered 122,000. Pennsylvania heads the list with 33,000 followed by New York with 13,000. The difficulty of obtaining correct data as to ages was found to be so great that the task was abandoned. Massachusetts requires children to be fourteen years of age in order to be eligible for employment in manufacturing or mercantile establishments and each child must possess a certificate. In the cases of children of foreign parentage, Italians for example, the difficulty of identifying the child with its true age is so great that the superintendent of one factory declared that he was convinced they had obtained their certificates under false evidence or that they were stunted in their growth. About 25 per cent of the children employed in Rhode Island were between twelve and fourteen years of age. The legal limit there was twelve years, but since the investigation it has been raised to thirteen. In the state of New York fourteen is the age under which children cannot legally be employed during the sessions of the public schools, but children between twelve and fourteen can be employed in mercantile establishments during vacations. In New York as well as in Massachusetts parents must present specific evidence as to the ages of their children, their mere oath is not considered to be sufficient. In Illinois two coal mines visited were found to employ boys under sixteen underground. Parents have been known to do things like

this, obtain a certificate for an older boy who had passed his sixteenth birthday and afterwards substitute a younger boy. This proves that in many instances parents are not the best guardians of their own children. An interesting feature of this report is a table showing the percentage of children employed compared with the total number. In Massachusetts this is a little over six per cent, in New York four-and-a-half per cent, in New Jersey ten per cent, in Pennsylvania nearly twenty per cent and in some of the southern states even higher. With the exception of New York the percentage is lowest in the eastern states.

The weekly earnings are divided in the report into three classes, those earning less than \$3 a week, those earning \$3, or under \$4, and those earning \$4 or over. The percentages for these three classes is 30 per cent, 38 per cent and 31 per cent respectively, so that more are earning under \$4 than over and the number earning \$4, or over is slightly in excess of the number earning under \$3.

The usual hours of labor per week in textile manufacturing establishments were 58 in Massachusetts, 60 in Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, 55 in New Jersey, and 66 in North Carolina South Carolina and Georgia. Southern manufacturers claim that in a warm climate more hours are required to accomplish the same production than in a cold climate. The less energetic temperament of southerners is manifested in much broken time. Southern employers complain that it is necessary to employ a large number of spare hands in order to keep the work going. The conditions under which some of these children labor are obnoxious, such as the dust which comes from materials used in production, extremes of temper-

ature incidental to production, contact with poisons, continuous standing required by the nature of the work, and operating dangerous machinery. In the manufacture of cotton a fine lint is constantly separating from the fibre and filling the air. An instance is given where in one establishment

visited 35 boys were found feeding a machine who were standing in a cloud of dust, bathed in perspiration, and so hoarse that it was almost impossible to understand them when they spoke. The atmosphere in bottle factories is full of fine particles of glass.



### SPOILED THEIR CATCH.

Unlucky Fishermen—"Confound that Billy Fielding; he's mussed up our water!"  
—Saturday Night.

## The Rise of Rahimudin.

IT was in the year of the famine when my father Rahim Bux of Kansrao in the Mathura district, bade me make ready to go with him to the City of Kings—which is two days' journey by road from the village that I might there obtain employment as dish-washer in the service of a Sahib, for there were many of us in my father's house, and his crops had failed for want of rain, so that there was not enough food to fill our stomachs. In his youth, Rahim Bux, my father, had himself served the Feringhees, and having heard him speak much of those days, I felt that I should learn my duties with the greater ease; and as we journeyed through the dry, empty fields in the early morning time, he also told me many more things concerning the ways of the Sahibs, which are not the ways of the dark people. I was but a stripling, and knew little of what happened beyond the village of my birth where I worked in the fields and tended the cattle until the day came of which I speak and I learnt from my father that it is well to obey the orders of the master without thought or question, even when it might be hard to understand the reason of his wishes.

"Thou art somewhat of an owl," my father told me, "and not so sharp or clever as was I, who rose to be head servant in my master's house. But thou hast enough sense to understand an order, and may be with diligence and obedience thou mayest rise from dish-washer to table servant, and from table servant to khatsamah, and then will it be easy with the bazaar accounts in thy keeping, and power in the establishment to gather rupees till thou canst return to thy home, a person of wealth and importance, even as I did."

"And what if the Sahib beats me for no fault, as thou sayest will happen on occasions?"

"Take the beating and say nothing; above all things do not run away. The Feringhees themselves are brave, though they are dogs and sons of dogs, and when they behold courage in others they respect it. A beating does but little harm: I lived once with a Colonel Sahib who gave medicine as a punishment, and that was bad. There are certain Sahibs who neither drink, nor beat nor swear, but it is hard for a newcomer without recommendations or experience to obtain service with such, and the Sahibs whom I served in the old days have now all died, or gone back across the black water many years since. Thou wilt have to be content at first with what thou canst get, only remember this, obey orders without question, quarrel not with thy fellow-servants, and squander not thy wages in the bazaar."

I pondered over the wise words of my father and laid them up in my heart, and I resolved that I would rise, even as he had done to be the head servant of a Sahib's household, that in time I might return to my village with riches and influence.

When we reached the city, we stayed for the night in the serai, and until dawn I could not sleep for the strange sighs and sounds, and the crowd that came and went; never before had I seen so many men together. In the morning sunshine we went through the streets, and I stared at the glittering vessels in the brass shops, at the display of sweetmeats, toys and jewels, and the gay materials shown by the cloth merchants. My father bought me a white muslin coat, a pair of calico trousers, tight below the knee, and a new puggaree; and we took seats in an ekka and drove out to the part where the Sahibs dwell beyond the city. Here it was all open space and broad roads, with trees of mango, teak and tamarind, and the gardens were very beau-



tiful. My father told me that though the native city was wide and full of people, there were but few sahibs, and no regiments at all, though he remembered that before the Mutiny there had been a large cantonment and many sepoya.

There was no service to be had at the house of the Magistrate Sahib, nor with the Colonel Sahib of police, nor with the Doctor Sahib, so we went to the bungalow of the Engineer Sahib, who looked after the roads and buildings of the district. There we heard that a dish-washer was needed, and the Khansamah-jee said that if my father gave him a backsheesh, and I promised him a percentage of my pay, he would get me the place without any recommendation. He also said that the Engineer Sahib was a good sahib, and the service to be desired, and that I should be well treated. So after some argument my father paid the Khansamah, who was named Kullan, and I gave the promise. My father told me again to obey orders and answer not to abuse, and then he left me and went back to his village.

But after he had gone, I learned from the bearer who was also a follower of the Prophet, that no servant ever stayed long with the Engineer Sahib. "For," he said "the Sahib is truly a devil, and when I am near him my fear of him is such that my liver melts. Sometimes for weeks he will be quiet, and all will go well, and then he will drink too much whiskey, and for days we shall go in fear of our lives."

I felt angered that Kullan should have told my father naught of this, and though I said nothing, I determined, should the chance arise to do him an evil in return, I would remember how he had lied and taken my father's money, and bound me to give him percentage on my pay.

When I beheld my master I could well believe that what the bearer had told me was true, for the Sahib had hair which was the color of a polished copper cook; ing-vessel, and the flesh of his face was like unto raw meat; he ate his food with haste like a pariah dog, and looked about him as though he feared an enemy. Nevertheless, I stayed in his service, for I was

more or less in bondage to the khansamah-jee; and also for the first few weeks matters went well. The Sahib sometimes beat and abused the other servants, but not badly, and me he never noticed. I took care to be diligent over my work, I learned the ways of the compound, Kullan taught me how to cook (for this saved him trouble when he wished to stay late in the bazaar) and I helped to bear to brush the Sahib's clothes and keep the rooms tidy.

But the peace did not continue. The Sahib began to drink much whiskey, and one evening when some matter displeased him during dinner, he sprang at the bearer, who was also table servant, and smote him heavily, using words that burned my ears as I sat in the pantry washing the dishes. The bearer cried out that he was hurt unto death, his puggaree came off and the Sahib kicked it through the open door and across the verandah into the bushes: then he shook the man as a dog will shake vermin, and all the time he smote and kicked him and roared abuse. For some hours after the bearer lay in his house groaning, and later in the night time he took his belongings and ran away without his arrears of wages or a written recommendation. Thus the khansamah was forced to do the bearer's work as well as his own; whereat he grumbled sorely, and my duties were doubled also, for I now helped to wait at table; and all the time I watched for a chance of letting the Sahib see that I feared him not, for I remembered my father's words.

Two days later when the Sahib was sitting at breakfast drinking whiskey and eating but little, the khansamah spilt some gravy on the tablecloth, and my knees shook as the Sahib rose slowly from his seat, and looking at Kullan with eyes like those of a tiger, walked towards him just as the striped one approaches its victim. Kullan knelt and prayed for mercy, but the Sahib dragged him over the floor till his coat came off in the Sahib's hand, and he kicked the man along the ground like a game-ball until he drove him into the verandah. Kullan rose quickly looking like a hunted beast, but before he could flee the Sahib caught him, and rash-

ed him into the lamp-chest that led from the verandah and locked the door. He laughed as he put the padlock key in his pocket and heard Kullian-Khansamah crying and sun ting-a; the door from the darkness within the go-down; when he turned and saw me looking he shook his fist at me and told me to go to my work.

Then the Sahib went to his room and lay on the bed and slept and I cleared away the breakfast and washed up everything; afterwards I went to the kitchen and found it empty. the servants' houses were also empty and none answered to my call. They had all fled in fear having doubtless heard the noise of the Sahib's rage, and there was no one left save I, Rahimudin the dish-washer, and Kullian the khansamah who was crying and calling in the lamp go-down.

Towards sundown a telegram came to the Sahib, and not without misgiving in my heart I took it to his room. He awoke and read the telegram, and then arose in haste speaking of trouble concerning a bridge in the district, and bidding me pack his bag with clothes sufficient for a day and a night and order his trap to be got ready and bring him whiskey.

I packed the bag and brought the whiskey and I said: "Your Highness, there is no syce in the stables they have all run away, but the slave can harness the horse." I went straightaway and with trouble and patience I put the horse in the cart and brought it to the door. The Sahib did not beat me, though from want of knowledge I had done it badly, and when I told him there were no servants left at all, he cursed their souls to hell, and bade me stay and take care of everything until he should return.

I asked him: "What are the orders concerning Kullian khansamah, who is imprisoned within the lamp go-down?" He laughed, and the sound was like the cry of the hyena round the walls of the village at dusk.

"The order is that he stay there till I return. Dost thou understand?"

I salaamed, and he drove away. Then did my heart glow within me, for now had my opportunity come; and the Sahib

would see that I was of use and could obey. All that evening I was alone in the kitchen and Kullian cried in the go-down; I fed the horses and fowls, and after locking up the house at night, I took my bed and placed it in the verandah that I might guard against thieves. But I could not sleep by reason of the noise made by the khansamah; and I answered him not for I feared he might persuade me to disobey orders and break open the padlock, and I remembered my father's words. Also I was glad that Kullian was in trouble, for had he not deceived my father and taken money under false pretences, and did he not exact percentage from my miserable pay as dish-washer? So I smiled when I heard him beating at the door and calling me, and I only feared that when the Sahib returned and let him out, Kullian might kill me for heeding not his entreaties. But the Sahib did not return the next evening nor the next, and I was forced to move my bed from the front verandah to the back of the house on account of the howling of Kullian in the go-down. I slept the other side of the house, and I kept away from the front verandah, but still I could hear him wailing and calling, and I refrained from bursting open the padlock on the door because of the orders of the Sahib. On the fourth day the Sahib had not returned and the voice of Kullian was hoarse and faint; by the sixth day it was altogether silent, and I thought, "Now shall I rise to be chief servant, and I shall appoint and have dominion over the other servants; also now will the household accounts be in my hands, and I shall amass wealth."

When the Sahib came back on the morning of the seventh day, he looked weary as though he had suffered much care and anxiety; he took no notice of me, nor did he ask any questions. I led his horse and trap to the stables, I got his bath and laid out his clean clothes, and brought his breakfast and all the time he was deep in thought, and was making figures with a pencil on a piece of paper. I wished to speak and remind him about Kullian but it was hard to attract his attention. I coughed and walked about the room, and moved the plates on the breakfast-table,

and I took a fly-flap and killed flies with some noise. At last when the Sahib began to light a big cheroot, I craved permission to speak, and he told me to say what I had to say quickly and not disturb him.

"Sahib," I said with humility, "concerning the matter of Kullan khansamah who is in the go-down; it is necessary to get out the lamp oil."

He stared at me for maybe one minute, and then he dropped the cheroot and his red face became white as my clean muslin coat. He rose and pushed me aside saying no word, and strode into the verandah, I following him. He searched for the key of the padlock in his pockets but found it not; so he wrenched the chain from the woodwork of the door with great force, and the dead body of Kullan Khansamah fell out of the go-down face downwards on the verandah floor.

Then the Sahib caught me by the shoulder and shook me backwards and forwards, shouting in mine ear and calling me names and his voice sounded as though his throat was full of dust. He cried out that he had meant to return in a day and a night but that the damage to the bridge had delayed him, and he had forgotten all about Kullan the Khansamah, and he cursed me for a fool because I had not broken open the padlock.

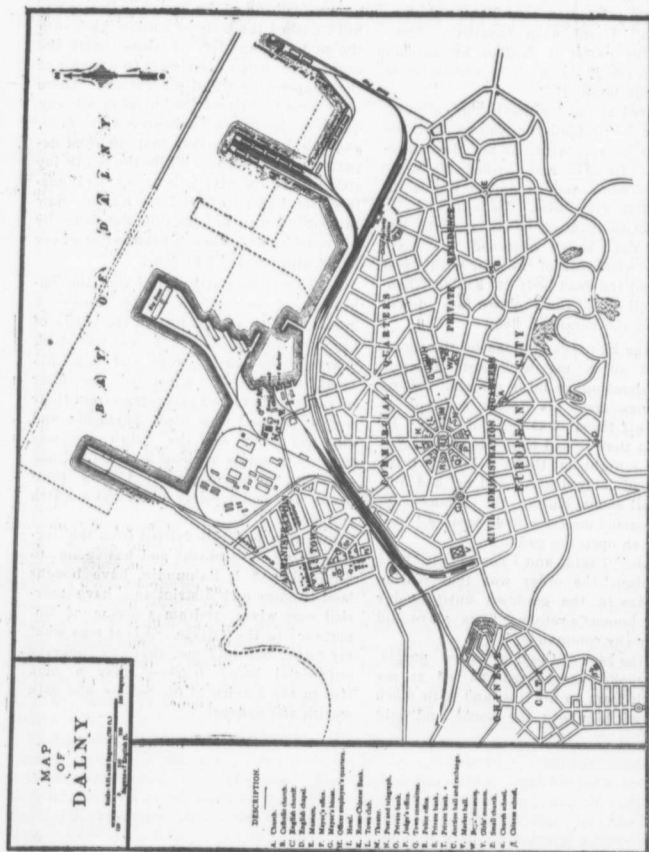
"Sahib," I said, and I bowed my head before him, "the order was that Kullan would stay in the go-down until the day of thine honour's return. This slave did but obey thy commands."

Then the face of the Sahib grew purple, and he choked and gasped and fell at my feet with foam on his lips, and with much effort I got him into the house and laid

him on his bed. Afterwards he was ill for many days; but no one, not even the Doctor Sahib or the nursemen who came to take care of him, ever knew what had happened, for before I fetched the Doctor Sahib I pushed the body of Kullan back into the go-down and left it there until the night-time, when I buried it in a corner of the compound with all precaution. There were none to witness the burial or ask any question, for he was a down-country man, and I said in the bazaar that he had departed for his home. While the Sahib lay sick I made for him jelly, soup and custard, for I had learned from Kullan how to cook. I took my turn in watching by his bedside, and when his senses came back I told him what I had done.

For many years after this I was the Sahib's head servant on thirty rupees a month, and he was as wax in the hands of his slave Rahimudin. It was who took charge of the Sahib's keys and kept his money; it was I who appointed the other servants and exacted percentage from their wages; it was I who made payments and gave the orders, and the Sahib ever settled my accounts without argument. I had authority in the compound; I grew prosperous, and had a portly figure and a watch and chain.

Now has the Sahib retired from the service of the Government and has gone to England, and I, Rahimudin, have bought land in mine own district and have married four wives, and am a person of importance in the village. So is it true what my father had told me; that by obeying orders and being fearless, may a man rise in the service of the Sahibs and gain wealth and honour.



Russia abandoned Dalny, the wonderful city they had constructed at a cost of \$10,000,000, on May 26. The city was occupied by the Japanese May 27. The above cut shows the plan upon which Dalny is laid out, everything converging to the centre.

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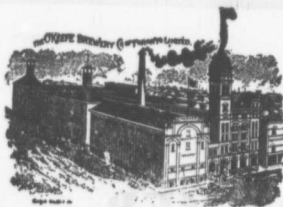
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