

# EVENTS

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## *Chamberlain Takes Another Crack at us.*

**O**F late years the selling of Canadian flour in England has increased very largely and become an important item in the industrial exports of Canada. In his Albeck Abbey speech, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain declared that in his belief the sole of the milling of flour should be done in Great Britain, and that he would impose such a duty on flour as to bring about this result. In other words, the sales of Canadian flour in Great Britain, which amount to between two and three million dollars per year, are to be suppressed by this great imperial statesman. He was recently busy explaining that he had no intention of trying to bring the colonies down to enter, as he said, a self-denying ordinance to refrain from extending their manufactures, and he declared that under no circumstances would he want to interfere with the commercial freedom of the colonies. One is tempted to ask, what has Mr. Chamberlain to do with the commerce of the colonies? If the Army, and Navy, the Education Act

scandal, the Chinese slavery scandal, the finances, and the pressing necessity for many domestic reforms in Great Britain do not furnish Mr. Chamberlain with sufficient to occupy his attention, he might devote himself to the improvement of conditions in the Crown colonies, or in the great empire of India.

It has always been so apparent that the British preference was opposed to the policy of protection in Canada, advocated by the Conservative party, that it is not surprising to find a member of that party, Mr. James Kendrey, M. P. for West Peterboro, declaring, Aug. 29th, to a correspondent of the Toronto News:—"I am opposed to the preference idea in any form." He believed that the Canadian parliament should legislate for Canadians only. When asked if he did not believe in the opinion advanced by many, that an industry in England was as good for the Empire as one in Canada, he replied that he did not.

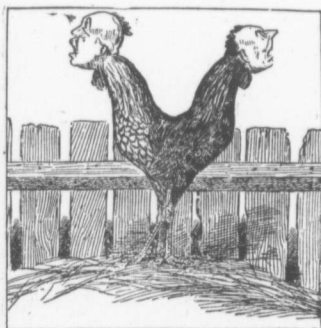
Speaking at Halifax in Aug. 1903, Mr. R. L. Borden, Conservative leader, laid it

down as good doctrine, that a factory in Halifax or Peterboro was as valuable as one in Birmingham or Manchester. Mr. Kendrey said that the woollen industry in Canada had been practically ruined by the preference. Mr. Kendrey is a woollen manufacturer. He wished it distinctly understood that he was opposed to the preferential policy, advanced by Mr. Chamberlain, in every particular. As he understood it, the policy was briefly, that the manufacturing should be done in England, and that Canada should grow the wheat.

The woollen industry itself is the latest illustration of the fact that Canadians do

British goods, which brought the duty on British woollens down to 23 1-3 per cent. Parliament at the last session adopted a law abolishing this preference, and placing a duty of 30 per cent flat on this class of goods coming in previously under the preferential tariff. Mr. Fielding in announcing that change, felt constrained to say that the Liberals accepted "the principle" of preferential trade, and he assumed that the Conservatives did not differ from the Liberals on the principle, and added:—"Therefore we say to the British people that Canada is practically a unit in supporting the principle of preferential trade." After proceeding to knock out the principle by discarding it in the matter of woollens, Mr. Fielding added:—"We must be content to leave the matter at that for the present." At the time of the budget we took the view that this expression of opinion was purely voluntary and unwarranted, and Mr. Kendrey's attitude now, as well as the action of the government of Canada then, make it clear that Canada is practically hostile to the principle of British preference. It was popular when it was introduced, and it served the purpose of sugar-coating the pill of leaving the tariff barriers up as against the United States.

The continued refusal of the British government to reciprocate or make a single concession, or to take Canadian cattle off the schedule, as well as Mr. Chamberlain's sneering reference to the preference being of no use to them, these things have led to a change in the public feeling of Canada, that was recognized by the government itself last session, and in fact by parliament which unanimously assented to the abolition of the preferential tariff on woollens, as well as on some other articles.



AN ABNORMAL DEVELOPMENT.

not believe in a British preference in the tariff, and the government itself has recognized this by abolishing the British preference on woollens during the last session of parliament. The duty on cloths, wearing apparel and goods of that kind was 35 per cent subject to a preference of 1-3 off on



SERGE JULIEVITCH WITTE.

The assassination of his strongest opponent, Von Pleive, leaves him unquestionably, the leader among Russian statesmen.

## EVENTS

*Published Weekly.*

ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor.

VOL. 6. SEPT. 3, 1904. No. 10

**T**HE Victoria Colonist says.

We do not believe in innuendoes in matters involving the honor of a government. They are cowardly. They either should not be made at all or the facts upon which they are based should be stated openly.

This is excellent doctrine and should be taken to heart by a great many Colonist contemporaries, who scarcely allow a day to go by without making innuendoes and insinuations against the honor of Canada's public men.

**R**OBERT BEITH, M. P., has come away from the biggest World's Fair ever held, that at St. Louis, bringing with him three first prizes for his hackney horses. Mr. Beith's pluck in going to St. Louis with a bunch of horses at considerable inconvenience and very great expense must elicit admiration, and we trust that the satisfaction which he must feel at his unique and unqualified success will be sufficient reward for the effort. What Mr. Beith does not know about horses is very difficult to find out.

**T**HERE is a lull in the interest in the quarrel between the French government and the Vatican which will last until the meeting of the Chamber. But M. Combes has made a statement during the last few days to a representative of the *Nene Freie Presse*, in which he said that he believed the maintenance of the Concordat to be impossible; that he would not resign so long as he retained the confidence of the Chamber; and that the Socialists must be returned en bloc. The prospect of losing the Protectorate of the Catholics in the East, so disquieting to many Frenchmen, has no terrors for M. Combes, who said that he would raise no difficulties if the

succession passed to Austria-Hungary, though as a friend of Austria-Hungary he would regret it. M. Combes said that he anticipated that the separation would follow the lines of the Draft bill adopted by a special committee of the Chamber associated with the name of the reporter, M. Briand. That bill assures liberty of conscience, prohibits all expenditure of public funds for public worship, and subjects the act of public worship to the same regulations as public meetings. The *Figaro* is collecting opinions on separation from ecclesiastical dignitaries, and both the Vicar-General of the Archbishopric of Paris and the Cardinal Archbishop of Rennes think separation inevitable, and say that they welcome it, only asking for such liberty as there is in America. They both seem to think that separation will make religion the dividing line in French politics.

**I**N the Japanese-Russian war it cannot be too often repeated that no evidence is worth having in this campaign save that which is officially certified to be true by one of the two combatant parties. Never in any war has the censorship been so exact; never has it been more successful. It is customary to remark upon the exactitude of the Japanese censorship. It is equally true that the Russians, though a Western people and therefore less accustomed to secrecy, have maintained an astonishing reserve. Nothing would seem easier, for instance, than for a correspondent properly disguised to have ascertained at any point upon the Trans-Siberian Railway what numbers were going through; no one has guessed even approximately.

**T**HE famous picture known as the portrait of Arisoto by Titian, which lately belonged to Lord Darnley, has been purchased by the British government for \$150,000 (of which \$90,000 has been subscribed by private persons) and is now on view in the Venetian Room in the National Gallery. This is a very large price, but it seems there is no portrait by Titian in the National Gallery. Some people in this country would be horrified if the

government paid even \$5,000 for a picture for the National Gallery at Ottawa.

**T**HE Tariff Act authorizes the Governor in Council to direct that a duty of \$7.00 per ton shall be imposed upon steel rails if the governor-in-council is satisfied that steel rails of the best quality, suitable for the use of Canadian railways are being manufactured in Canada from steel made in Canada in sufficient quantity to meet the ordinary requirements of the market. An order in council was gazetted on the 27th of August, declaring that the Governor General in Council was satisfied that such rails were being manufactured in Canada, and it declared that a duty of \$7 per ton shall be imposed under Schedule A, Customs tariff, 1899, on all iron and steel railway bars or rails in any form for railways, imported into Canada. This is important, and is no doubt intended to benefit the Clergue works at the Soo, in order that they may be assisted, legitimately, in getting back into operation. We do not think that public opinion will be opposed to any proper step being taken to help the Soo industries, as the livelihood of several thousands of our people are dependent on the resumption of operations there. It was contemplated at Sydney to produce steel rails, but whether that plant has ever been put into operation or not we do not know. If it pays, and railroad building in Canada is merely beginning, we presume that Sydney as well as the Soo will produce steel rails from steel made in Canada. If there is one thing more than another which would gratify Canadian pride, it is that in the building up of railways, assisted from the public purse, we should lay down steel rails made in this country from the iron ore indigenous of the country, in the industries which transform that ore into steel, and roll it into rails.

**T**HE Canadian Northern Railway, which is the Mackenzie and Mann system, have deposited in the office of the registrar of Assiniboia, plans, profiles and books of reference of the projected line from Hart-

ney to Regina. Hartney is a town in the south-west of Manitoba, not very far from the boundary between that province and the district of Assiniboia. The projected line from Hartney to Regina runs through the townships of Cameron, Sifton and Wallace, touching the main line of the Canadian Pacific at Virden. The line will cross the Manitoba boundary into the Territories on Section 1, Township 10, Range 30, and will run in an almost direct line northwest of Regina, about midway between the Canadian Pacific Railway's main line and the Arcola branch. As located the line is 198 miles long between Hartney and Regina. When this line is completed, passengers coming from the United States on the Northern Pacific, can go west from Morris in a direct line to Hartney, and on to Regina, whose people seem to consider the coming of the Canadian Northern Railway to Regina as of very great importance to the city. Grading has been commenced on the Canadian Northern from Hartney, so that there is no question of the immediate construction of the work.

**T**HE Cobden Club in England has issued to the press a supplement to Fact v. Fiction in the shape of a reply to Mr. Chamberlain's Welbeck speech. This reply, which has been drafted by Mr. Shaw Lefevre in collaboration with Lord Welby, and other members of the executive committee, should be very useful for dissemination in rural constituencies. It points out that for thirty years after the repeal of the corn laws agriculture in England prospered greatly from every point of view, and that in the last twenty-five years, which had seen a great fall in rents, especially of arable land, the wages and general condition of the agricultural laborer have improved to a quite remarkable extent. The reduction in the number of agricultural laborers is accounted for by economic causes such as the introduction of labour-saving machinery and a transfer of land from arable to pasture. It should also be remembered that there has been a marked increase in the labour employed in the market gardens and in the milk industry. But what the Cobden Club rightly insists upon is that, as Cobden always

maintained, free trade in land and the extension of small holdings and peasant proprietorships are at least as important as free trade in corn. But land reform has lagged. It played an important part in the Oswestry election, however.

**T**HE Ottawa Street Railway Company have a valuable franchise. They have possession of the principal streets of the city, and occasionally they take advantage of these privileges, and run down school children and others and kill them. The Company represent an interest which usually find a subservient corporation, and complacent aldermen. Of recent years they have grown very particular as to the coin they will accept as fare from passengers. They refuse a coin with the smallest hole in it, and are in many ways extremely particular. It seems to us, however, that the limit has been reached when they refuse a coin because it is worn. A coin after it has been in circulation for a certain period is bound to become worn, and if the Electric Railway Company refuses to take a coin which is perfectly current in every other branch of industry in the city of Ottawa, the opinion is forced upon one that the Company is becoming a little bit too purple.

**A**NOTHER popular "ovation" has occurred in Canada, showing that an enormous crowd can congregate in large centres of population to hear the band. The band of the Black Watch Regiment received a tremendous reception from the citizens of Toronto upon arriving there a few days ago to play for hire at the industrial exhibition. It is estimated that 25,000 people turned out in their honor, and the daily papers reported that they were wildly cheered all along the route for miles. In the light of the reception given to Scholes, the oarsman, Perry, the winner of the King's prize at Bisley, and the Black Watch Band, Lord Dundonald has not so very much to boast of.

**A**TENTION was called recently by the Toronto World, in a very prominent manner, to the lack of good railway facili-

ties between the capital of the Dominion and the capital of its chief province. There is no doubt whatever that a more direct line and quicker service should be furnished. At the same time the C. P. R. could easily furnish a better service on the present line, particularly at night, which is the time when all business men do their travelling between Toronto and Ottawa. Taking, for example, one night during the month just past, the company ran one sleeper when they should have had two. The Ottawa cricket eleven had secured nine or ten berths several days previous, and there was, therefore, ample notice to the company that one sleeper would likely prove insufficient. When the writer entered the car he saw a lady trying to get into an upper berth by means of a step ladder, which is a great reproach to the gallantry of the officials of the company. To show that the company will make an effort to accommodate certain portions of the public, there was one night when they did put on a second sleeper, and not only that, but held the train for half an hour. If every one was a member of parliament there would be little danger of being asked to have an upper berth and have soot and cinders blown into his face during the whole of the night. In fact the law should prohibit the upper berth altogether.

**I**T is stated that Mr. Rodolph Forget will be the Conservative candidate in Charlevoix against Mr. Angers.

**A**NEW line of railway between Winnipeg and Selkirk known as the Winnipeg, Selkirk & Lake Winnipeg Line, was formally opened Aug. 26th.

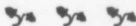
**T**HE last official Gazette publishes an order-in-council appointing the commissioners to have charge and control of the construction of the Eastern Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and creating the commissioners a body corporate. The names of the commissioners are as follows: F. B. Wade, K. C., Halifax, chairman; Robert Reid, London, Ont.; Alfred Brunet, Montreal, and C. A. Young, Winnipeg. The commissioners met for organization

in Room No. 8 of the House of Commons, Aug. 29th. The officials and prominent citizens of the various municipalities in the west, visited this week by Gen. Mgr. Hays, and other directors of the Grand Trunk Pacific, have been failing over each other in an effort to display the advantages of the various points inspected by the party.

**T**HE Minister of Defence, in the government of the Commonwealth of Australia, charges General Hutton, commander-in-chief of the local forces, with gross insolence when interviewing the Minister on official questions. He complains that General Hutton refused to take his word, and that the General endeavoured to spend three times the amount of a certain parliamentary vote. British officers seem to be incapable of understanding their position under colonial governments, and as this has been uniformly the case for many years, and as there are so many illustrations, it is quite impossible to deny it. The curious thing is that General Hutton's

experience in Canada, where he was grossly insubordinate and abominably impertinent in the department, made him no wiser in Australia.

**M**R. MAHAFFY, Conservative M.P.P. for Muskoka appeared in the protest proceedings taken against him to be specially examined for discovery. The other side desired an adjournment, but Mr. Mahaffy said that if there was an adjournment, he would not again attend. An order for adjournment was made, and at the date fixed Mr. Mahaffy absented himself. Before the adjournment, he declared that he knew nothing about a campaign fund, and that he did not know who paid the large number of workers and organizers who were in the riding. He could not produce his bank cheques or vouchers and even his bank book, which he said was all he had, he failed to produce. It was for the purpose of obtaining the bank book and other evidence that the petitioners asked for the adjournment.



## The Archbishop of Canterbury.

**T**HE Archbishop of Canterbury is a Scotchman, the son of a physician. He, now, in the British House of Lords ranks next to the royal Princes. His name stands immediately below Prince Leopold, the

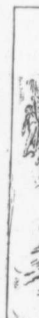


His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, now in Canada.

Duke of Albany. He is a member of the Privy Council and a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. Consequently, in the House of Lords he appears as "the Right Honorable and Most Rever-

end Randall Thomas Davidson, G.C.V.O., D.D., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury." He was the spiritual adviser of the late Queen Victoria when he was bishop of Winchester, and Clerk of the Closet, and was present at the death of the late Queen. On the death of Archbishop Benson he was offered the Archbishopric of Canterbury, but declined on the score of health. When Archbishop Temple died he accepted the post. He did not "take honors" at Oxford, as he was a very delicate young man, but he has always been regarded as a scholar. He was private secretary to Archbishop Tait, whose daughter he married. He was also secretary to Archbishop Benson. He was first consecrated Bishop of Rochester and was translated to Winchester. In churchmanship he is considered an "Evangelical" or Low Churchman. His sympathies are entirely in that direction. He attended the funeral of the late Rev. Mr. Spurgeon and pronounced the benediction at the grave of the eminent Baptist preacher. The Archbishop is frequently heard in the House of Lords; but he is not as has been said in some American papers, "a politician". He would indignantly repudiate such a statement. He is a man of very deep piety and earnest convictions, and while he is undoubtedly a Low Churchman he has always maintained that the existence of the Established Church depends on her toleration of all parties. He was born in 1848, and is, therefore, in the very prime of mental vigor. His health is said to be completely restored.

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## The Georgia Lynching.

**E**LEVEN negroes were on trial at Statesboro for the murder of the Hodges family, near there in the latter part of July. The entire family had been murdered and the house burned over the bodies. Will Cato was found guilty on the 15th and Paul Reed on the 16th; and on the latter day both were sentenced to be hanged on September 9. After the sentence, the crowd, aided by the deputy sheriffs, attacked the court-house, and in spite of the judge's plea that the testimony of those two men were needed for the conviction of the rest, and in spite of the pleas of Rev.

done the match was applied, and with Reed confessing his crime and Cato confessing his innocence to the last, the fire soon completed its work. We are assured in the despatch from Statesboro that "the best people of Bullock county, in which Statesboro is situated, composed the crowd." An investigation of the affair is promised, but it is the local opinion that nobody will be punished. Three more negroes were shot and killed near Statesboro that night, one of them an unknown negro who was mistaken for one of the murderers, and the other two an aged negro named Roberts and his son, who were shot in their cabin. Roberts, we are told "had lived seventy years in the community and commanded the respect of good citizens." The negroes are said to be leaving in terror, and the exodus "threatens a shortage in the labor supply in the cotton-fields, where the picking is soon to begin."

If the attitude of the newspapers is any indication, the whole country is looking to Georgia to see how the State will treat the lynchers. The affair "would disgrace South Sea cannibals," exclaims the New York Herald; and the New York World remarks that "if 'darkest Africa' is any blacker than this, travelers have failed to report it." To quote a Southern opinion, the Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer says:

"A more revolting and disgraceful affair could not have occurred in Darkest Africa among the naked tribes who have never even so much as heard of civilization. The naked ancestors of those people, living in the German forests, would not have been guilty of so outrageous and revolting a crime. Are we lapsing back into a denser barbarism than ever before cursed the world? . . . The Georgia authorities owe it to themselves, if they would not forfeit



JUSTICE AT THE STAKE.

—Bush in the New York World.

Mr. Hodges, brother of the murdered man, they overpowered the militia (who were armed with unloaded rifles and made little resistance) and captured Cato and Reed. The two negroes were then taken out of town about two miles chained to a stump surrounded with pine wood and saturated with ten gallons of kerosene. Then the mob drew back while a local photographer took several pictures of the scene. This

the respect of mankind, to exhaust every power of the State to apprehend and punish the men who were guilty of the worst crime of this century."

Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, of Brooklyn, who has made a special study of mobs and lynchings, thinks this case "indicates the tremendous advance made by the mob within the past two years." He says in an interview:

"This Georgia lynching makes a decided advance in the danger and audacity of what is now known the world over as the nationally unique 'American lynch mob' for it notes the first instance, he it said with reprobation, of the shameful cowardice of the Georgia State militia, where American soldiers have been disarmed by a mob. The next step will be to invite the judge from his bench, install 'Judge Lynch', and run the country in the interest of lynching murderers, with burning at the stake as a prescriptive and hallowed custom. This Georgia lynching and burning of two negroes, who have been tried in an orderly way, found guilty by the process and sentenced to be hanged September 9, indicates the tremendous advance made by the mob within the past two years. To all thoughtful students of mob violence and the psychology of the mob, it is evidence that a still further advance will be made, and that, too, at no distant day, and as to the extent of the next violence, what community, North or South, it will strike, and what color or class of citizens, or what count will be helpless victims, no one can foretell. Every one needs now to

make up his mind on these mob issues, and to be prepared when the mob comes his way. There is no creature of the earth, the air, or the sea that breeds faster than popular violence. There is a profound psychological problem in all this lynching madness that the public seems only partially to have grasped, and which, if thoroughly understood, would arouse all our communities to their real danger. This Georgia lynching and burning, in the way of gratuitous murder, after the courts have done their full duty and the penalties of the law are certain, the overriding of even the military, and their capture and disarmament, stand out unique among our lynching horrors, and point a long index finger toward greater danger to come."

The Atlantic Age, the most influential negro weekly in that part of the country, has been appealing to the better element among the negroes for sometime to stop the decadence of the race. In its issue of July 23 it said:

"There used to be a time when the negro race was judged by its intelligent, industrious, virtuous, and self-respecting members—that is to say, these constituted the race and were so regarded by people of other races. But what do we see now? The crap-shooters, whisky and beer guzzlers, both male and female, the women who dance and carouse all night and sleep most of the day, the men who live by hook and will not work for anybody—these are the people who are claiming to be the real negro race, and they are fast becoming so recognized."



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## Set Back to Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain.

FOR a period of some 70 years the English constituency of Oswestry has been regarded as an impregnable Tory stronghold. The occasion of a bye-election there last month to fill a vacant seat in the House of Commons was seized by a follower of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to test the strength of protectionist sentiment. "If the electors are wise," wrote Mr. Chamberlain to the protectionist candidate a week before the opening of the polls, "they will vote for you." The result of the contest was a signal defeat for the follower of Mr. Chamberlain, a normal Conservative majority of about a thousand being converted into a Liberal majority of 385. The circumstances of the contest were such that its result created a political sensation in England, even the London Times, Mr. Chamberlain's stalwart supporter, observing:—

"The result of the election in the Oswestry

Division is discouraging for the Unionist party and a legitimate cause for rejoicing in the opposition camp. The seat has been held by the Conservatives ever since its creation, always by substantial majorities and sometimes without opposition. Now it is won by a Liberal with a majority of 385. There will probably be some of the usual explanations wherewith beaten parties are wont to mitigate their disappointment, but no explanation can get over the fact of a defeat. In some other cases it has been held that the Unionist cause would have been better served had the candidate whole heartedly accepted Mr. Chamberlain's policy instead of stopping short at Mr. Balfour's. Mr. Bridgeman (the Conservative candidate) did advocate Mr. Chamberlain's policy in the most thoroughgoing way, but he has not fared any better than those who took the opposite line."



"DUNLEY GET OUT, HE'S A SUFF!"

— Dunley in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.



CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ADJUDICATED.

47. Popoki, hang a copy of that in the nursery!"

— Campbell in the *Philadelphia North American*.

THE CZAREVITCH APPEARS IN CARTOON.

## Defeat of the Labor Ministry.

**T**HE defeat of the Labor Ministry in Australia has put Premier Watson and his government out of power, and a period



HON. JOHN C. WATSON.

(Prime minister of the Australian Commonwealth.)

put to the second administration that has held office in the present parliament of the Commonwealth which was only elected

last winter. The first government was led by Mr. Barton, who paid a visit to Canada after the coronation, and subsequently took a seat on the bench, afterwards by Mr. Deakin who was defeated on an amendment to the arbitration bill. Singularly enough Mr. Watson has been defeated on an amendment to the arbitration bill, being able to poll only 34 votes, as against 36 cast against him. Mr. Reid has undertaken to form a ministry, and has secured the co-operation of Sir Geo. Turner, an ex office-holder, who is regarded as a safe politician. Mr. Reid's ministry consists of four members of his party and four of Mr. Deakin's followers. Premier Reid has agreed to postpone the tariff questions, and this is the rock upon which, combination may split. Mr. Reid has been leading in a number of vehement attacks upon the labor party. "The true inward policy of the labor party" he declared, "is first to trample on their fellow-workers, and when they have driven them into their unions to use the power they have got by overturning every principle on which the national welfare of this country is founded." It is argued that by taking office the labor party has surrendered the secret of its strength. In their former position, it is suggested, they were able to influence the other two parties; in office they have merely united them.

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## *The Standard Oil Company Meets its Match.*

**I**T may be interesting to know that within Russia's domain the Standard Oil Company is meeting some of the most serious opposition of its long life of plunder. This giant trust supplies over ninety per cent of the foreign demand for oil. It has competed with the large oil interests of Russia, which are controlled by the Rothschilds and the Nobel Brothers, but it has never overpowered them. This is due to the Russian laws regulating foreign trade interests. The Standard Oil Company controls the export price everywhere in the world except within the limits of Russian territory where competition has not been stifled. Russia is just as rich in petroleum products as is the United States, and but for the power of the Standard Oil Company they would be supplied to America by Russian producers. Russia protects

her oil industry by a two hundred per cent tariff: the United States puts oil on the free list. The Czar is not responsible for this state of affairs. The power of the Rothschilds carried it into effect. These astute financiers pictured to the bureaucracy the infinite horror of an American trust slowly eating its way into the very centre of public recognition by supplying a staple commodity at a fluctuating price. The Rothschilds told the bureaucrats that if the Standard Oil Company should become as powerful in Russia as in America, it would only add to the ever-burning fires of internal mistrust and rebellion in one way and another. For that reason the Russian government created the high tariff and permitted the Rothschilds and the Nobel Brothers to almost monopolize its oil industry.

## *Heart and Hand.*

BY A. A. MILNE.

**A**LONE James did it. I have told him since that I owed him a debt of gratitude which I never, never can repay. His reply, that he would rather I owed him something which I could repay, touched me deeply but had no other immediate result.

I must give you his name in full; James Arthur Brocklebank. Perhaps some day will find me teaching my children to lisp that dear name at their mother's knee. This is "what they do in novels, though I

should not think "Brocklebank" allows of much scope for lispings. Still, there it is.

It was at a fancy bazaar. Most of us at the Hall were helping in some way. Our dear hostess was selling—what are those things that ladies buy?—while her daughters had sweet and scent and tobacco stalls, and so forth. I thought at first that I was the only unemployed one until James strolled up.

"Hallo!" he said, "you're doing nothing."

"I wanted to help" I explained. "My idea was to keep a tobacconist's stall, and then one could smoke cigarettes all the time. The assistants in shops always do that to advertise their goods."

"O! And I suppose that assistants in sweet shops eat sweets all the time?"

"Of course."

"Have you ever thought," said James reflectively, "what a tired time the right-hand man of a butcher must have?"

"Look here," I said, "did you come to talk not like that to me?"

"No: I want you to have your fortune told. There's a palmist here."

"But I haven't a fortune."

"You don't want one. Half-a-crown's enough."

I went with him under protest. It was a very dark tent into which we plunged, and I could see no fortune-teller.

"Where's she?" I asked impatiently.

"The other side of the curtain," said James; "but you mustn't go in. You put your hand through there, and she is at the other side. Of course, if she saw you it would spoil everything."

"Who is she?"

"Never mind."

I put my hand though. Someone took it and it seemed as though she were going over the lines of my palm with a pencil.

"Don't do that—please!" I said. "It tickles."

There was a light laugh from behind the curtain.

"You are very ticklish," said a voice.

"That isn't palmistry," I remonstrated.

"You are also quick-tempered, slow-minded, thin skinned—"

"Fat-headed, go on!" I said bitterly.

"Just you wait till I see you."

"I'm awfully sorry," said the voice. "I don't think I can have the right hand."

"Of course you haven't, it's the left."

"Yes, that's right, I see! I was looking at it upside down. You are modest, clever, athletic, and of an artistic temperament."

James laughed unkindly.

"Did you laugh?" asked a voice.

"Certainly not!" I replied. "I wouldn't think of such a thing. But you are only

saying things I know already. Won't you tell me my future?"

"You will be married within a year." I gaped.

"Did you gasp?" asked a voice.

"That was the impression I intended to convey. But are you sure?"

"Quite, quite sure. The line of the heart says so."

"Heart lines, old chap," said Jim, nudging me.

"What did you say?" asked the voice.

"Nothing," I answered. "What you heard was a hitherto honoured and respected friend being kicked. But I say, tell me. When shall I be engaged?"

"Before the end of the week."

"Hi, Jim, quick," I shrieked. "What's the day now?"

"The thirteenth," said Jim.

I shot a glance of scorn and loathing at him.

"Sorry, old man," he said hurriedly.

"It's Saturday"

"Why—good Lord—then I shall get engaged to-night."

"Why not?" asked Jim.

"Why not. O you idiot! She's not even in the house. She's in London."

"Who is?"

"Who?—why—O, nobody. You see what I mean. There's nobody in the house that—"

"It's no good," said James with a grin.

"You've given yourself away."

I turned back to the curtain. "Are you still here?" I asked. "Are you there, are you there, are you there, are you—"

"I've finished, thank you," came the voice.

"But are you quite sure about being engaged by the end of the week?"

"Quite, quite sure," said the voice a little slakily.

James and I went out.

"Who is she?" I asked. "I didn't recognize the voice."

"O, she'd take good care about that."

"Well, anyhow, it's impossible."

"Perhaps she's a Jew," said James illuminatingly.

I stopped and looked at him.

"Have you had your hand told?" I asked.

"No." "Then don't do it. Go and have your hand told instead. And by an expert."

"I see you don't appreciate the niceties of my remark about the Jews."

"No, I don't."

"Well, their week begins on Saturday, and—"

"Jim, I apologise. But I don't believe it, and anyhow it's absurd. Come and have a drink."

We entered the refreshment tent and drank things. Jim tried to be facetious about my rapidly approaching engagement. He even misquoted poetry to me. Things about love and so on.

"Did you make that up yourself?" I said, wearily. "It's very bad."

"Why, it's Shakespeare, man," he said indignantly.

"O, I thought it was you."

"I don't mind having it," he said, and ordered a third whiskey.

"Kindly observe the new Swan of Avon."

"Are swans such great drinkers, then? I didn't know."

"You're in a nasty, horrid temper, and I shall leave you," said Brocklebank.

I watched him go through the door of the tent. Someone was coming up. He went up and spoke to her. "It was a lady. He came back with her and brought her up to me. Good Lord! It was Kate! "He'll give you tea," said James. "I must go. Good-bye."

He raised his hat and went off.

"It is impossible," I said.

"Well, what's the matter?" asked Kate.

"Aren't you glad to see me?"

"Go away. You're in London."

"I've just this moment come. You knew I was coming, didn't you?"

"No, I've hardly seen anyone. I've only just come myself. Why, what train—"

"Never mind the train," said Kate hurriedly, I want some tea."

We had tea. All the time I was wondering if I dared "to put it to the touch, to win or lose it all." At last I took out a penny and tossed it. If it turned tail, why then so would I. But if not—"

"Heads," said Kate.

"It is. That settles it. After all who am I to blast the reputation of a respectable and, for aught I know, and beautiful palmarist?"

"I don't know what you are talking about," complained Kate.

"Kate," I said impressively, "it is written on my hand,"—and I showed her my hand—"that I shall get engaged to-day."

"Is that what they call shorthand?"

"It's palmistry. The line of heart has done something exuberant"

"Well, I hope she'll have you," said Kate.

"Do you think she will?"

"You should ask her."

"I am," I said, and I took her hand.

"Dear do you think she will?"

"I don't know," said Kate looking down.

"Perhaps she might."

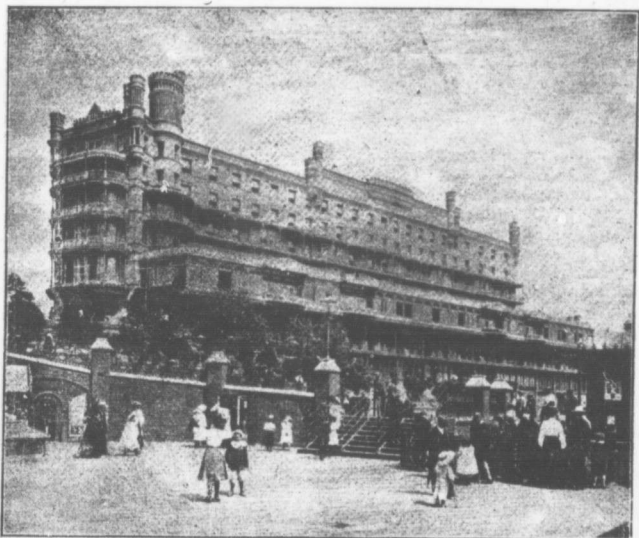
"Only perhaps? Kate, say you're sure she will."

"Quite, quite sure," said a voice.

Something in the words struck me. She looked up at me with a smile. Then I began to understand.

"Kate!" I cried.

"Isn't it a beautiful day?" said Kate.



The new Hotel Metropole, Southend-on-Sea (England).