

SOUTH BELT MINES HAVE FAIR OUTLOOK

Old-Time Claims Near Rossland Are Actively Worked—Lessees Shipping Ore

Rossland, May 2.—Lyman Carter, president of the Blue Bird Mining Co., has been in town for several days from Spokane, looking over the Blue Bird claim, and has expressed himself as much pleased with the fine work the lead in the tunnel was looking. Mr. Carter was asked what the intention of his company was in regard to the Blue Bird, and replied that before the lease expired a siding and ore bins will be put in near the portal of the tunnel so as to be ready to begin active operations when the lease ends, which will be on December 3 next. Mr. Carter says that there are several leads crossing the Blue Bird, similar in many respects to the one which the lessees are now operating. "I believe," he said, "that it will be found that these veins unite into a large ledge at depth, and the ore at depth will carry gold and copper."

In speaking about who the chief stockholders in the Blue Bird Mining company were, he said that Mrs. Rosalia Duprez, Edward Bosquet and himself were the larger owners of the shares of the company. Mr. Carter was one of the pioneer prospectors of Rossland, coming here first in 1890, and was one of the chief owners in the Nickle Plate, the City of Spokane and the Harvest Queen, each of which he and his associates sold to good advantage. A switch has been put in at the Homestead for the accommodation of the Blue Bird ore, and shipments are to be made regularly from now on. The lessees expect to have quite a tonnage to their credit before the lease expires on December 6.

Messrs. Quayle, Goldsworthy and Jewell have leased the Curlew mineral claim in the south belt from A. S. Goddard for a period of a year. The lessees will immediately begin operation on the property. The Curlew lies immediately south of the Blue Bird.

The Red Eagle sent a carload of high grade ore to the trail smelter during the week. As it was carefully sorted, it is thought it will run fairly high.

The lower levels of the Centre Star, War Eagle and Iron Mask continue to yield a large tonnage of ore of a higher grade than the ordinary run of the mines.

The Le Roi Two shipments during the past week were not large, but was restricted on purpose, as early in the month the output was large. The management aims to ship only a certain quantity each month.

A good showing of gold-copper ore has been uncovered by the lessees of the Nest Egg.

The lessees of the Mayflower continue to take out ore, which is very carefully sorted, and they expect within a short time to make a shipment. Mr. Smith has staked the All Come Fraction. It adjoins the Blue Bird.

Increased Customs Receipts. New Westminster, May 2.—The customs returns for the month of April

show another remarkable increase in the trade of this port, the receipts amounting to \$21,601, while the receipts for the same month last year amounted to but \$14,000.

Winding Up Lumber Company. Salmon Arm, May 2.—Brayden & Johnston have purchased the machinery of the late Canoe Creek Lumber Co. All the assets have now been disposed of, and assigned to J. W. McCallum, who has already made one payment of 40 cents on the dollar. Another dividend will be payable in October and a third in January. It is hoped that the estate will eventually pay dollar for dollar.

VANCOUVER BONDS. Finance Committee Decides to Call for Tenders for Purchase of Two Million Dollars.

Vancouver, May 2.—City Comptroller Baldwin advised the civic finance committee yesterday afternoon that the market through the agreement made last fall had now expired and it was advisable that the debentures should be floated at an early date.

The committee decided to call for tenders, the offers to be in by 4 o'clock on June 25. The advertisements will be inserted in Old Country papers as well as the local press, and the financial publications of this country.

In answer to a query as to the amount to be offered, Comptroller Baldwin said that at the rate the city was laying plans for expenditure it would be advisable to place the entire authorized issue remaining unissued. This was in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

PRICES FOR COAL. Australian Fuel in Competition With Island Article for Vancouver's Supply.

Vancouver, May 2.—At the meeting of the finance committee of the city council tenders were opened for the supply of 2,000 tons of coal for the institutions supported in whole or part by the civic authorities. The figures were as follows:

Macdonald, Marpole & Co. (delivered), lump, \$7; furnace, \$7.25; slack, \$3. Prices on basis of ton of 2,000 pounds.

Bostock & Abbott, Burwood coal from Australia, delivered at ship's side at Heatley avenue wharf, \$5.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds. Delivery to be made ninety days after receipt of order.

Born, Purdie & Co. (delivered), lump, \$6.75; nut, \$8; slack, \$2.75 (on cars on either side of False creek), lump, \$5.70; furnace, \$4.07; mixed, \$3.23. All prices computed on gross tons.

Evans, Coleman & Evans (delivered), lump, \$7; slack, \$3. For steam roller, \$7. Sanit anthracite, nut, \$9.50; furnace, \$9.75. Bid on basis of ton of 2,000 pounds.

The Nicol Valley Coal company stated that it was unable to present figures at present owing to not having arranged rates for shipment to the coast.

Macdonald & Marpole sent in lengthy letter stating that the firm did not tender on delivery at the water front inasmuch as the demands on this line were extremely vague. They

claimed that the price quoted was the lowest possible for Island coal of high grade and asked the committee to take into consideration the fact their offer was based on double-screened coal delivered to any point in the city and in any amount. It was also represented that the city should recognize the fact that firms making large investments in the city and paying out heavy municipal rates should be favored in the award of contracts.

The tenders were referred to the comptroller for tabulation and report. Mr. McEvoy leaves.

Ferne. May 2.—James McEvoy, chief engineer and land commissioner of the Crown's Nest Pass Coal Company, has resigned his position here and will shortly sever his connection with it to accept a responsible one with the German Development Company, which owns and is about to develop extensive coal areas in the neighborhood of Calgary. Mr. McEvoy has been connected with the former company for a great many years in several capacities, as geologist, chief engineer, and land commissioner.

Krug Committed for Trial. Vancouver, May 2.—Morran Krug was committed for trial on the morning for the theft of \$89.10 from Mackenzie Bros. steamship owners. C. W. Craig appeared for the private prosecution, and according to the story unfolded in the evidence the course of Krug had been one of base ingratitude, though Mr. Wilfrid Sullivan, who appeared for the prisoner, endeavored to show that he had sincerely been extracted from the money and taken away the money in a fit of drunkenness.

Collector at Rossland. Rossland, B. C., May 2.—John H. Macdonald, superintendent of the Rossland Engineering Works, has received notification from the customs department at Ottawa that he has been appointed collector of customs for the port of Rossland. B. R. McDonald, who held the position of collector of customs here for over ten years, left here about a year ago for Prince Rupert, where he was acting collector of customs up to two or three months since, when a collector was appointed. Mr. McDonald is now clerk in the Prince Rupert customs office.

Freer Gold Dredge. Vancouver, May 2.—The repairs on the dredger at Lillooet, late the property of the Iowa & Lillooet Gold Dredging Company, are now nearing completion, when a thorough test of the gravels of the Fraser river will be made. From the trial runs, the engineer and expert both are satisfied that the results will be quite satisfactory. Should the tests be as satisfactory as expected, and there is no reason to doubt they will be, it is the intention of the owners to build a much larger and more powerful dredger in the fall. The dredger is owned by a syndicate of four Boston gentlemen, and lack of means will not be an obstacle in the exploration and development of the work.

Drowned at Nelson. Nelson, May 2.—A drowning accident took place at the narrows just this side of Procter, whereby Jack Dunn, a Nelson carpenter, lost his life. Dunn, and a companion named Pennington, got a canoe from Astley's boat-house and started out for Procter,

where their wives and families are living. They reached the narrows shortly after midnight, and in the dark went up the wrong side of the passage and their canoe upset in the troubled, icy waters. After making a great struggle Pennington managed to reach the shore and collapsed on the beach, where he was found after daybreak. A search was made for Dunn and the canoe with Dunn's hat nearby was discovered some two miles down stream from where the accident happened. It is supposed that Dunn clung to the canoe until exhausted. The deceased leaves a wife and three little children.

PETER RICKMERS IS DRIVEN SHORE. Big German Four-Masted Ship on the Rocks Ten Miles From Fire Island Near New York.

The big German four-masted ship Peter Rickmers, one of the great Rickmers fleet of Bremerhaven, from New York for Hongkong with case oil, has been driven ashore during a heavy storm at Long Island, according to a despatch received from New York. She is on the land at Zach's inlet ten miles west of Fire Island.

A tremendous sea was pounding on the beach, and amid the blinding rain squalls which swept across the ocean only the daring rockets sent up from the deck of the stranded vessel in appeal for assistance, gave information of the disaster. From the shore the outline of the ship's rigging could be dimly discerned from the flame of the rockets, but the vessel lay beyond the reach of the Lyle gun, used by the life saving crews to throw lines to distressed ships. Insectual efforts were made by the lifesavers to launch their boat in a terrific sea, and when the attempt was abandoned the life saving patrol burned signal fires throughout the night to assure the seamen that help would come as soon as possible.

The Rickmers was loaded with 117,000 cases of oil from the Standard Oil company, worth \$80,000. The vessel is valued at \$80,000. She carried a crew of 30 or 35 men.

Before daybreak the gale veered to the northwest, blowing diagonally off shore and the sails of the big vessel were set again in the hope that the wind would drive her off shore as the tide rose. Signals of distress were flying in her rigging and with the smoothing of the sea the life-savers again essayed to reach the vessel, but without success, for several hours.

A revenue cutter and a wrecking tug were sent from New York to Zach's inlet, and the tug was seen standing by the wrecked ship, but apparently unable to render assistance, as the wind and sea were still too high. It was expected the crew would be taken off when the wind died down.

Dr. Harris at Sheffield. Sheffield, Eng., May 2.—Doctor G. A. E. Harris arrived at Sheffield today. His famous chorus will sail for Canada on Oct. 23.

Fugitive Negro Killed. Yorksburg, Miss., May 2.—News reached here today that "Joe" Joseph, a negro who recently murdered Branch Tischer, was shot and killed last night by former Sheriff McKay, who led a posse in search of Joseph. Joseph's head was shot almost to pieces while he was standing in water up to his neck in a canoe. A reward of \$1,300 had been offered for the negro's capture, dead or alive.

Elevator Question. Winnipeg, May 1.—Premier Roblin stated this morning that he would attend the conference at Regina on Monday, May 4, between representatives of

the grain growers and the premiers of the three Western provinces. The plan of the grain growers is to have the provincial governments purchase the interior elevators and then have the terminal elevators taken over by the federal government. Mr. Roblin said that he would make no statement as to his own opinion until he heard the representations that would be made at the meeting, as it was a matter of too great moment.

Digging Irrigation Ditch. Kamloops, May 2.—The contract for the construction of the irrigation ditch for the B. C. Development company to convey water to their lands at and opposite Penny's station, has been let. Some twenty men are now engaged in preparatory work and this force will soon be largely increased, it being expected that about 200 men will be employed on the work by the end of May.

Former Tammany Chief Hopes to Land Big Racing Events on English turf. Dublin, May 2.—Richard Croker has strong hopes of adding this year the "One Thousand Guineas" at Newmarket and the "Oaks" at Epsom to his previous victories on the British turf. Mr. Croker has authorized a "contract" of the stakes circulated through the sporting papers that the most promising of his string had wintered badly and that the prospects were gloomy. The mare Rhodora, which was seen to advantage as a two-year-old, is said to have gone through the winter in good shape and barring accident, Mr. Croker thinks she will win the classic.

Mr. Croker has secured first claim on Lucien Lyne for the racing season. Lyne has already been over to the stables and tried Rhodora to his great satisfaction. Asked about a story to the effect that there had been an encounter between himself and Jim Roche, the prize-fighter after the fight of St. Patrick's night when Tommy Burns so easily whipped the Irishman, Mr. Croker said nothing of the kind had occurred. Although interested in the fight he had never met Roche in his life and Roche had never seen him unless he was able to see through the glare of the ring to the box occupied by Mr. Croker and his friends during the fight.

Mr. Croker declined to discuss Presidential possibilities in the United States except in the case of Mr. Hughes whose endorsement by the New York State Convention he considered only a compliment from his own state. "Mr. Hughes' action in reference to the gambling bill should injure his prospects as a politician," said he. "Why can not such men keep out of that rut? Is not all life a gamble?" "Are not Mr. Hughes' politics a gamble? But they select the part of the gamble that's pleasant and give pleasure and propose to penalize."

"What America wants," said Mr. Croker in conclusion, "is a quiet President. The country needs a rest for a long time under some statesman like William McKinley."

New York, May 2.—The statement of the clearing house banks shows that the banks hold \$23,358,900 more than the requirements of the 25 per cent reserve rule. This is an increase of \$3,968,150 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week.

Farmer's Disappearance. Ottawa, May 2.—Arthur Little, a farmer of Prescott county, has mysteriously disappeared. He is 45 years of age, unmarried, and has always been a steady man.

GOVERNOR OF YUKON TELLS OF CONDITIONS

Disputes Rev. John Pringle's Statement—The Mining Situation

Vancouver, May 2.—Alexander Henderson, commissioner of Yukon, is in town on his way out to Vancouver. "It is a political move," said the commissioner, in discussing the recent allegations of Rev. John Pringle concerning the immorality of Dawson. He intends taking the stump. He has fallen out with the government, and will take the field in the Conservative interest. That is the explanation, I think, of Dawson's as moral as any city in Canada. The dance halls have been closed, and will not be re-opened.

"I had always thought Mr. Pringle and these workers about similar hostile attitude toward me. I have no quarrel with him, I understand he is now on his way out to Vancouver. I understand that Dr. Thompson, M.P. for Yukon, will not offer himself for re-election. When I left Dawson it was well understood that both political parties intended arranging for the holding of nominating conventions as an early date."

Commissioner Henderson added that Mr. Girouard, registrar, had resigned, and had been succeeded by Mr. Laliverte, recently librarian of the Yukon law library. This season's gold output promises to be large. The Guggenheims will operate five dredges, and will probably commence hydraulicking during the summer. There has been great activity by various individual owners along with a dozen creeks. Alex. McDonald, king of the Klondike, anticipates a satisfactory clean-up on Clear Creek. Bob Henderson, well known as the discoverer of the Klondike, is hopeful of making another promising placer claims on Pelly.

Mr. Henderson added that there is very little doing in the copper belt in the White Horse district, owing to the low price of copper. These conditions, however, are regarded as only temporary. Construction of the branch of the White Pass and Yukon road to the various properties is now in progress. Cheap transportation will be a great factor in the exploitation of these deposits.

Young Woman Brutally Beaten. Toronto, May 2.—At 8 o'clock last night, when Yonge street was crowded, a well-dressed stranger entered the fruit store of W. R. Webbwood, just above Queen street, and brutally assaulted Miss Stutch, the young lady in charge. He first bought some goods and then sprang at the young lady, choked her and beat her into insensibility. When she recovered consciousness she telephoned for the police, but in the meantime the man had disappeared in the crowd.

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Ogilvie's Gigantic Fire Sale

The Purchasing Power of a Dollar will Be Practically Doubled

It was as we anticipated, hundreds of customers and new friends were waiting for this opportunity. It will pay you to make a trip to this store from any distance, for opportunities like this happen only once in a lifetime. Every department is bristling with bargains. Look for the Electric Sign.

Fire!!!

Crowds Attended the Sale on the First Day

Specials Will Be Announced Daily

Doors Open Promptly at 8.30 Each Morning

Water!

New Spring Goods at Your Own Prices

Buying was brisk until we closed our doors last evening. Variety in prices and selections were in evidence, in every department. Never in the history of Victoria were better values offered than during Saturday's Sale. The prices astonished the closest buyers, and we feel satisfied that while the damaged stock lasts that bargains are waiting for you.

Ogilvie Hardware, Limited
1110 Gov't St.

REVIEW OF

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REVIEWS WORK OF THE SESSION

Hon. Richard McBride Sums Up the Work Done by the Legislature

WAS SHARP AND DECISIVE

Different Acts Passed Dealing With Various Departments of Government

(From Sunday's Daily) "It is a little late, is it not?" queried Premier McBride, as the representative of the Colonist asked him to review the work of the late session of the legislature.

"Better late than never," was the response, "because good things are always late in season."

"I have no objection, if you have none," said the Premier, "to your remarks; but, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "if the Colonist is accused of publishing belated news, the responsibility is on you, not on me."

"We cheerfully accept the responsibility," remarked the Colonist representative, and, with this prologue, the interview proceeded with.

"There were two things about the late session that I especially liked," began Mr. McBride. "The first was that it was short, sharp and decisive, and to use a familiar phrase, the second was that the average standard of debate was higher than it ever has been in my experience of the House, and what is still more gratifying, the amenities of debate were, with a very few exceptions, well observed."

"I suppose it might be well in dealing with a general review of the work of the session, which was of a most important character throughout, to consider it under the different departments under which the various measures might fall—such as finance, agriculture, mining, education, land, timber, and so on."

The Treasury. "To begin with finance, the minister in charge of that department, Captain Tatlow, presented a highly gratifying budget, introduced one or two measures that have met with much favor, and made announcements of other good things in prospect. The careful guardianship of the treasury, the cooperation with the opening up of new sources of revenue, have been the credit of the province, and placed it higher than it ever was before, and have also not increased the public debt, but have afforded substantial surpluses, but have led to an extraordinary reduction of our debt, very short time. These results have, very gratifyingly, been achieved, and I need not say to the country, as well as to the legislature, as a consequence, to reduce taxation in several directions, and to increase the appropriations for our most needed public works. The province is now in a position in which it never was before to prepare for the future, and to have called 'New British Columbia,' to undertake surveys on a considerable and systematic basis, to meet the further responsibilities that the advent of new lines of transcontinental railways will impose, the nature of which need not discuss, but which have, on many previous occasions, the success of our financial policy, the putting out of unsettled conditions, and the general trend of our legislation and administration, has had a direct effect upon the activities of the country in restoring confidence and creating prosperity. We do not claim all credit for that, but the time has passed, and the unexampled progress of the past few years, but I do say the government of the province, in the ways I have indicated, has largely contributed to those ends."

Agriculture. "Before leaving the work of Captain Tatlow, it would be well to refer to his other department, namely, that of agriculture. The high honors obtained by repeated exhibitions in the middle west, and in Great Britain, have greatly stimulated the industry. We know now that we have a commercial future in the production of our own in Canada, and I look to this country becoming one of the very best and greatest producers in the Empire. A special feature of the policy of the department has been to carefully guard the fruit of the province from pests and diseases of all kinds, and another is to encourage the best methods of cultivation, packing and shipping. These efforts have placed British Columbia in a very favored position in the markets. Agriculture generally has advanced with rapid strides, and a immense amount of information has been furnished through the Bureau of Fruit Growing, and the Department of Agriculture, in the form of bulletins and otherwise in response to enquiries, which are constantly on the increase.

"Notwithstanding the criticism directed against the Government in connection with its endeavors to supply and address the needs of the province through the agency of the Salvation Army, these have been productive of excellent results. The recent arrival of immigrants, brought out by that organization, have all been located, and so far as we know are giving good satisfaction. The demand is still more, showing that we are supplying a real need of the country. The mistake made by the critics of the government is in supposing that the migration was displacing existing labor, and adding to the unemployment of the province. We were very careful in guarding the interests of labor by restricting the arrangement with the Salvation Army to farm labor and domestic help. There has been a crying demand for several years for labor to meet the special requirements of the agricultural community, and it was the bounden duty of the government to meet that demand, and to relieve the situation.

Railway Legislation. "I presume, in the present circumstances, you would say that our legislation with respect to railways was amongst the most important of the session, and I agree with you. The great feature of the session was the Grand Trunk Pacific reference to the settling of terminals at Prince Rupert, the recognition of the rights of the province to the Indian reserve in that vicinity, the excellent bargain made whereby the province secured participation in the values of real estate, and at the same time guaranteed the immediate construction of the railway from this end, with purchase of all supplies from our own people, are all considerations of great importance, and mean millions of money to British Columbia in the end, without, too, cost to the Government. It is gratifying that we give the Grand Trunk Pacific exemption from taxation for ten years in their main and branch lines, but the aggregate that will amount to but a small proportion of the revenues to be derived from real estate at Prince Rupert. In a word, the provincial government was able to, and did, secure to the province what the Dominion government should and did not. The federal authorities juggled with the question in such a way as to make the people on the coast believe that they were going to have a railway immediately, whereas four years have elapsed without a word being turned.

Railway Assessment. "Another measure was the railway assessment act, whereby the government is enabled to enter into negotiations with railway companies for the immediate construction of railways in the province without having to wait for the meeting of the legislature, on the basis of exemption from taxation for ten years. By entering into an arrangement with the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway the government was able to insure the commencement of the extension of the line to Alberni. As the government has to lay all the papers connected with any such agreement before the house within ten days after its opening, they are in a position to take advantage of the opportunity, if the executive is being abused, even if that body were inclined to take advantage of such opportunity. The government could also have departed from the well-understood policy of the legislature, and on the other hand it is sometimes possible, as in the instance referred to, to greatly facilitate railway construction as a consequence of this power. It would be to state here that the fair wage clause inserted in the act fully protects the workmen of the province, and that only railways shall participate in the proposed benefits, which respect it and employ white labor.

University Bill. "Important bills were also introduced by Hon. Dr. Young, which refer to the university bill and the bill reorganizing the civil service. The preparation and presentation of the details of these two measures were of the highest order, and the session was well thought out in every detail, and guarantees that when the act is passed, the university will be well equipped to meet the needs of the province, and to be in a position to supplement and complete the steps already taken for which the authority of the legislature was obtained.

Civil Service Measure. "In reference to the civil service bill, it gives effect to a policy which the government has had in view ever since it came into office. In making appointments, either new or to fill vacancies, the principle of promotion, and almost invariably acted upon, but the government has grown to such proportions that it was desirable that the members should be properly classified, and that the system in which merit and priority of service should be the chief and the only standard.

"Great satisfaction resulted from the announcement in the house by the minister of education that the government would supply free school books. This, it must be remembered, is limited to the present session, and other text books will be supplied at cost. The government has not adopted this as a final policy, but is making an experiment which is likely to become a permanent feature of the educational system. Mr. Wilson, one of the inspectors, will have charge of the distribution of these books which will begin with the ending of the present fiscal year.

The Natal Act. "As you know, the discussion of the Natal Act, including the incidental question of exclusion of Oriental labor, were prominently before the house, and were productive of the best and the most stirring debates, in fact, the greater part of the session. It is a matter of regret that, in connection with these matters, the constitutional issues which arose out of the Natal Act, and which have not, and the competency of the legislature to deal with such matters at all, were not given their proper consideration by the legislature, is to remain effective, is a question for the court to decide, and it is not for the government to attempt to force its will upon the court of last appeal, the judicial committee of the council of England, has given its decision. In any event, the government has shown its desire to deal effectively with the evil of Asiatic immigration, and has in this respect to the letter. We have done all we could have done, and must leave the responsibility where it will belong. The action of the government and the legislature has had this effect—it has brought the question prominently before the people of the country, and has forced the Dominion government to take action. It is certain from its general disposition and well known policy regarding Oriental labor it would not otherwise have taken.

The Fisheries. "I might mention that the attorney-general has made some important announcements with reference to the various appeals which will be made to the judicial committee of the council of England, in connection with the issues of grave state concern which have arisen between the province and the Dominion, and in connection with the question of the right of the province to administer water rights within the Dominion railway, and the long-standing fisheries question, and the question of Indian reserves, etc. Perhaps the one of greatest public interest of the provinces in regard to fisheries. The relations of the province and the Dominion in regard to this matter have been most unsatisfactory for years, and it seems quite impossible to get the Dominion government to make a settlement. The only attempt to negotiate on their part was shown in the recent visit of Mr. Phillips, but the suggestions conveyed through him were quite impossible of acceptance, and the only course open to the government was to assert its rights by assuming control and allowing the issues to be fought out in the courts. The attorney-general is a powerful, energetic, careful and competent, in dealing with the immense amount of work which has devolved upon him by reason of the many important questions coming before his department.

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"These are, I think, the principal things to which I have to refer as relating to the late session," concluded the Premier, "and I am sure that I might refer to the resolution passed re-affirming the position of the province with respect to the Orientals. There is no change in the attitude of the government on that important subject. I am sure that the present government at Ottawa will re-open the question, because Sir Wilfrid Laurier has unhesitatingly given his decision, and every reason to believe that Mr. Borden, if elected, will take up the subject, and will give effect to the desire. We shall continue the agitation until either the government at Ottawa is forced to give effect to the decision, or there is a change in government. We have no desire to make it a party question, but we are determined to give the province a commission of inquiry, as asked for, and we cannot get any further redress from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration. The question will be allowed, and a political aspect will be forced into the political arena, as one of the issues between his province and the Dominion, which must be fought out at the polls.

OPIMUM FROM VICTORIA SEIZED ON UMATILLA Contraband Drug to Amount of 250 Tins Discovered and Confiscated by Customs

On the arrival of the steamer Umatilla at San Francisco from this port, five tins of opium, valued at \$250, were confiscated by customs officials who were advised from this city that the opium had been placed on board the steamer. The customs officials searched for some hours before discovering the opium, which was hidden in a dark nook of the hold. The smugglers were not apprehended, nor could the officers learn their identity.

A few weeks ago, acting on advice from the local office, the customs men at San Francisco made an exhaustive search of the engine room of the City of Puebla, and after tearing up wood-work and other furniture found several tins of opium in a dark nook of the ship, where it had been placed by one of the crew. No arrests were possible, but the men whom the officers have spotted are being watched, and the business have since been closely watched.

Whinnip, Man, May 1.—To-day the historic town of St. Boniface passed from the former status of a town and a municipality into that of a city.

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"I have no objection, if you have none," said the Premier, "to your remarks; but, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "if the Colonist is accused of publishing belated news, the responsibility is on you, not on me."

"We cheerfully accept the responsibility," remarked the Colonist representative, and, with this prologue, the interview proceeded with.

"There were two things about the late session that I especially liked," began Mr. McBride. "The first was that it was short, sharp and decisive, and to use a familiar phrase, the second was that the average standard of debate was higher than it ever has been in my experience of the House, and what is still more gratifying, the amenities of debate were, with a very few exceptions, well observed."

"I suppose it might be well in dealing with a general review of the work of the session, which was of a most important character throughout, to consider it under the different departments under which the various measures might fall—such as finance, agriculture, mining, education, land, timber, and so on."

The Treasury. "To begin with finance, the minister in charge of that department, Captain Tatlow, presented a highly gratifying budget, introduced one or two measures that have met with much favor, and made announcements of other good things in prospect. The careful guardianship of the treasury, the cooperation with the opening up of new sources of revenue, have been the credit of the province, and placed it higher than it ever was before, and have also not increased the public debt, but have afforded substantial surpluses, but have led to an extraordinary reduction of our debt, very short time. These results have, very gratifyingly, been achieved, and I need not say to the country, as well as to the legislature, as a consequence, to reduce taxation in several directions, and to increase the appropriations for our most needed public works. The province is now in a position in which it never was before to prepare for the future, and to have called 'New British Columbia,' to undertake surveys on a considerable and systematic basis, to meet the further responsibilities that the advent of new lines of transcontinental railways will impose, the nature of which need not discuss, but which have, on many previous occasions, the success of our financial policy, the putting out of unsettled conditions, and the general trend of our legislation and administration, has had a direct effect upon the activities of the country in restoring confidence and creating prosperity. We do not claim all credit for that, but the time has passed, and the unexampled progress of the past few years, but I do say the government of the province, in the ways I have indicated, has largely contributed to those ends."

Agriculture. "Before leaving the work of Captain Tatlow, it would be well to refer to his other department, namely, that of agriculture. The high honors obtained by repeated exhibitions in the middle west, and in Great Britain, have greatly stimulated the industry. We know now that we have a commercial future in the production of our own in Canada, and I look to this country becoming one of the very best and greatest producers in the Empire. A special feature of the policy of the department has been to carefully guard the fruit of the province from pests and diseases of all kinds, and another is to encourage the best methods of cultivation, packing and shipping. These efforts have placed British Columbia in a very favored position in the markets. Agriculture generally has advanced with rapid strides, and a immense amount of information has been furnished through the Bureau of Fruit Growing, and the Department of Agriculture, in the form of bulletins and otherwise in response to enquiries, which are constantly on the increase.

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Railway Legislation. "I presume, in the present circumstances, you would say that our legislation with respect to railways was amongst the most important of the session, and I agree with you. The great feature of the session was the Grand Trunk Pacific reference to the settling of terminals at Prince Rupert, the recognition of the rights of the province to the Indian reserve in that vicinity, the excellent bargain made whereby the province secured participation in the values of real estate, and at the same time guaranteed the immediate construction of the railway from this end, with purchase of all supplies from our own people, are all considerations of great importance, and mean millions of money to British Columbia in the end, without, too, cost to the Government. It is gratifying that we give the Grand Trunk Pacific exemption from taxation for ten years in their main and branch lines, but the aggregate that will amount to but a small proportion of the revenues to be derived from real estate at Prince Rupert. In a word, the provincial government was able to, and did, secure to the province what the Dominion government should and did not. The federal authorities juggled with the question in such a way as to make the people on the coast believe that they were going to have a railway immediately, whereas four years have elapsed without a word being turned.

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University Bill. "Important bills were also introduced by Hon. Dr. Young, which refer to the university bill and the bill reorganizing the civil service. The preparation and presentation of the details of these two measures were of the highest order, and the session was well thought out in every detail, and guarantees that when the act is passed, the university will be well equipped to meet the needs of the province, and to be in a position to supplement and complete the steps already taken for which the authority of the legislature was obtained.

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of the Hat Beautiful Ideas in High-Exclusive Millinery

mark of a Spring Fit-Reform hat found in percent by and you are

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orn Victoria, B.C.

Expiting Montreal Fire. One of the most and spectacular fires that has been in Montreal for some time

Thrown From Rig. William, May 2.—Wm. Fraser, was killed last night by being out of a rig, the horse falling on him.

Grain Trades Active. Arthur, May 2.—Never in the history of this port has there been such a rush of grain as has been the last few days. At about 11 o'clock started home.

CENTRAL AMERICA IN THE TURMOIL

General Movement to Overthrow President Cabrera of Guatemala

HONDURAS TAKING PART

Cruel and Unnecessary Executions Laid to Cabrera's Charge

Panama, May 1.—It is reported that Honduras is concentrating her forces on the border with Guatemala...

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COMMENCES SCHEME OF CLEARING LAND

R. Palmer Points Out E. & N. Project's Features—Small Holdings Profitable

(From Saturday's Daily) The most favorable impression of the possibilities of the development of large sections of the E. & N. lands was obtained by R. Palmer, provincial horticultural commissioner, in his recent trip of inspection over that part of Vancouver Island traversed by the railroad right-of-way, in the company of R. Marpole and other C.P.R. officials. He states that clearing the land will be done should open a considerable area for settlement which may be profitably used for mixed farming and fruit growing.

At Ladysmith and in the surrounding district Mr. Palmer said the E. & N. holdings were comparatively thin, this class of agricultural pursuit. The land which was being cleared there under contract with the new steamer, which he understood, the company contemplated opening up as soon as possible.

It was scarcely likely that the general scheme would be carried out to any extent in the Cowichan valley immediately. He pointed out that the E. & N. holdings in that locality were, for the most part, heavily timbered. Naturally, therefore, it would be first plotted first for its lumber and, then, doubtless, steps would be taken to make it suitable for farming purposes. Mr. Palmer spoke more optimistically of the country lying between French Creek and Qualicum river. This, he said, was comparatively thin, easily wooded which would make it much easier to prepare for the plough of the settler. But the most important point in his favor was the situation, which, in his opinion, was admirable from every standpoint. It was within a few miles of the end of the eastern section of the railway extension from Nanaimo to Alberni and it was but a few miles from the spot where the Gulf steamers made regular calls. Hence those who took up the property which the E. & N. intended clearing there would be able to communicate with the outside without inconvenience.

The Cleaning Scheme. Referring to the railway company's clearing scheme in general, Mr. Palmer thought that it would prove very much better than the plan which those who took up farms in those sections of the island had been following. They had taken up large sections of timbered area, cleared a small portion for farming, and the remainder to remain in its native state. The result was that one might travel for miles across Victoria island and find, except in one or two places like Duncan, find only a few scattered houses, fronted by a small garden patch and otherwise surrounded by tall stunted trees and impenetrable scrub brush.

Through the work it was intended to do, new sections of land would be taken up smaller holdings, farms of from ten acres in extent, and to cultivate them in crops, especially in fruit. This way their income would be larger and it would not be long before they were comparatively prosperous. That was the plan which was being followed in the upper country by many of the settlers and it had met with success. He thought that it would apply to the island in the same way and contended that, not only would the individuals concerned benefit, but the agricultural resources would be developed more rapidly and to a greater extent.

In order to exemplify this point to Messrs. Marpole and Cambie, he had taken them on a trip through the Gordon Head district on Thursday afternoon. There he had shown them the small farms where the residents were cultivating orchards and in connection therewith raising, yearly, a mixed crop of general products. It was, he said, a very profitable business. The E. & N. official had been much impressed with what they had seen and more especially with the policy, which it was proposed to adopt in connection with the E. & N. lands, was the correct one. He had asked what he thought of the prospects throughout the Gordon Head and other farming districts in the vicinity of Victoria. Mr. Palmer said they were never better. He had noticed that a large number of two-year-old fruit farms were coming on splendidly and he believed that the output this year would be considerable in excess of any previous year. He was looking fine and he thought that, providing nothing untoward happened between the present and their maturity, would result in a larger crop to the island growers than since that time of horticulture was taken up on a large scale.

STEEL AND COAL

President Ross Speaks of Negotiations For Settlement Between the Companies

Montreal, May 1.—A statement was issued today by James Ross, president of the Dominion Coal company, to the effect that more than two weeks have been spent in trying to agree upon an arrangement for the settlement of the difficulties between his company and the Iron and Steel company, but up to the present time without success.

MARCONI WIRELESS FOR THE CARIBOO

New Steamer for Union Steamship Company Developed 12 Knots on Trial Run

The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy has been installed on the new steamer Cariboo of the Union Steamship company, built by the Ales Shipbuilding company, of Ayr, Scotland, now on the way to Victoria from Barry, where she called yesterday. The steamer Capouso of this company's service was also equipped with the Marconi apparatus, but owing to the refusal of that company to permit its operators to communicate with other stations than those of the company, the apparatus was not used and was taken out of the steamer. The Camosun was the first Canadian steamer on this coast to be equipped with the wireless apparatus.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEER APPOINTED ON E. & N.

R. A. Bainbridge to Fill New Office of Maintenance and Construction Here

R. A. Bainbridge, of Vancouver, who has for some time past been acting as assistant to the chief engineer, C. E. Hartwright, of the C.P.R., has been appointed divisional engineer on the E. & N. railway on construction and maintenance of the road, and that will be completed during the coming season. The appointment goes into effect on May 1, and Mr. Bainbridge will assume his new duties immediately with his headquarters in the road, and that office which is a new one on the E. & N., was necessitated by the intention of the C.P.R. to start construction of the remainder of the Alberni extension in the very near future and also the necessity of having an engineer in charge of the maintenance of the road, which will be in direct touch with the rapidly accumulating amount of work that is at present being done on the road, and that will be completed during the coming season.

ONTARIO LEGISLATION

Minister of Justice Finds Objection to Provisions of Several Measures

Ottawa, May 1.—In a memorandum to the cabinet, Mr. Justice, Minister of Justice, severely criticizes some legislation passed in the Ontario legislature at its last session. Regarding the act to confirm the grant of mining rights in Cobalt, he says the measure is harsh and unjustifiable. It affects property and civil status and should, in his opinion, be left to the ultimate judgment of the people of Ontario. The act which empowers the minister to make regulations in relation to mining considers, in his view, is of very questionable legality, but until the courts have a chance to decide the question, he is prepared to allow it to remain in abeyance. The fish and game bill contains several clauses which, in his opinion, are ultra vires the Dominion government being the only authority empowered to fix a close season for fish. The minister, however, prefers not to disallow the whole act until the legislature itself has had an opportunity of withdrawing the objectionable clauses.

GERMANY'S FINANCES

Secretary of Treasury Says Government Must Borrow \$250,000,000 in Next Five Years

Berlin, May 1.—The Imperial government must borrow \$250,000,000 during the next five years, was the substance of an admission made by the secretary of the treasury in a statement before the appropriations committee of the Reichstag yesterday. These borrowings would be necessary to meet the appropriations for each year are not increased before 1912. The statement was made by the committee was discussing a proposal of Chairman Paasche's, nominal leader of the opposition, to reduce the government's debt by \$100,000,000. The committee was shocked by the government's reckoning that a thousand million marks more must be borrowed to cover the annual deficits in the ordinary budgets for another five years, and that actually very much more probably would be required. Continuing, Herr Erzberger, Socialist, said the members of the committee were shocked by the government's reckoning that a thousand million marks more must be borrowed to cover the annual deficits in the ordinary budgets for another five years, and that actually very much more probably would be required. Continuing, Herr Erzberger, Socialist, said the members of the committee were shocked by the government's reckoning that a thousand million marks more must be borrowed to cover the annual deficits in the ordinary budgets for another five years, and that actually very much more probably would be required.

SCOTT ACT IN FREDEICTON

Fredericton, N. B., April 30.—After the sharpest contest and the largest vote ever cast in this city, the election of the Scott act by the voters of the Scott Act by 173 majority. Many intensions were attempted, and some were successful. Two men were arrested for creating a disturbance to-night the temperance people are holding a jollification, and many hon. toasts are being celebrated by the volunteers. Application will be made in the court of sessions for bail for Wilson.

Mount Etna in Eruption

Messina, April 30.—Mount Etna is now in active eruption. At night the contrast between flames from its cone and the snow-capped mountains is most picturesque.

TO ESTABLISH FERRY AT ESQUIMALT HARBOR

H. D. Helmcken Outlines a Scheme to Give Metchoin People Transportation

(From Saturday's Daily) The residents of the Metchoin district want a ferry system established across Esquimalt harbor giving them regular connection with Victoria by water. They state that such a thing would save them considerable time and little expense, in reaching the city. At present small boats make the trip at irregular intervals, it being impossible to tell when one may be leaving, the result of which is an ungodly waiting, especially inconvenient. Early in the week a deputation from that section, headed by H. D. Helmcken, waited on the provincial government with the object of enlisting their assistance in the construction of a landing at the foot of Belmonte road for the accommodation of the boat line. The project is being actively considered. Yesterday Mr. Helmcken stated that their reception was cordial, that the members of the provincial government seemed favorably impressed with the project, and promised that the matter would be taken under serious consideration.

SHIPPING TRUST ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN

Representative Humphreys of United States Congress Speaks on Proposed Ship Subsidies

Representative Humphreys of the United States Congress, in a speech on shipping subsidies, said: "A trust exists upon the Pacific ocean. It is called the 'Shippers' International Union.' It represents more than 1,300,000 tons—practically all the tonnage of the Pacific ocean. It is composed of English, German and French ships. It makes no attempt to conceal its objects. Its rules and regulations have been printed and can be easily obtained. It is a trust of the kind which is to raise freight rates, from American ports. In its declared purpose it has been to raise freight rates from Seattle to Europe from \$1.25 to \$6.50 per ton. Any ship is free to cross the Pacific ocean, but if it carries freight from Europe to this country, it must be carried by a vessel of the trust for carrying freight from an American port is subjected to the heavy rate of \$6 per ton on the coastwise trade. It is a trust of the kind which is to raise freight rates, from American ports. 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LOCAL AUTHOR'S POEM CORDIALLY RECEIVED

By Canadian Club at St. John, N.B.—Favorable Comment From the Press

According to information received from St. John, N.B., the patriotic poem, the author of which is Wellington J. Dowler, of this city, and which has been dedicated to the Canadian club of Canada, was read before the members of the branch of that organization in that city. The occasion of the gathering was an address by H. B. Ames, M.P., of Montreal, on the Canadian West. The song was exceedingly well received and was favorably commented on by the press.

TO START WORK ON THE MILL BAY ROAD

Construction Will Commence in Couple of Months—Surveyor Busy on Location

Work will start on the construction of the new roadway from Goldstream to Mill Bay, a distance of approximately seventeen miles, in the course of a few months. During the last session of the Provincial Legislature \$20,000 was placed in the estimates for this undertaking.

FEW VACANT HOUSES AVAILABLE IN CITY

Real Estate Agents Tell of Victoria's Remarkable Growth in Population

"Have you got any houses to rent?" This query is made many times a day at practically every real estate office in Victoria by diligent, and often disappointed, searchers for homes.

APRIL FIRE LOSS

Property Valued at Eighty-Five Thousand Dollars Went Up in Smoke

The April fire loss in Victoria totaled \$85,000, according to figures compiled by Fire Chief Thomas Watson. During the month there was a total of fourteen alarms, but only one resulted in any damage done by fire.

ACETYLENE EXPLOSION

Winnipeg, April 29.—Dugald McLenahan, a workman employed at the C. N. R. shops, narrowly escaped death this morning in a gas explosion which completely wrecked the company's big generating plant and caused damage amounting to three hundred dollars.

ASK FOR AMHERST SOLID LEATHER FOOTWEAR

Fort Francis, Ont., April 29.—The first train to enter this town over the Duluth, Rainy Lake & Winnipeg railway pulled into the Canadian North-

PROVINCIAL PARTY IS WELL ORGANIZED

B. C. Conservatives Ready to Enter Pending Campaign Enthusiastically

After a tour of British Columbia occupying almost two months, L. S. Eaton, organizer for the Provincial Conservative Association, returned last night full of enthusiasm and confident that the next federal election will witness a pronounced turning of the tables and the return of the full Conservative ticket in place of the "solid seven" now seated at the capital of the Dominion.

IMMIGRANT'S SUDDEN DEATH

Toronto, April 30.—Heart trouble was the cause of death of E. C. George, whose body was found in the bay of Victoria, B. C., in which the Salvation Army was responsible for bringing the man out to Canada, and if his wife, who is in London, is heard from, they will look after the interment of the body.

BANK CLEARINGS ARE STEADILY INCREASING

April Figures Indicate the Expansion of the City's Business

Local bank clearings for the month of April continue to show the satisfactory growth of the previous three months. Last month's figures were \$4,834,088, compared with \$4,290,782 for the month of March and \$4,554,411 for the corresponding month a year ago.

Table with 2 columns: Month, Clearings. Rows for January, February, March, April, and Four months.

BEAUTY OF VICTORIA EXTORTS HIS PRAISE

John Willy Speaks Appreciatively of the Climate and Attractions Here

The beauty of Victoria and its surroundings, its fine hotels and invigorating climate were John Willy's constant theme yesterday while conversing with a Colonist reporter at the Dominion hotel.

OAK BAY COUNCIL TRANSACTS BUSINESS

Important Matters Dealt With at Meeting of Roads and Sewers Yesterday

The roads, sewers and bridges committee of the Oak Bay council met yesterday afternoon in the office of the clerk on Langley street and much important business was transacted.

SPECTACLES TO SEE BACKWARD

Paris, April 28.—Paris detectives will be enabled to see what goes on behind them—if the police department adopts the invention which has been offered by a retired officer.

HAMILTON MAN DISAPPEARS

Hamilton, April 28.—Harry Cooley, employed by Chas. and Wm. Bushnell, disappeared nine days ago at a place called the "Devil's Den."

GAME RESERVE OF ALL E. & N. LANDS

Mr. Marpole Makes Important Announcement Regarding Railway's Plans

The establishment of a game preserve on the E. & N. lands obtained by the C.P.R. in the purchase of the former railway, the immediate clearing of many acres of the districts adjacent to Duncaans, Ladysmith and Qualeum for settlement, the inauguration of the same daily service over the island line, to say nothing of the construction of a road from Nanosee bay to Alberni, are the plans which the C.P.R. will carry into effect with out delay in the development of their holdings on Vancouver Island.

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SOAP VALUES

To have great Soap values and not to exploit them would be unjust to you and to us; so we keep you alive to your money-saving chances: Famous Dixi Laundry Bar, 6 bars in carton, for... 25c Cook's Old English Mottled Soap, per bar 85c, or 8 bars for... \$1.00 "Amberose" something new in Toilet Soaps, which promises to become very popular, a clear, transparent, pure glycerine Soap; matches: For the skin, 2 cakes in carton for... 25c Pure French Castle, per bar... 35c French Toilet Soap, per box, 3 cakes... 10c Pine Tar Soap, the kind mechanics prefer, per cake... 5c Maypole Dyeing Soap, all shades, per cake... 15c "Novo", the greatest housecleaner ever known, per bar, only... 5c

DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-Date Grocers, 1517 Government Street. Tels. 52, 1052, 1590

If You Want a Marine Engine It's a FAIRBANKS-MORSE

You Want—Sure to be Satisfactory—We Can Supply You With a 2, 4, 5, 8, and up to 30 Horse Power—You Make No Mistake by Buying One of These Engines They Can't Be Beat and are Seldom Equaled

B. C. HARDWARE COMPANY

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts Limited P.O. Box 683

The Colonist Gazetteer

ATLAS of the WORLD

A New Series of Maps in Color, based upon the latest official surveys, and accompanied by a Descriptive Gazetteer of Provinces, States, Countries and Physical Features of the Globe.

PRICE \$1.00

NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B.C.

Miners and prospectors going into Telkwa, Omineca or Ingham Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

A Fine New Song

STELLA DEAR

As Sung by the Doris Four at the Grand Theatre, 1221 Govt. St.

NOTICE RAYMOND & SONS

613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of GRATES English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles. Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

BEAUTY OF VICTORIA EXTORTS HIS PRAISE

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THE GAR

Prepare, by sowing now, Plant. Plant especially: Gladioli, Clematis, Calceolarias, many Greenhouse plants, Brussels sprouts, etc. Beans, Runners, Carrot and Onion, Cos Lettuce, Cucumber, Drummond's, etc. Plants, Calceolarias, Cucumber, Ornamental Salubrity, Grass

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Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco
Rich and satisfying.
The big black plug.

OPPOSITION WANTS EFFECTIVE INQUIRY

Mr. Borden Offers Condemnatory Resolution—Another "Grat" Case

Ottawa, April 30.—When the House of Commons went into supply today, Mr. Borden again brought up the question of the report of the civil service commission. He called for the attention of the Minister of Customs to the expression used in the report regarding the existence under the present government of the "demoralizing system of protection."

Continuing, Mr. Borden said there was no reason why Canada should not have the best instead of the worst civil service in the world. He dwelt upon the evils of the present system, and urged that the recommendation of the commission in favor of increased salaries be accepted, and that the House should pass a resolution to the effect that the investigation conducted by the commission was confessedly incomplete, and that the House should appoint an independent commission with full powers of investigation into the several departments of the public service. Mr. Borden declared that he was quite willing that Messrs. Courtney, Fyche and Bastin should continue their work.

Sir Wilfrid followed. He declared that the first commission said either the public interest or the interests of the government should be put in the foreground, and that the second commission should be satisfied with the results of the investigation. He thought that the best thing the House could do was to proceed with the orders of the day and leave the matter in the hands of the government.

Mr. Foster lauded Sir Wilfrid without making an adequate reply to Mr. Borden. He seemed to shut his eyes to the real condition of affairs. The premier refused to take the report seriously. Mr. Justice Cassels was to outline the work of the commission had left off the doors of every department at Ottawa should be flung open to him. The last thing Sir Wilfrid wanted was the whole truth.

Hon. Sidney Fisher expressed the hope that before long the civil service would be renovated.

Andrew Broder reiterated his contention to which the Premier had made an exception, that the government was spending \$11 on war to every dollar it was spending on agriculture.

Hon. Mr. Broder characterized Mr. Foster's attack upon him as uncalled for. He said that he had the courage to do that. Mr. Broder hotly denied the charge, and said that he had appealed to the fanaticism of the French Canadians on the question of armaments.

At 10:40 a. m. the House divided on Mr. Borden's resolution, which was lost on a straight party vote of 99 to 48.

Customs receipts for the Dominion for April totalled \$3,449,947, a decrease of \$1,014,416 as compared with April last year.

The Public Accounts Commission this morning took up the question of the expenditures of F. Hutchinson, Dominion commissioner of foreign exhibitions. It was shown that Mr. Hutchinson got a salary of \$3,000 a year, and when abroad \$20 a day for living expenses. In addition to his transportation and incidentals, Deputy Minister O'Halloran said the \$20 a day for expenses was paid in arrears.

The inquiry will be continued next week, when all accounts and papers will be produced.

VENEZUELAN CITIES PLAGUE STRICKEN

Many People Are Leaving the Country Because of Disease Spreading

San Juan, Porto Rico, April 30.—The Red Line steamer Philadelphia arrived here yesterday from Puerto Cabello. Twenty of her passengers were sent into quarantine. The steamer brings reports of alarming conditions in Venezuela. Many people are leaving that country on account of the disease at Caracas, supposed to be the disease at Le Guaira, supposed to be the bubonic plague, during the last four days. A citizens' committee has been formed in Caracas to purchase rats at five cents apiece.

National Livestock Association
Toronto, April 30.—The annual meeting of the national livestock and record board was held this morning. Records for the year were \$11,866 and \$11,866. The total for the year was \$11,866. A resolution was passed recommending the minister of agriculture prohibit the entry of livestock for breeding purposes free into Canada unless accompanied by a health certificate, and that the condition be that such stock must be registered in association with the Dominion Livestock association.

PREMIER ASQUITH TALKS ON POLICY

Omitted Home Rule in Address at the Reform Club Meeting

QUESTIONED IN COMMONS

Asserts That Mr. Churchill Did Not Declare Any New Policy

London, April 30.—The Liberals held a party love feast at the Reform club this morning. Premier Asquith was the chief speaker. He said that his resignation on the ground of ill-health, as a candidate for that constituency in the forthcoming elections.

Mr. Churchill's pledges to the Nationalists regarding home rule.

Speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, Premier Asquith recalled his omission to mention Home Rule in his speech at the Liberal meeting held in the Reform club this morning, and gave a somewhat roundabout but practically complete account of the Home Rule pledges given by Winston Churchill during the recent electoral campaign at Manchester.

The subject was brought up by Walter Long, Conservative, who asked the Premier if Mr. Churchill's pledges were to be taken as a promise that he would give the house an opportunity of discussing this change in the government's policy.

Mr. Asquith replied: "There has been no change in the policy of the government, which was fully explained by the Chief Secretary for Ireland and by myself on March 30. I do not say anything more than I have said, and I am satisfied that I have not made any statement inconsistent with previous declarations of the government. He did not say anything which I have not said expressly or by plain implication in my speech."

PANIC IN AUDIENCE CAUSED BY LEOPARDS

Beasts Break Loose in Baltimore Zoo and One Claws a Boy

Baltimore, Md., April 30.—During the performance at the Zoo to-night two leopards jumped the barrier, and one of them, a male, was badly clawed about the face and neck, and a panic that had been long in the making, broke out. The leopards were promptly shot by the keeper, and the crowd dispersed.

The first one clawed Lord savagely. The people in the audience were terrified. One of the leopards dashed down the stairs to the office, and Barranger, alarmed the leopards, and he held them back until they were calm enough for a few at a time to be moved to leave the building.

On the floor above the arena is a skating rink, and here also the police locked the doors and held in the crowd until all danger of panic was passed. The leopards were cornered, one in the office of the Zoo and the other in one of the dressing rooms by the leopards, and were returned to their cages.

Saskatchewan Redistribution.
Regina, April 30.—The Redistribution bill to be introduced in the legislature to-morrow will likely provide for a representative of Saskatchewan in the legislature. The membership will probably be 35 in the new house.

New Brunswick Legislators
Fredericton, N. B., April 30.—The provincial legislature was opened this afternoon by Lieutenant-Governor Ross. The speaker referred to the great increase in exports from St. John during the winter and the visit of Earl Grey to the province. Outlining government legislation, he said an act would be introduced in the legislature to amend and complete investigation of provincial railways. There will also be a new highway act and a workmen's compensation act.

Alleged Burglars on Trial
Calgary, April 30.—The trial of the alleged burglars was held this morning. The trial was held in the afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Alberta Veterinary Inspector
Medicine Hat, Alta., April 30.—Doctor J. C. Hargrave has been appointed to the newly created office of chief veterinary inspector for Alberta, with headquarters at Medicine Hat, where offices have been opened. Dr. Hargrave will have fourteen inspectors, twenty emergency men, a chief clerk and a stenographer on his staff.

Opinion Refused.
Vancouver, April 30.—Mr. Justice Cowan with reference to the request of the city council that he be a judge in the case of whether the charges preferred against the management of the waterworks department are of sufficient weight to justify an inquiry into the question. He states that, in his opinion, he has no right to give any judgment as to the merits of the charges, especially in view of the fact that he has already been asked to later hold the evidence on the main point and present his findings on the points at issue. It is, he believes, the duty of the city council to consider whether the charges are worthy of further inquiry. If the council's decision is in the affirmative he will then make arrangements for a rate at which the hearing will be held.

BIG MERGER OF STEVEDORES

New Corporation With \$600,000 Capital Takes Over Three Companies

A VERY STRONG CONCERN

Alex. McDermott, of Victoria, Will Be Vice-President of New Corporation

The Victoria and Vancouver Stevedoring company and its affiliated concerns, which were their rival at the time of the Washington Stevedoring company, have acquired the interests of McCabe and Hamilton, the company which was their rival at the time of the Washington Stevedoring company, and the Victoria and Vancouver Stevedoring company, for the purpose of effecting economies in loading and unloading of vessels in ports of British Columbia and Puget Sound and meeting handling charges on Puget Sound and in British Columbia as low as in any port in the world. The interests of the three largest and oldest stevedoring concerns in the Northwest have been consolidated into one company. The new corporation has been incorporated for purposes of bringing about the ends sought by this arrangement. Mr. L. M. McCabe, principal stockholder and the guiding figure in the well known firm of McCabe and Hamilton has sold his interests in the Washington Stevedoring company and the Victoria and Vancouver Stevedoring company, for the purpose of carrying out this arrangement. The International Investment company has been organized and divided into \$15,000 preferred and \$450,000 common stock. The Washington Stevedoring company, the Victoria and Vancouver Stevedoring company, have been owned largely by the same interests and this was one of the reasons for the merger.

ATTEMPTS SUICIDE BY CUTTING HIS THROAT

Dull Knife Only Thing Which Saved Walter M. Gossp's Life

It was a determined, but unsuccessful, attempt which Walter M. Gossp made yesterday afternoon to end his own existence by cutting his throat with a pocket knife in a room off the ball at the Belmont saloon. That he failed in his attempt is due probably to the fact that the knife was too dull to do the deed, however, in badly gashing his throat, inflicting a wound on the right side, from which the blood spurted in large quantities as he was being brought to the police station in the patrol wagon. A minor cut was also made on the left side of the throat, and the wound was treated by Dr. Frank Walker, who had been summoned by the police.

Gossp, who is a school teacher at Otter Point, and was formerly employed on the logging staff at the South Park school, had been in the city for the past month, having come here for the Easter holidays, but his holiday was prolonged by a more or less protracted drinking bout, and he had been arrested and fined in the police court on two occasions on charges of drunkenness.

About noon yesterday, Gossp went to the Belmont saloon and in company with a friend named Sling, who was in the rear room for two or three hours. He did not have anything to drink, but his appearance indicated that he had been drinking heavily elsewhere and he was almost a physical wreck, and highly nervous and excited.

While the two were sitting at a table, Gossp was standing near the rear door, Gossp walked out of the room, holding the knife in his hand, and he was dressed in a cool and matter-of-fact way held the knife in his hand, at the same time remarking his knife is too dull. "I couldn't do it."

Griffiths, under the impression that Gossp was about to repeat his attempt, called to him, and he turned to him, while Sling ran outside in an effort to get the police. The patrol officer, who was high steady, saw his clothing soaked with blood, was taken to the police station where he was examined by a doctor, and later sent to the hospital where the wounds were attended to. Gossp managed to sever a small blood vessel in the throat, but his injuries are not considered serious.

At the police station, Gossp, when asked the reason for his attempt on his own life, talked in an erratic manner, muttering something about being "high steady," and being "drunk." The man was evidently in a state of mind that the police were unable to get him to tell in any connected way the reason for his suicidal attack.

When Griffiths, the bartender, saw the condition of Gossp, he seized a towel and wrapped it about the latter's neck, stopping the flow of blood to a great extent. Gossp merely remarked "The knife is too dull," and he was taken to the hospital by a great quantity of blood and was very weak when Doctor Hall attended him, but he is not seriously wounded and will, it is expected, be around in a day or two.

Since his arrival in the city, Gossp has been staying at the Strand hotel, Johnson street.

Alberta Veterinary Inspector
Medicine Hat, Alta., April 30.—Doctor J. C. Hargrave has been appointed to the newly created office of chief veterinary inspector for Alberta, with headquarters at Medicine Hat, where offices have been opened. Dr. Hargrave will have fourteen inspectors, twenty emergency men, a chief clerk and a stenographer on his staff.

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"O! My Poor Head"

STOP THOSE HEADACHES

Headache and neuralgia are pronounced signs of blood poisoning. This poisoning of the blood comes from the waste matter of the body being left in the system, instead of being regularly carried off by the bowels, kidneys and skin.

When the bowels do not move regularly, the refuse is absorbed by the blood. Thus, the blood is loaded with foul poisons which irritate the nerves.

Poor skin action also causes headache and neuralgia. Impurities cannot escape through the skin, so the blood must take them up and deposit them on the nerves.

If the bowels and skin are not riding the system of waste, the kidneys try to do so and are overworked.

There is just one way to cure headaches, neuralgia and neuritis—regulate the bowels, kidneys and skin so that all the poisons of the body will be properly carried off.

"Fruit-a-tives" keep blood pure and rich—relieve the stomach and kidneys—regulate the bowels; and invigorate the skin to healthy action. "Fruit-a-tives" are a wonderful discovery, being a combination of fruit juices and tonics. 60c a box—six for \$2.50. At all dealers, or from "Fruit-a-tives" Limited, Ottawa.

YOUNG DELINQUENTS AND POLICE COURT

Vancouver Meeting Strongly Condemns Present System of Treatment

Vancouver, April 30.—At the meeting on Tuesday night regarding the establishment of a children's court, the results of a meeting held in the Scott in reply to the resolution in favor of the bill asking the government to pass an act respecting juvenile delinquents, in which it was decided that the bill should not yet be introduced, but it was to be introduced in the future.

The committee that recently reviewed the bill, had promised that it would see that it reached the premier. The committee that recently reviewed the bill, had promised that it would see that it reached the premier.

Two strong resolutions were passed, calling for the proper trial of youthful delinquents and for the provision of a separate place of detention for children apart from the city jail.

Mr. Wade, secretary of the new concern, was manager of the Washington Stevedoring company. Capt. George H. Hamilton, secretary of the McCabe and Hamilton firm.

SUPPOSED ROBBERS TAKEN AT EMERSON

Police Capture Men Suspected of Raiding Bank in Minnesota

Emerson, Minn., April 30.—Chief of Police Joseph W. Miller and a posse of citizens at noon captured three armed men believed to be part of the bandit force which had raided the bank at Emerson, Minn., yesterday. The arrest was very spectacular, as the men were taken with their hands and feet bound, and were forced to throw up their hands.

The supposed robbers entered the home of Wm. Robertson, a farmer, on the edge of the town, at 11 o'clock, and they were taken to the police station where they were held.

PAPER TRUST INQUIRY

Representatives of Publishers Furnish Further Data—Threat From Chairman Mann

Washington, April 30.—A mass of data bearing on what he charged to be a combination of paper makers to raise prices and restrict products, was furnished today by John Norris, secretary of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, to the select committee of the house. Mr. Norris, in a report of a short time, was on the stand all day.

HEAVY BUILDING RECORD

Vancouver Permits For Past Month Show Largest Amount Up To Date

Vancouver, April 30.—All monthly records of the civic building department will be completely eclipsed for this month and there is a great possibility that the total will reach the million-and-a-half mark. The figure for the month was \$1,947,711, and if several blocks of which intimations have already been given Building Inspector Jarrett come in tomorrow the larger figure will be reached, if not surpassed.

The previous high-water mark was established in July of last year, the figure then being \$1,930,445. The next highest figure was reached in November, 1905, when the total was \$888,370.

The large business of this morning was the result of the issuance of the permit for the Winch block at the corner of Howe and Hastings street, the amount being \$150,000. The National Construction company has secured the contract for the work and will leave for New York next week to make arrangements for the supply of materials for the work.

SANDBREWERY BURNED

Nelson, B. C., April 30.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon fire started in the New York brewery at Sandown. Within an hour the whole building and contents were demolished. The building was owned by Troop and Eraser, and originally appeared to be, but he said that he would force their presence and secure their testimony.

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying

GROCERIES

Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

COPAS & YOUNG

P. O. Box 48. VICTORIA, B. C.

LAWN MOWERS

Cotton and Rubber Garden Hose. We guarantee our hose. Garden tools of all descriptions.

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

TWO MINERS CRUSHED UNDER TONS OF ROCK

Fall of Heavy Mass in Granby Mine Catches Them While at Work

Phoenix, April 30.—Two miners met a terrible death last Sunday afternoon, when a heavy mass of rock fell from the ceiling in the Granby mine, killing the two men. The victims, Christopher Martin, aged 45, and Kingsley Smith, a young Englishman, were working on the 700 foot level when the cave-in occurred. Tons and tons of ore rocks crashed down upon them without an instant warning.

The men had just a short hour before the fall of the rock, and it is said that they were just about to start making logs, much work which had been halted by the day shift, and in this attitude bent over their work. The heavy mass of rock which became lodged from above caught them, and they were completely buried. The mine officials were immediately notified, and assistance quickly summoned, but it was some little time before the tons of rock could be removed, and the crushed and bruised bodies recovered.

The bodies were removed to Binns' undertaking room, and Coroner Black, who was present, pronounced death. Martin leaves a widow only 16 years of age, for whom much sympathetic feeling has been expressed. Smith was unmarried, and is said to have a brother somewhere in the Canadian Northwest.

LIFE SAVERS TRYING TO REACH VESSEL

Runs Ashore Near Fire Island Light—Surfboat Driven Back

New York, April 30.—The life saving crew at Zach's inlet, Fire Island, launched their surfboat in a cumbly sea tonight in a desperate attempt to reach a vessel that was firing signals of distress from the bar outside the inlet. At midnight the life savers had not returned, and watchers on shore doubted whether they would reach their goal. The vessel in distress was square-rigged, but whether a ship or a bark could not be made out by the mariners observing. The vessel struck about 10 o'clock. At the time a gale was blowing from the southeast and a heavy sea was running. Thick fog continued along the coast to-night. Zach's inlet is ten miles west of Fire Island light.

It is reported from Fire Island that the life savers were unable to reach the vessel in their surfboat. The vessel lies well off the shore, and cannot be reached by means of the guns. The revenue cutter Mohawk put out late tonight and expected to be along in the morning in good season to relieve the crew if necessary. The storm was abating late tonight, and it is believed that the ship will weather the gale. No wreckage has come ashore. At low water in the morning the life savers expect to reach the vessel. The crew has not already boarded her.

Queen's and Carnegie Fund.
Kingston, Ont., April 30.—Queen's University trustees are still debating the proposal to change the constitution so that professors can be eligible for the Carnegie foundation fund. Those who oppose the change will be undoubtedly separate. Queen's from the Presbyterian church in spite of assertions by members of the Senate who hold that the influence of the church would still remain. The trustees with practical unanimity agreed to send the proposal to the general assembly for advice, in view of the fact that they had agreed at the request of the assembly to maintain the present relations between the church and the university.

Will Address Canadian Club.
Vancouver, April 30.—W. P. Archibald, Dominion government parole officer and an authority on the management of prisons, will be a visitor in Vancouver next week. He will address the Canadian club on May 5 on the subject of Modern Methods in Canadian Prisons.

Double Tracking.
New Westminster, April 30.—The rails for double-tracking of the trunk lines on Columbia street have arrived and the work will be commenced as soon as the proper street grade has been given to the British Columbia Electric Railway officials.

Died of Diptheria.
New Westminster, April 30.—The death of a young girl, aged 10, who died of diptheria, was announced yesterday. The girl was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Holt, of the Carnegie foundation fund. Those who oppose the change will be undoubtedly separate. Queen's from the Presbyterian church in spite of assertions by members of the Senate who hold that the influence of the church would still remain. The trustees with practical unanimity agreed to send the proposal to the general assembly for advice, in view of the fact that they had agreed at the request of the assembly to maintain the present relations between the church and the university.

CRUSHED BY LOG

Logger at Pitt Lake Victim of His Own Mistake—Fall Between Log and Reek

New Westminster, April 30.—To-day a tragedy occurred at Pitt Lake when a large log and a great reek fell on the body of a logger, crushing him to death. The victim was employed at one of E. J. Fader's camps, and was following the log as it was pulled by the engine to the saw mill. He was placed in a small launch on the beach and hurried to this city as quickly as possible, but he died soon after leaving camp. Fellow-workmen state that Larsen was careless in going between the log and the reek, as men are always warned not to do so.

The victim was twenty-nine years of age, and leaves a young wife and child in Norway. He has been in British Columbia for a year past.

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Premier Asquith

AN Oxford contemporary" contributes the following article in a recent issue of the London Times: About the time when Jewett became Master of Balliol, a notable scholar was added to the foundation of that learned society. He came from the City of London School, and the influence of Dr. Edwin Abbott was apparent in the nicety of his scholarship and the finished style of his English exercises. By heredity he belonged to a class of shrewd Yorkshiremen, all of them Radicals and Nonconformists, and all imbued with the strenuous individualism which was then the staple of Radical politics. In the little world of Balliol it was soon made evident that Asquith was a man to be reckoned with, and a man who would go far. Milner, some years his junior, had a wider outlook on Imperial and social questions; Charles Gore had a kind of influence over his friends to which Asquith did not aspire. But there was, perhaps, none of his contemporaries who equalled him in trenchancy and force. When he closed his undergraduate career by gaining a Balliol Fellowship, Jewett wrote to a friend—"Of all the young men who have been under my care, Asquith is the one whose success in life I would confidently predict." At the Oxford Union, where the statesmen of the future are supposed to sit on every bench, Asquith's position can only be described by the word ascendancy. He took no great pains to be conciliatory, and he came from a college whose success provokes the light-hearted criticism of less privileged undergraduates; a Christ Church orator once referred to "the sons of Balliol, flown with insolence and tea." In his first attempt on the presidency, Asquith was defeated by Ashmead Bartlett; but he had his turn of office in due time. As treasurer, he allowed no tampering with the rules; as president, he asked for no indulgence from his critics, and he gave them none.

For a young man of 22, with a Fellowship to tide him over the years of waiting, the law was the best avenue to success. Asquith addressed himself to the common bar, and, just as Bowen had owed his first professional advancement to Coleridge, so Asquith in his turn was helped by Bowen. From the first, he obtained work, perhaps as much work as he wanted; but his success was not so decisive as his Balliol friends expected. On an occasion such as the trial of Mr. Cuninghame Graham, he could speak, and speak well, but his forensic manner was lacking in ease, and in persuasive power he was excelled by men who were inferior to him in ability. He rose into leading practice just at the time when the Judges of our higher tribunals had contracted the habit of constantly interrupting counsel. When Lord Watson stopped a set argument with the observation, "The whole point of this case is just so-and-so," there were leaders who could say, "I am obliged to your Lordship for putting it in that way." Mr. Asquith was more likely to say, "If your Lordship will permit me, I will deal with that later on." If Mr. Asquith had given himself wholly to the law, there can be little doubt that his clarity of mind and his admirable style would in time have made him a great Judge. But his true vocation was for politics, and we shall have to look for our great judges elsewhere.

At the "penal dissolution" of 1886, Mr. Asquith was returned for East Fife as a Home Ruler and a follower of Mr. Gladstone. The Scotch elector likes a member who reflects distinction on the constituency; the seat for East Fife is as safe as any seat can be in these troubled and confusing times. During the six years of his first Parliament, the new member's political duties were comparatively light. On both the front benches his debating speeches commanded attention, and even admiration; but the Commons are slow to welcome lawyers and especially lawyers who are regarded by their friends as coming leaders of the House. The more austere and the more extreme politicians on his own side doubted the quality of his Radicalism, thought, he gave too much time to his practice and his social engagements; and resented the idea that he would be in the next cabinet. But Mr. Gladstone, a nice critic of his legal colleagues and their work, had formed a different estimate, and when the administration of 1892 was formed, Mr. Asquith became Home Secretary. As a departmental minister he added greatly to his reputation; he showed both capacity and tact, and was not afraid of responsibility. His first serious difficulties were occasioned by his refusal to release the dynamiters; his refusal was at variance with Radical sentiment, and there was a movement of protest. It is understood that Mr. Asquith would not allow the administration of the law to be made even a cabinet question, and that Mr. Gladstone supported him in this contention. His action in regard to the Featherstone riots is still (very unjustly) remembered against him by a section of the Labor party. The measures which he took to protect persons engaged in dangerous trades were hailed as an instalment of Collectivism, whatever that means; but the political economy of his younger days had retained a strong hold on Mr. Asquith's mind. "We are all Socialists now," but there are better Socialists than he.

The parliament of 1892 was a short one, and the junior members of the ministry were overshadowed by the powerful personality of their chief. But before Lord Rosebery left office, Mr. Asquith had proved himself a statesman. His position in his own party was strengthened

by his conduct of the bill by which it was proposed to disestablish the church in Wales. This was only a reconnaissance in force, and no serious results followed; but the Welsh Liberals were pleased, and the Nonconformists rejoiced to see one of their own people appearing in the character of a Daniel come to judgment.

On leaving office Mr. Asquith went back to the bar. He is not specially qualified for the task of keeping a disheartened opposition together; and on some great issues he did not carry with him all the sympathies of his party. Time and experience have strengthened his sense of Imperial greatness and of our Imperial responsibilities; therefore, he is not a favorite with the people called Little Englanders. He is a believer in law and order, and, as an economist, he has not openly parted company with Mill and Fawcett. These are not the opinions of "forward" Liberals, and on his own side many doubted whether Asquith was holding the ground he had gained. After a rather long period of slackened and hampered activity, fortune and Mr. Chamberlain gave Mr. Asquith just the opportunity he needed. The cast of his mind is, on the whole, Conservative, and now free trade, an established institution of the country, was being attacked. Mr. Asquith was perfectly familiar with the arguments pro and con; he had read them as a student, and expounded them as a lecturer, in his Balliol days. His speeches, didactic, militant, and confident, did much to revive the Liberal party, depressed by the vigor of Mr. Chamberlain's attack. When the spoils of victory came to be distributed, it was generally acknowledged that Mr. Asquith had fairly made good his right to be the colleague and successor of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

There are those who, when they read or listen to Mr. Asquith's dogmatic expositions, are disposed to set him down as a narrow-minded man, who sees only one side of a case. But this inference is unsafe; Mr. Asquith is a practical man who accepts the party system. He is too well informed to ignore the fact that British trade is now facing a kind of competition which Sir Robert Peel did not and could not foresee. At the same time, he has convinced himself that tariff reform, as embodied in the proposals of Mr. Chamberlain, will do more harm than good. In the campaign of 1906, his main object was to turn back the invading force, and his tactics were his own, not his leader's. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman deserves great credit for the skill with which he kept the various elements of his party together; his patient stand for the Liberal programme as a whole gave him a personal ascendancy to which the younger leader has not yet attained. But when Mr. Asquith announced that, so far as he and his friends were concerned, Home Rule was not an issue in the election, there can be little doubt that he recalled to the colors a large contingent of British electors, quite content to acquiesce in the postponement of Home Rule. To some extent, though to what extent no man can say the victory was his.

The victory involves the new Prime Minister in what Mr. Haldane would call an antinomy, the solution of which is not yet apparent. For the colleagues who accepted his leadership, and made free trade the one cry of the last general election, are also at one with him in desiring to maintain the Imperial interests of this country, and to draw closer the ties between ourselves and our self-governing colonies. If this policy is to be made a reality, we need something more positive and more inspiring than the abstract generalities of the last colonial conference. Is Mr. Asquith free to recognize that the state of opinion in our colonies renders it necessary to revise our commercial policy? Can he devise any measures which will satisfy the colonial desire to recognition and co-operation, without subverting the domestic policy of free imports? In approaching these momentous problems, the Prime Minister has one conspicuous advantage; he is already familiar with all the constitutional and legal aspects of our colonial system. It may be that his tenure of power will not be long enough to show us all that is in his mind, but we shall look with interest to see in what direction he moves.

On the important issue of disestablishment the Prime Minister's record is clear and consistent; but there is at present a visible abatement of the energy with which this matter was pressed at one time. When the Church of Ireland was disestablished, an impulse was given to the activity of the Liberation society. Dr. Dale and Dr. Rainy spoke for a large body of serious politicians who sincerely believed that the separation of church and state would be fraught with spiritual benefit to the people. This form of opinion is not so strongly represented as it used to be. Attacks on the wealth and the inefficiency of the national churches have lost their point. The object lesson of 1904 has taught the free churches, in Scotland and elsewhere, that it is property, not establishment, which brings a church, for certain purposes, under the control of the state, and hampers her in working out her ideals. There is much more friendly intercourse between the denominations, much fuller acknowledgment of common beliefs and aspirations. These circumstances may suggest to a cautious leader that it would be unwise to begin a conflict, sure to be bitter and long. But in Wales and in Scotland the Prime Minister's disestablishment declarations have been carefully preserved; and we look forward with some anxiety to the first occasion

when East Fife requires Mr. Asquith to "come over the fundamentals."

Perhaps the most uncertain factor in the plans of the new administration is the composite Labor vote. Mr. Asquith's tardy acceptance of the Trade Disputes Bill has not been forgotten; and in its present mood the Trade Union congress may think it possible to dispense with the aid of statesmen imbued with traditional ideas about law and finance. But there are still Labor men who remember and appreciate what was done at the Home office between 1892 and 1895. The field of social reform is so wide that Liberalism and Labor may still continue to co-operate, without sacrifice of principle on either side; and the alliance may be as necessary to the one section as to the other, for none can tell how strong or how comparatively weak the Labor vote may be in the next parliament. Such measures as the Eight Hours Bill are not carried without creating a good deal of discontent; and the current which ran so strongly in 1906 may be checked by the British workman's dislike of interference.

Those who have watched the Prime Minister's career with sympathy and approval will look forward with high hope to his tenure of power. At the age of 56, by sheer force of talent and character, he takes the highest place which a subject can occupy. His party is still strong, and it has been sobered by misfortune. He may, if he will, withdraw his followers from some doubtful enterprises; he may, if he can, indicate safer lines of advance. The opposition is led by a statesman who has frankly expressed his admiration of Mr. Asquith's abilities, and with whom his relations have been as friendly as the conventions of party warfare permit. The foregoing summary of his position shows that his difficulties will be many and serious; but, as impartial critics, we may wish him all the success that is compatible with the unity of the Empire and the true interest of these united kingdoms.

NESTOR OF CANADIAN JOURNALISM

Death of Charles Lindsey Removes a Notability From the Literary Arena

The death of Mr. Charles Lindsey removes one who was for a long period prominent in Canadian literature. Indeed, he has been called the Nestor of Canadian journalism. He was a veteran in that field, certainly, being connected with the press of Toronto, from 1842, when he came from England, until 1900 or later. Editor of the Examiner for some years, he became editor of the Leader in 1853, a post which he resigned only when appointed by Sandfield Macdonald, in 1867, Registrar of Deeds for Toronto. In this position he was a strong and influential advocate of Confederation of the provinces.

But editorship alone did not occupy his active pen. His first book, "The History of the Clergy Reserves," was written in 1851; later he published "Prohibitory Laws in the United States," then after a trip west, "The Prairies of the Western States." In 1855 he went to Paris as Honorary Commissioner from Canada to the great exhibition in that city. His most important work was "The Life and Times of William Lyon Mackenzie," an admirable biography of a most uncommon man, which appeared in 1862. He next wrote "An Investigation of the Unsettled Boundaries of Ontario," Honorable David Mills writing on the same subject. It was along the lines laid down in these reports that the boundaries were finally settled by the arbitrators. In 1877 Mr. Lindsey published "Rome in Canada," a history of the Ultramontane struggle for supremacy over the civil power, which volume was added to and republished in 1897 during the Jesuit estates act controversy.

So much was he esteemed as a calm and impersonal but strong and logical writer that his services were in request by weekly non-political journals and by magazines. He was one of the founders of the National Club, and wrote for "The Nation," which weekly was the organ of the "Canada First" party. To him fell the honor of contributing the first editorial articles printed by the Mail newspaper and the Canadian Monthly and Review. About 1878, Mr. Lindsey began to contribute to the Monetary Times, and continued to do so for a quarter of a century. His knowledge of political economy, of which he was long a student, rendered his articles on economic subjects of great value; while his remarkable memory of earlier days in the country's development, his acquaintance with many of the makers of Canada, and his wide reading in Spanish, French, and English, made him an interesting writer on matters of finance, government, and commerce. For many years he contributed leading articles to the Monetary Times, and wrote as long as it was published the "Situation" in this journal.

When, about 1880, the Royal Society of Canada was instituted by the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, Mr. Lindsey was one of the original appointees. This was a deserved tribute to the character of his literary work, the spirit of fairness as well as thoroughness which distinguished his writings, and the already great length of his services to Canada. For reference to the characteristics of the deceased gentleman other than as a writer, this is hardly the place; though his intimate and welcome association with this office for so many years might even justify some personal allusions. It must suffice to say that during his long residence in Canada he commanded the respect of both business opponents and allies, and the warm attachment of all who were admitted to his intimacy. Mr. Lindsey was in his 89th year, and had resided 66 years in Toronto.—Monetary Times.

Sixty-eight slot machines were confiscated by police in Pittsburg, Pa., and the 4,000 pennies they contained were added to the police pension fund of the city.

The Real India

"The Real India" is the title of a book by J. D. Rees, C. I. E., M. P., which has just been issued by a London publishing house. It is thus reviewed by the London Times—

When a man sits down to write a book about India, too often he thinks it necessary to explain everything from the beginning. Mr. Rees starts in the mists of time with the fair-skinned Aryans, and arrives after very long jumps at Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal. There was no need to enter upon such a prolonged disquisition on the earlier history of India; any more than it was necessary to explain afresh the complicated system of administration. Even casual inquirers can learn all they wish to know on these matters from the pages of Sir William Hunter and Sir John Strachey. You cannot write an encyclopaedia of India in 350 pages, any more than you can cram a bushel into a pint measure. There is so much that is valuable in Mr. Rees' book that it is a pity he tried to cover so wide a field. Of course he wrote on the not unnatural assumption that the average reader knows little about India; but something must be taken for granted in such an undertaking. The chief utility of "The Real India" lies in its exposition of the existing situation, and its clear and pointed comments upon current problems. Mr. Rees does not attempt to be eloquent. There is nothing in his book about palm trees or marble palaces or crimson sunsets. He offers unpretentious and commonsense and often illuminating views upon the issues now arising in India for settlement. He has one special qualification often lacking in exponents of Indian affairs, for he has traveled from end to end of Asia, and lived in Russia. India cannot nowadays be considered as an isolated country. If it is fenced in on the north by mountains, it has renewed its intercourse with other lands by the pathway of the sea. There are broadly identical principles uniting the growth of the vague movements stirring among the peoples of India, one must gain perspective by studying also the conditions of Persia and Arabia and China, and still more of Japan, as Mr. Rees has wisely done.

The most interesting sections of the book are those which deal with the recent unrest, the growth of the congress, and the reforms propounded by Mr. Morley. Mr. Rees gives the first connected account yet published of the growth of agitation in the last few years. His analysis of the causes will not be accepted everywhere without question. He holds that the chief cause is the system of education. Too much is probably made of the educational system as a creator of disaffection. It is not well suited to Indian needs, but it is now almost a waste of effort to continue to declaim against it. We might as well go on to say that the origin of the trouble is the presence of the British. Far less will it be agreed that the police commission helped to produce unrest, or that its appointment was in any sense a mistake. The police commission had not only to investigate allegations of corruption and oppression, but also to perform the work of advising upon pressing questions of reorganization and improvement of pay. We cannot regard it as a serious factor of disturbance. Another cause cited is "the measures taken to stamp out plague in Bombay presidency." Had Mr. Rees said the prevalence of plague in the Punjab, he would have been nearer the mark. There has been little visible unrest in the Bombay presidency, and the plague measures there have ceased to be harassing ever since the riots of ten years ago. A great complaint against the Bombay government has been that for years it did very little to fight the plague. The fact is that one may argue interminably about causes of unrest. They are many and various; but at the back of them all lies that spirit of awakening independence, that craving for national existence, that impatience of European domination, that swept like a tide among thinking men all over Asia at the opening of the twentieth century.

Mr. Rees thinks the congress should be "brought under regulation," but does not explain what new measures are required. We should have thought ample powers existed already if the congress became seditious, which it is not. What is far more necessary is that the congress should learn to regulate itself. His discussion of the congress leaders and their methods is exceedingly interesting, and he pours a good deal of righteous scorn upon their associates in parliament. How many people in England realize that Sir Henry Cotton has actually advocated the withdrawal of the British army from India? He thinks that England could "secure treaty rights for India from the European powers." Mr. Morley, in a memorable passage, has told us what would happen if he telegraphed to Lord Kitchener "to clear out, bag and baggage." In his references to the partition of Bengal, which he is inclined to think unwise, Mr. Rees quite correctly says that "the scheme, be it good or bad, was not, as is often asserted, the invention of Lord Curzon." When the inner history of that heated controversy comes to be written, it will be found that the imputation of Machiavelian motives was one of the strangest blunders of Indian native politics. One of the most admirable features of Mr. Rees' book is his section on land revenue questions. The man who understands land revenue matters understands the most important thing in India; but even among civilians the number of real

authorities is limited. We should be inclined to look askance at Mr. Rees' suggestion that a permanent settlement might be made with each individual holder; but it is not without good points. Another excellent chapter, perhaps the best in the volume, is that upon social reform. It is full of plain wisdom, and is marked by that deep sympathy for the Indian peoples which Mr. Rees manifestly possesses in common with many Anglo-Indians who, while admiring their conspicuous virtues, decline to beslobber them with fulsome adulation. We cannot quite follow Mr. Rees in his contention that the seclusion of Indian women need not be a bar to social intercourse between the two races. However one may theorize, there will always in practice remain a barrier so long as Indian men expect a privilege which their customs preclude them from conceding in return. In his references to the foreign affairs of India, Mr. Rees advances a powerful argument in favor of the expenditure of money in the development of British interests on the shores of the Persian gulf, a matter of some urgency just now. He contends that if we are willing to expend funds in subsidizing Afghanistan and making roads in Chitral and elsewhere, and supporting turbulent and ungrateful tribesmen, we ought not to hesitate about incurring some outlay in the gulf. That is a very pertinent and suggestive observation.

In a work dealing concisely with such a multitude of topics there are naturally one or two slips. The popular name for the wider party in the congress is still the "Extremists," and not the "Nationalists," as they would like to be called. When Mr. Rees says that interference with women and children in factories is likely to prejudice, without materially assisting, those whom it is intended to advantage, we cannot think he has studied the evidence recently given before the factory commission in Calcutta. If half the children working in Calcutta mills are from six to nine years old and many children under fourteen are working as adult laborers, some intervention is plainly necessary. The statement that Lord Curzon "acquired great unpopularity among the educated English classes of Bengal" in consequence of his educational proposals is presumably a misprint. These and a few other minor blemishes, and a certain tendency to repetition of statement, do not, however, seriously detract from the value of this important and timely contribution to our knowledge of current Indian affairs. Its perusal is essential to a proper understanding of the present situation; for there is no other book that covers quite the same ground.

SNAKES VERMIN DESTROYERS

Following an agreement made early last spring, melon growers in the southern Illinois watermelon belt stopped killing non-poisonous snakes, and this year the wisdom of the agreement is shown. Heretofore melon planters have had their fields devastated in a single night by mice, which burrowed into the hills, eating the planted seed. It was decided to keep the mice in check by not killing snakes. This year few mice are seen.—Carmi correspondence Indianapolis News.

HAD PREJUDICE AGAINST OVERCOATS

"My venerated grandmother looked at me rather scornfully when I approached her clad in my first overcoat, and I'll never forget the 'roasting' she gave me for having one," said J. M. Bond, of St. Louis. "She said that no sensible man would descend to the effeminacy of an overcoat and that the effect of wearing one was to reduce vigor and the hardness that comes of battling with cold weather." She pointed to the fine example of a statesman with whom she had a personal acquaintance, the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, elected vice-president of the United States with Lincoln, who in his whole career never put one on, no matter how low the mercury dropped.—Baltimore American.

READING IN BED

Astigmatism, which is a condition where the refractive powers differ in the different meridians of the eye, is in most cases hereditary, but it is often acquired. The error of acquired astigmatism often takes place during and after a severe illness, and can be avoided by proper precautions. The whole system is in a weakened condition, and the person so afflicted, being confined to the house, will resort to reading to pass away the time, and this is often practiced while in a reclining position. There can be nothing more injurious than this practice.

Reading under these conditions overburdens the muscles, and the action of these muscles upon the form of the eye causes an irregularity in the curvature of the cornea which is known as astigmatism. This is detrimental to distant vision and makes reading and near work difficult.—Health.

The New York World, after conducting an investigation announces that Gotham women are gambling crazy.

Mrs. Susan Merrill, of East Edgington, Me., has supported herself for ten years and sent her two boys through college by making feather beds of real goose down and selling them in New England.



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Mr. Balfour on Home Rule for Ireland

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rk World, after conducting an nounces that Gotham women zy.



MR. BALFOUR, during the Home Rule debate in the British House of Commons on March 30, delivered the following speech:

The right hon. gentleman who has just sat down expended the greater part of his speech in expounding to the House two flagrant instances of English misgovernment in Ireland. The first related to the Irish system of land tenure, under which, as everybody knows, it has been customary for the tenant to make the improvements—not a good system in my opinion, but a system which we on this side of the House—the party to which I belong, the government of which I was a member—have done, not only something to remedy, but everything to remedy. (Cheers.) What was tinkered at before by Radical governments and Conservative governments in the way of land purchase has been finally and conclusively settled by the Land Purchase Act passed by my right hon. friend the member for Dover, and what can be the relevance of a system of land tenure in Ireland which is remedied by legislation passed by this House to an argument which discusses whether this House is capable of dealing with Irish problems utterly passes my comprehension. (Cheers.) But I go further, and I ask—How, if Home Rule had passed either in 1886 or 1893, could the land question have been settled? If it has been settled now, or if it is in the way of being settled now by the use of British credit and British capital—and does the right hon. gentleman suppose that after his ideal is carried into effect, and there is in Dublin an independent parliament with an executive responsible to it, it is likely that a British House of Parliament, which has nothing whatever to do with Ireland except occasionally to coerce the representatives of Ireland in the management of Irish affairs? (that, understand, is the theory)—how they would have dealt with the Irish land problem on just and sound lines without British credit behind them passes my comprehension, and the right hon. gentleman forgot in the course of his speech to explain it. (Cheers.)

The Irish Council Bill
His other illustration, if he will allow me to say so, was, if possible, more unfortunate. He told us that he had driven many hundreds of miles on an outside car through Ireland—I am sure enjoying the lovely scenery and the kindly hospitality of its inhabitants (hear, hear)—but he said he had discovered in the course of his investigations that there were no less than 67 boards in Ireland.

Mr. Ellis said he took the 67 boards from Lord Dunraven's book. (Opposition laughter.) Mr. Balfour—I beg pardon. That was not discovered in the outside car. But the right hon. gentleman cannot have been in this House when the Chief Secretary for Ireland spoke this evening. The Chief Secretary for Ireland made a very interesting speech, to which I shall refer later, and in the course of that speech he had a long and interesting parenthesis, in which he re-made the speech which, by his own account, he ought to have made when he brought in the Irish Council Bill last year. (Cheers.) He indicated to the House that he, like the right hon. gentleman, had been misled by Lord Dunraven in his book. He did not mention the name or the source, but he did mention the 67 boards, and he said it was a very unfortunate argument to have used. He felt he had weakened his case by it, because these 67 boards were now quite an illusory argument, and the whole justification of the abortive bill of last year did not depend upon 67 boards, but, I think, upon six—a percentage of diminution which my powers of mental arithmetic are unable at the moment to calculate (laughter), but which the right hon. gentleman himself will admit is very large. So much for the two instances that the right hon. gentleman mentioned.

A Survey of the Debate
If I go back, leaving the right hon. gentleman's speech, to a general survey of the debate, I have one or two general observations to make. The first is this, that it is clearly impossible to discuss the merits of Home Rule in the course of a debate which begins at 4 o'clock and ends, let us say, at half-past 11. I remember on the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's bill of 1893 we took a fortnight; and though in those days, as in these, there was occasional repetition in argument (laughter), still I am not making an extravagant statement when I say that it is impossible for any speaker, whatever his powers of compression may be, to deal, within the limits prescribed by the conditions under which we are discussing this question, with so vast a theme in any adequate fashion. The second observation I have to make, or the second question I put to myself, is whether we are engaged in a serious discussion at all? (Cheers.) I confess that when I heard the hon. and learned gentleman who initiated the debate make his speech, I felt, as I have always felt when he speaks to us, that he has strong convictions on this matter which he is as capable as any man in this House of expressing eloquently and effectively. But then, when I heard the reply of the Chief Secretary, I did not know whether I was assisting at a pre-arranged comedy (cheers) between the government and their friends on that side and their consistent and faithful supporters below the gangway, and whether, in fact, this was not a mere attempt to make the outside public believe that the Irish Nationalist members were as interested as ever in the question of Home Rule,

but that hon. gentlemen opposite were not to be driven into any unpleasant corner or compelled to make any unpleasant declarations, but were to have the same latitude of interpretation of their Home Rule declarations as they had enjoyed in the past. (Cheers.)

Mr. Redmond's Arguments

I had intended speaking on the merits, but—cries of "Go on!"—then you bring it on yourselves (laughter), and, if I am to survey, even in the briefest fashion, the merits of the question, I must ask the indulgence of the House, though I shall not really travel outside the limits of today's debate. What said the leader of the Irish party? He gave his version of the arguments that had been used in favor of Home Rule, and said, "The whole situation is altered. There may have been strong arguments against Home Rule in 1886 and in 1893, but those arguments, which may have been strong then, have been destroyed since, and destroyed by the action of a Unionist government." What were his two arguments? The first was that you required to do justice in the matter of land. You had to do justice to Irish landlords as well as Irish tenants, and if Home Rule had been passed in 1886 or 1893 justice would not have been done. Justice will now be done because the Land Act of 1903 has been passed, and that question is in the way of solution. I am proud to be a member of the government which passed that act (hear, hear); but, when it is suggested that it is inconsistent with Unionist policy, let me say that I had been an ardent advocate for years of that policy before I held office in this House at all. More than 20 years ago I seconded a resolution on the subject of land purchase when I was in opposition, and ever since then I have, in office and out of office, ardently advocated that policy, and it is absurd to say that we borrowed it from the hon. member for Waterford and his friends. I believe the public man whose name was most identified in early life with it was Mr. Bright; but, whatever may have been the small beginnings of that policy, all that has been done of a great and effectual character has been done by us, all the great steps have been taken by us, and they have been absolutely consistent with the whole theory of Unionist administration. The second argument used by the hon. and learned gentleman was that the opponents of Home Rule laid down the principle that Irishmen, qua Irishmen, were incapable of administering affairs, and that that argument had been entirely disposed of by the fact that a Unionist government gave a full measure of local administration to Irish county councils. Local government in Ireland, again, has always been a part of Unionist policy. (Ministerial cries of "Oh," and a Nationalist member—What did Lord Salisbury say at Newport?) He certainly said nothing inconsistent with that. Long before the Irish Local Government Act passed, I and my friends have always said that privileges of that kind which you gave to England must be given to Ireland. They were not given to England, remember, until a Unionist government gave them in 1888 (cheers); and, as soon as they were given to England, then, in my opinion, it became absolutely necessary, right, and just that the same privileges should be given to Ireland; and they were given, not when a Radical government came in, but when a Unionist government again took office in 1895. (Cheers.)

Who has ever suggested that an Irishman is incapable of dealing with government? (A Nationalist member—Lord Salisbury.) I beg pardon. He did nothing of the kind. You have only to see the parliamentary ability of hon. members below the gangway—an ability which I have experienced, sometimes pleasantly and sometimes painfully, for the last 30 years—to know that Irishmen yield to no nation in the world in their parliamentary aptitudes. And I am delighted to learn what we have heard today—that the Irish county councils have shown great administrative ability, and have been a very creditable institution. As one of those who created that institution, am I expected to stand in a white sheet on that account? (Cheers.) No, sir, no one ever objected to Home Rule on the ground that Irishmen ever lacked the necessary ability to deal with questions of public policy, and no one suggested that the Irish county councils would fail in their duty except as far as they allowed their political prejudices to interfere. And I am afraid that, if the matter were inquired into impartially, it would be found that, so high does party feeling run in Ireland, and not on one side only, that you cannot count on county councils to appoint to places of emolument those best qualified to carry out the functions unless they share the political opinions of the majority. If that is the fact, surely it bears out the conclusion to which my noble friend, in his brilliant speech tonight, called attention—that if Ireland were left entirely to her own political resources she would be the scene of violent political faction fights in which the minority would fare very badly, the minority being in this case that section of the population which certainly has shown the greatest industrial aptitude. That is the only moral that can be drawn from the county councils; but surely it is enough.

The Impossibility of Home Rule

The members of this House, three-fourths of whom do not remember the old debates on this subject, absolutely underrate the practical difficulties that would arise in menacing power directly any one tries to formulate Home Rule. Most of the gentlemen whom I am addressing are new to this question. They have not had to

face the difficulties in their concrete shape in a bill. If they had they would see that such questions as those regarding the position of the Irish representatives and the relations of the two exchequers are questions so incapable of solution that by themselves they would make any government desiring to pass a practical bill shrink from the colossal task. (Cheers.) But behind all these questions, which may perhaps be regarded as questions of detail, there lies a far greater issue. I have heard the leader of the party and his friends constantly talk of the analogy between Ireland as they would wish to see it and a British self-governing colony. Sir, there is no analogy. (Cheers.) I remember an observation written 20 years before the Home Rule controversy began, in which the late Professor Freeman stated that there had been a vast number of cases in which a federal system had been created, but that in every case except one the federal system was an effort to draw together the parts of a great community which had become separated. It was a process of integration and not of disintegration. The one example he pointed to in the contrary sense was the case of the Germanic communities, which, in the early Middle Ages, were a relatively united nation, and which, through various historic stresses, gradually got broken up into semi-independent states. They had some kind of organic unity, but one which was ineffective, costly, and prolific of wars and friction—the very cause of all modern European difficulties. How has that process been reversed? Germany was united; it became disintegrated; it has been united again by blood and iron. And it is only by blood and iron, when this kind of disintegration has been allowed to proceed, that you can reunite elements which should never have been allowed to separate. (Cheers.)

The whole tendency of modern times is the creation of great States and communities. That is the process of integration. The whole of the relationship to our Colonies, whether this plan or that plan be good, is that every statesman and every party is desirous of producing a new state of things in which the union of the Colonies shall be closer. (Hear, hear.) If you give Home Rule to Ireland, a superficial observer may say that you are placing Ireland in a position like that of a colony. The true observer sees that you are reversing in the case of Ireland the very process which you are trying to carry out in every other part of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) Instead of aiming at the integration of the great British Empire you are doing something towards its disintegration; and as for telling me that there is any analogy between the case of Ireland—which is, at least, fully represented in a free Assembly—and the case of those communities beyond the sea, which some persons thought that we may have managed from Downing street without representative institutions of their own, I say that there is no analogy at all.

What is the Government Attitude?

But I do not feel that it is the merits of the question that are interesting tonight. What is really interesting tonight is not what we on these benches think. Every one knows what we think. (Cheers.) Nor is the interesting problem by what arguments we support our convictions, because it is an abstract resolution not having the force of a Bill, and we are brought in by a responsible government. The liberty to reserve our arguments until a Bill is really interesting and important; problem tonight is not what we think or why we think it, nor what the hon. members below the gangway think. (Cheers.) We want to know what the government think. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman who preceded me said that he rejoiced in this resolution because it would clear the air. (Laughter.) Has it cleared the air? We have still to hear the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and no one is a greater master of clear exposition. He may make it clear; but has it been cleared so far? I listened to the characteristic speech of the Chief Secretary, and I do not think he pretended that he cleared the air. (Laughter and cheers.) I remember that he gave us a speech full of the most humorous obiter dicta on all sorts of questions—the late lamented Devolution Bill, the condition of Irish land purchase, and other pressing problems. But on the question of Home Rule he told us nothing about the attitude of the Government as a Government, or of the Radical party as a party. His nearest approach as far as I remember to a specific utterance was in words like these, "Speaking for myself," he said—not for his friends, not for his followers; he did not say, "I am in favor of a parliament," but, "Speaking for myself, I am in favor of a Parliament which can give constant attention to Irish questions." (Laughter and cheers.) He illustrated that rather cryptic reference by saying what an embarrassment it was with regard to land purchase in Ireland. He said that there is a land purchase question which brings great confusion, that the act of 1903 was a great act, but in order to make it work you have a Parliament which is constantly devoting itself to subsidiary problems that necessarily come in its train.

British Credit

How is an Irish parliament going to deal with land purchase in Ireland? Is land purchase going to be carried out by Irish money? Is it going to be carried out by British money? (Cheers.) And when the right hon. gentleman looks forward to a devolution, or our responsibilities in the matter of land purchase to an Irish parliament, is he going to give the Irish parliament a free hand in dealing with Irish credit and British money? Are we to be ex-

cluded from any say in that matter, or is that to be the prerogative entirely of hon. gentlemen below the gangway? And if we who provide the money are to have something to say to the policy, how are we to be relieved by a dozen parliaments in Ireland? The truth is the right hon. gentleman neither in his speech tonight, nor in his speech on Thursday, nor, so far as I know, in any speech he has yet made, has dealt with any Irish question which does not require the use of English money. "If I could only get the money, there is nothing I would not do for Ireland," says the right hon. gentleman. "I have a great plan, a great reform. British money is required." How is that going to be cured by Home Rule, unless, indeed, as some cynics have suggested, Home Rule is another plan for gradually increasing at the general taxpayers' cost the expense of Irish government? (Laughter.) Otherwise how are these great reforms with British money to be carried out except by the British parliament? Clearly there is no conceivable method; and I could wish the right hon. gentleman, when dealing in his airy and delightful manner with the pressing problem of Irish government, had chosen questions as illustrating the necessity for Home Rule which do not so palpably involve the use or misuse of British credit. That is all we have as yet had from the government in the way of an expression of their convictions. I thought myself when I came down that Home Rule was a question which had been so thoroughly threshed out on two occasions by the British parliament that there was no argument one way or the other, no plan for dealing with the objections which had not been canvassed and re-canvassed a hundred times—in other words, that the problem of Irish Home Rule was no new question. Fiscal reform may be thought to be a new question in the last few years, but Home Rule is an old question upon which every argument has been thoroughly sifted. I should have thought every gentleman with this opportunity of estimating every argument would have formed a conclusion upon it. The Chief Secretary told us he was an eager Home Ruler, and ended by making an appeal to the Irish gentlemen below the gangway to deal frankly with the House and say what it were they wanted. (Cheers.)

Mr. Birrell—Not with the House, but with the electorate.

Mr. Balfour—I do not know that from this point of view we could distinguish between the two. Hon. gentlemen may feel that there is sometimes a distinction between the House and the electorate (cheers), but in this connection what distinction can there be? The right hon. gentleman appears to suppose that the hon. gentlemen below the gangway have been wanting in clearness. I have had many controversies with hon. gentlemen below the gangway, but on this subject they have been lucidly itself. (Laughter.) They have never left us in the smallest doubt as to what they wanted. There may be doubt as to what their requests, if granted, will ultimately lead to. That I think is extremely doubtful, and they are not masters of that situation. What they want, at all events for the present, has been made absolutely clear. It was made clear by Mr. Birrell; it has been made clear by each one of the gentlemen who have spoken with the authority of the Irish representation. When the Chief Secretary comes down and asks the Irish to deal frankly with the Radical party and tell them what they want, it does seem to me the most amazing part ever played by a responsible government to a section of their supporters. Remember the present occupants of the treasury bench are not in a position to say—We have promised not to deal with this question in the course of the present parliament; we do not know what is going to happen in the present parliament, and we must wait till the situation arises before we say what we shall do in the new circumstances. Some people may say that; they cannot. I remember when they occupied many nights in the two or three years that preceded the last general election in denouncing in every mood and tense, in every key, the iniquities of the then occupants of the treasury bench, because they did not produce a full-blown project of fiscal reform. (Cheers.) It was admitted on all hands that that parliament could not deal with the subject. That did not content them. They said—it is quite true you cannot deal with it, but you must tell us the plan on which you mean to go to the country. I do not know that that request was a very reasonable one, but at all events those who made it cannot object to our asking them they mean to go to the country on with regard to Home Rule. (Cheers.)

The Radical Party and Home Rule

Home Rule no doubt involves a prodigious revolution, but it is an old question, a question on which the Radical party made up their mind 22 years ago, and on which they showed that they had neither forgotten anything nor learned anything 15 years ago. They had all the debates of 1886 and 1892 of which they might chew the cud, and then the right hon. gentleman—

Mr. Birrell—I know what I mean.

Mr. Balfour—The right hon. gentleman has been singularly unsuccessful in explaining it. (Cheers.) If he knew what he meant why did he appeal to hon. gentlemen below the gangway to tell him what they meant? Do they mean something different by Home Rule? Has Home Rule two meanings—a Radical meaning, which the right hon. gentleman represents, and an Irish meaning, which the member for Waterford represents? Are these two kinds of Home Rule? ("No.") If there is only one kind,

why did the right hon. gentleman appeal to the Irish party for instruction, information, and guidance? (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman ended his speech by an appeal to what he called the long and honorable connection of his party with the Home Rule cause. The connection certainly has been long. It is not for me to say that it has been otherwise than honorable. (Laughter.) But let me ask exactly what it is. In the end of 1885 Mr. Gladstone came in with a not very big majority, a large number of whom were hostile to Home Rule, and attempted unsuccessfully to carry a Home Rule Bill. He repeated that experiment a few years later with a small majority under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty, with a courage and an ability which even those who differed from him most violently were glad to recognize. (Cheers.) Fifteen years of meditation passed and the Home Rule party came into power not with a divided majority as in 1885, not with a small majority as in 1892, but with the largest majority of which the history of the British parliament gives us the record; and these gentlemen, after their long and honorable connection (laughter) with the cause of Home Rule, believing, as they are going to say tonight when they vote for this resolution, that it is not only good for Ireland, but good for Scotland and for England; believing that it still stands as it did in 1886 and 1893 ("No, no"); believing that it stands in the forefront not of a mere local reform admirable for Ireland, but indifferent to the other parts of the United Kingdom; believing, as they think, that it is a reform intimately bound up with the prosperity of every part of the United Kingdom—these gentlemen have so contrived their business, have so contrived their electoral promises that they find the majority which perhaps alone could deal with this question evaporating before their eyes (cheers), vanishing before they are able to strike a single blow in favor of that cause with which they have been so long and so honorably connected. (Laughter.) I honestly think that the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he rises immediately to reply to me will put an end to this ambiguous position. If he elects to say—as he will be justified in saying—"I am a Home Ruler, I am in favor of that policy, I have spoken and voted for it, but I recognize that under modern conditions it cannot be carried out, and I therefore abandon it," no one could say that was either dishonorable or ambiguous. It may be statesmanlike; it may be right. If he elects to get up and say—"I am and always have been a Home Ruler, and when the general election comes I will not repeat the tactics of the last election—I will not set up all possible barriers between myself and this policy of Home Rule for England, Scotland or Ireland—I will make Home Rule the first constructive plank in our programme." (Loud cheers.) If he chooses to say that, that also is unambiguous; it is statesmanlike; it is clear, and we know where we are. But if he contents himself, like the Chief Secretary for Ireland, with a nebulous exposition of things in general and with his own personal connection with the cause, and without any statement of the policy of the party to which he belongs and of which at this moment he is in fact the leader, then he is open, not merely to the charge which he, with very little reason, was pleased to level against me in the last parliament on another question, but open to the charge that he is playing with a great issue and with a great cause—he is leading on his Irish followers below the gangway with false hopes and illusory expectations, and he is keeping open with all its attendant evils a great constitutional question which it is to the interests of the whole of the United Kingdom should soon be settled one way or the other. (Loud cheers.)

THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL

A princess, unlike the woman not a princess, is without the means of hiding her age. Everybody knew, on Thursday last week, when a birthday Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, was announced, that the truly wonderful lady had attained her sixtieth year. All one can say is that the fresh gift of juvenility remains hers with every celebration of the happy day. Indeed, I think the woman of sixty could hardly be pointed out whose step is as springy and whose smile is as insouciant as that of the Princess. Like Queen Alexandra she plays at middle-age, and retains something yet of girlishness. The late Queen entertained a great admiration for her daughter Louise, her pretty coloring and graceful figure, and always spoke of her as the beauty of the family. For her artistic talent she had respect, and in later years would often refer affectionately to "Louise's kindness and constant attentions to myself."

At Kensington Palace Her Royal Highness leads a pleasant life, and spends much time in her studio, which is built out in the garden at the back of the old palace, and is one of the most artistic and beautiful rooms in all London. In her early youth Princess Louise refused the hand of several suitors, and among them that of "Citron," Prince of Orange. Her marriage with the Duke of Argyll has brought her a good deal of happiness, and the artistic work accomplished in days quietly spent meant a real satisfaction. The most distinguished of her efforts are the statue of the late Queen, which stands in front of the palace, and the memorial in St. Paul's cathedral to the colonial soldiers who fell in the Boer war. Some years ago her oil painting of Paderewski was much admired at the Royal Academy.—"Hebe," in The Gentlewoman.

Toronto—The Second City of Canada



R. A. SHADWELL is contributing to the London Times a series of very interesting articles on "Industrial Canada." The fifth, which deals with Toronto, reads as follows:

Toronto is the second city in Canada and the chief British centre, as Quebec is half-and-half. It is the capital of the great province of Ontario, the wealthiest and most populous division of the Dominion. It holds towards Canada the same position in many respects that Chicago does to the United States, just as Montreal corresponds to New York and Ottawa to Washington. But Toronto is much more nearly equal in size to Montreal than Chicago is to New York and in character it bears more resemblance to Philadelphia than to Chicago. It appears to me to be expanding even faster than Montreal. Its growth in the last ten years is astonishing. It has extended in all directions for miles beyond the then outskirts, which have now become almost central. In a large measure this growth is purely industrial. Factories extend now far out both east and west at both ends of the town and beyond its boundary, but especially on the western side. The population of West Toronto has increased in twenty years from 38,000 to nearly 82,000. I indicated the general arrangement when writing about Montreal, and observed that the two places have a broad similarity in this respect. Toronto has its water front on Lake Ontario, with a belt of railways running along it between the shore and the town and a range of factories stretching out along the railways in both directions. The town, business and residential, lies behind, receding from the water and rising to higher ground by a gradual slope as it recedes, though there is no Mount Royal in the background.

The rise of a great city—for Toronto deserves that name—in this particular spot is at first sight somewhat puzzling. Its selection by the native Indians for a "meeting place" (which is the interpretation of "Toronto"), then by the French for a trading post, and subsequently, in 1793, by the United Empire Loyalists for their headquarters, was probably determined by the harbor, which is completely sheltered and shut off from the great lake by a long sandy island, with only two narrow openings. The harbor plays some part still in the commercial life of the place, but it is comparatively insignificant. Toronto cannot be called a port in any real sense of the word; it has some pleasure steamers plying on the lake, and the harbor is admirably fitted and much used for boating, in which Canadians are very expert; but there are no docks, and the quays or wharfs are inconsiderable. The simple explanation of its rise seems to be that it had the start and kept it. Lying on the high road to the fertile peninsula between the lakes, which is the warmest and perhaps the most productive corner in Canada, it formed a naturally convenient centre for the rich agricultural district in its neighborhood. In 1884, when the name of York, adopted on its foundation by the United Empire Loyalists, was changed to Toronto, the population already numbered 10,000. With the advent of railways its importance increased, and, when the peninsula added manufactures to agriculture, the principal town in the district became the headquarters of industry as well as of trade. That dual character it has retained. Toronto is the headquarters of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and not only the centre of an extensive manufacturing district, but itself a great manufacturing town; that fact differentiates it from Boston, to which it is sometimes likened on account of a refined social and intellectual element. The latter is associated largely, but not wholly, with the University. The long residence of Mr. Goldwin Smith, who is of the purest and finest aristocratic type in intellect and character, has also been a perceptible influence, and there are others of a social nature. The compatibility of intellectual and business interests in the same place, which is such a marked feature of the great provincial town of today, is well illustrated by the Canadian cities and not least by Toronto.

The Town

Toronto, in spite of its factories, is one of the handsomest towns in the whole North American continent. It is very well laid out; the principal streets are broad and both better paved and better kept than is usual in that part of the world. The method of cleaning them is particularly good, and there are many marks of an active and intelligent municipal council. The tramway service is the very best I have ever seen anywhere—fast, frequent, ubiquitous, and convenient; but that is not provided by the municipality, though I believe vigorous attempts have been made to take it over. There is a good deal of open space, abundance of trees, and a great profusion of fine public buildings and large institutions. The University and Parliament buildings, grouped near each other in spacious grounds, are both attractive and dignified. Toronto is altogether attractive—to my eye, the most attractive town on the continent, apart from natural scenery, of which it has very little. Some of the residential streets, with lawns and trees about the houses, are charming; none are gloomy or repellent, and but little squalor is visible even in the meaner quarters. There is an equal absence of ostentation or pretentiousness about the homes of the rich; they are good and ample in a quiet way. Toronto is not yet spoiled by wealth; but its shops, which

are the best in Canada, are beginning to vie with American splendor; offices are becoming grander, and a sky-scraper has made its appearance, though limited to a modest, five storeys. Perhaps there will soon be a higher one—for things are moving very quickly in Canada, and that is the direction in which they are going. The sky-scraper in Toronto stands for a sign—a sign of American example and influence. And here, perhaps, is a good place to say a word on that subject, because it is more visible in Toronto and the neighborhood than anywhere else, and is intimately connected with the industrial development of the district.

The American Influence

It is inevitable that Canada should in material things follow the example of the United States. The external conditions are identical on both sides of the boundary, which is an arbitrary line drawn across the country, and external conditions govern material arrangements altogether and human customs to a great extent. The soil produces the same things, the seasons are alike; so people eat the same kind of food, live in the same kind of houses, follow the same occupation, and have the same habits. They also use the same language and, being such close neighbors, carry on a constant and active intercourse in business, in social life and organization. Games and sports, institutions of philanthropy and culture, trade unions and other bodies are largely international. There are also many family connections by marriage and migration. It was inevitable that Canada, with all these bonds, should lean on the more fully developed powers, resources, and institutions of the United States, unconsciously imbibing their influence, look to them for inspiration, and mould her own to their model. The money unit is the same, and the dollar plays its great and silent part in drawing the peoples together. American newspapers and other periodicals have been a great influence; they circulate freely in Canada, and most of the world's news in the native journals still comes through them. Last year many Canadian papers were devoting far more space to the tedious and disgusting Thaw case than to the Imperial Conference. American advertisements are as thick on the ground and in the air in Canada as in the States, and they exercise far more power over the habits and ideas of the people than is commonly recognized. In industrial life the American influence has been very actively exercised; and its effects are conspicuous, especially in that industrial area of which Toronto is the headquarters. It owes much to American enterprise, and there can be no doubt that the ex-

tensive development of manufactures in this particular district is largely, if not principally, due to its close proximity to the great manufacturing States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, which lie just across the lakes. This part of Canada is certainly more American than any other, and the skyscraper in Toronto is a sign of it. I do not mean American in sentiment, but in ideas, habits, and ways. In sentiment it is just the contrary, and precisely because it is so like in other things. In Canada the national sentiment has grown strong with the consciousness of national power and a great future, and that feeling is strongest where power is most fully developed. It is very strong down in that industrial corner of Ontario where they are so close to the United States and so like them. They feel, and rejoice in the feeling, that they are no longer the followers of the other great nation over the way, but the equals and rivals. And with that feeling a reaction has set in against the American influence—a desire to shake it off and be themselves. There is a distrust of American civilization as the perfect model to follow, and a growing uneasiness among thoughtful men at the points of resemblance presented by Canada. In the industrial sphere it takes the form of a strong determination to work out their own salvation, and that sort of enterprise which consists in swallowing up Canadian concerns in a large American combination is not regarded with much favor or gratitude. Another thing is the tendency to look elsewhere for assistance and for the guidance of experience. Canadians are discovering that something may be learnt from Europe, and, as they mean to be second to none, they are ready to take all the instruction they can get from anywhere.

The Toronto Factories

The manufactures carried on in Toronto are, I think, quite as numerous and varied as those of Montreal, though there is perhaps less of the textile and more of the metal element. The list of members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association under the heading of "Toronto" contains over 500 names; and, though many of these are only agents or represent very small concerns, some of the works are on a large scale and a great many others are of considerable size. They are increasing in size as well as in numbers and show great activity. Among the more important products are agricultural implements; foundry work of many kinds; boilers, engines, dynamos, tubes, hardware, stoves, nuts and bolts, wire and nails, ships, pianos, jewellery, silverware, watch cases, brass work, furniture, chemicals, soap, oil, wallpaper, leather, rubber, glass, bricks and

carpets, underclothing. The newer factories are well built and in every way adequate, and the general level is good, though I did not see or hear of any premises of an exceptional character. Particulars of some prominent establishments will best convey an idea of the industrial activity and capacity of Toronto.

Massey, Harris Company (Limited).—These famous makers of agricultural machinery are one of the oldest and largest firms in Canada; their record goes back for more than 60 years. I have observed in a previous article that agricultural implements are one of the indigenous manufactures of the Dominion and one that is particularly located in this district of Ontario. There are large works at Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, and Woodstock, and the Massey, Harris Company is the most important of them. It is a purely Canadian concern, and at present represents an amalgamation of four single businesses—namely, those of Massey, Harris, Patterson, and Wisner, with a joint interest in two others, the Verity Plough Company, of Brantford, and the Bain Wagon Company, of Woodstock. They are the second largest makers of agricultural implements in the world, and employ over 3,500 men. They supply all parts of Canada, where they have agencies at Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg, Regina, and Albert; but they export 40 per cent. of their output to Europe, Australia, South America, and South Africa. They have agencies in London, Paris and Berlin, in all the Australian States, in Argentina, Chili, and Uruguay. The president and general manager of the company is the Hon. L. Melvin Jones, who is himself an inventor and has a thorough knowledge of the business. The factory at Toronto employs about 1,800 men, and is of a good type; the newest shops are excellent. The foundry is very large and employs some hundreds of men, but skilled moulders are in demand. All the departments have been enlarged from time to time, and that process was still going on; at the time of my visit the smithy was being extended to 300 feet by 100 feet, which will give some idea of the scale of these works. The installation of power and machinery is partly Canadian and partly American. I noticed several pieces of native mechanical capacity; among other things a very ingenious machine for making hay-rake teeth, invented by the foreman of the experimental department, and a hardening machine in the knife department. Wages run as follows:—Day laborers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. a day, but some on piece-work were getting 8s.; machine men, average about 9s. 6d.; grinders, woodworkers, smiths, slightly less; moulders, 11s. to 12s. All these are on piece-work. Hours are 59 a week

in winter, and 55 in summer. The "open shop" prevails throughout. The men are chiefly British-Canadian and a very good class.

Polson Iron Works (Limited).—This is another purely Canadian concern. It was established in 1883 by William Polson, a native of Montreal, and began in a very small way by repairing and making marine boilers and engines, and building yachts. Polson had been a mechanic in railway works, and was a practical man. His son, the present head of the company, Mr. F. B. Polson, had a similar training. In 1886 the business was transformed into the Polson Ironworks Company, which started a shipbuilding yard at Owen Sound. This proved an unfortunate venture and brought the company to grief. The present company was formed in 1905. They are steel shipbuilders, engineers, and boiler-makers; and they have lately made a specialty of hydraulic dredges. There is another shipbuilding yard in Toronto, belonging to the Canadian Shipbuilding Company. On these waters they can only build vessels of canal size—that is, up to 270 feet in length and about 2,200 tons gross. Polson's seem to have been very busy and to have done well in recent years; they have built light ships for the Canadian government, several dredgers, steam ferries on the lake and the St. Lawrence, and a cruiser for fisheries' protection. They also build tugs and yachts, and make all the machinery. They were preparing to erect a new machine shop, 350 feet by 80 feet, at the time of my visit. They get steel plates from Glasgow and from the United States Steel Corporation, but the latter have the advantage in cheapness and prompt delivery. They are put on the cars at Pittsburgh and run into the yard at Toronto. From 600 to 800 men are employed in the shops and yard. Wages:—Day laborers, 6s.; machine men and fitters, 9s. to 12s.; boiler-makers, 10s. to 12s. Hours, 55 a week. They make no iron castings; the Moulders' Union gave so much trouble that the firm gave it up and get their castings elsewhere. A good many men in the works are from "the Old Country"; some are very good; others not. The chief draughtsman is a Scotchman, and other skilled men in the drawing office are from England.

Canada Foundry Company (Limited).—This large concern is a branch of the Canadian General Electric Company and an instance of American enterprises which have become Canadian. About 1886 the Edison General Electric Company of Shenectady and the Thomson-Houston Company of Lynn, both in America, Canada, the former establishing works at Peterborough. They were not very successful, and in 1892 the Canadian General Electric Company was formed and took them both over. About 1899 the Canada Foundry Company, a small concern previously founded at Toronto, was taken over by the General Electric, and in 1901 the present works were begun. They have grown to large dimensions and cover 88 acres; and they are extremely active. They make boilers, girders, bridge material, tubes, nuts, bolts, screws, steam shovels, and many other things. A department for producer gas plant has recently been added under the charge of Mr. Chapman, a young English engineer. The pipe foundry is an important feature; its capacity is 60 to 80 tons a day, and very large pipes are cast. But they have been hit by Scotch competition in this department. In the boiler house I saw boilers of great size being constructed, and extreme activity prevailed in the nut and bolt shop. These works are equipped to undertake large contracts. The installation of machinery and tools is chiefly American and Canadian, but I noticed heavy drills and punches from Glasgow. Wages:—Handymen, 6s. to 7s. a day; machinists, 11s. and 12s. Hours, 55 a week. A good many of the men are English in these works, and they are "not the best"; but I am not sure that it is altogether their fault. They may be too thorough, for American hurry seems to be rather the rule in some of the shops. At any rate, men were badly wanted last spring, and the manager would have taken hundreds of competent English mechanics if he could have got them.

Toronto Carpet Company (Limited).—This is a very flourishing concern, started a few years ago by Mr. David Murray, who had been in a warehouse business and had no knowledge of manufacturing. Nevertheless he has built up a large mill, which is extremely busy and has excellent prospects before it; there is a great demand for carpets, which seems to me one of the most promising openings for manufacture in Canada. The finer qualities, but for the cheaper ones there is a large field. This mill has been extended several times, and is ready to extend again if it can find the capital. The rooms are good and it is in every way a fine mill. The machinery and the workpeople are chiefly English; spinning frames by Prince Smith of Keighley, looms by Hutchinson, Hollingsworth, and Co. and by John Crossley & Co. of Halifax. Many of the weavers are from Kildermister, Keighley, and Halifax. The men earn, when in good work, £3 a week; girls spinning and winding earn 24s. to 36s. a week. Hours, 55 in winter and 54 in summer.

Workpeople who think of going to Toronto should note that rents are extremely high, and rising. A four-roomed house of the lowest class is 10s. a week; a good six-roomed workman's house is from 15s. to 20s. a week, and I have heard of cases in which 24s. was asked. Food also is dearer than in Montreal, and rising. But a single man can board for 14s. to 16s. a week.

Count Leo Tolstoy's Birthday



On August 28 next by the Russian calendar, a date which corresponds with September 10 of our own, Count Leo N. Tolstoy will complete his eightieth year, and there is a plan afoot for giving the event an international celebration, says the London Times. It will be an event of international interest. Home-loving, home-keeping, most Russian of the Russians, of all great authors, perhaps, the one who owes least to the literature and civilization of other countries, Tolstoy is read and discussed and quarrelled about all the world over. There are plenty of causes for quarrelling. To some, his Socialism is not only abhorrent, but a betrayal of his great artistic gifts; to others, it is the essence of his worth. To some he is a renegade, a reactionary, one who would pull the world back into a darkness from which it only emerged after ages of effort; to others, he is the apostle of a new light and truth. To some he is the first great philosopher of art; while others declare him completely ignorant of the rudiments of aesthetics. And while some find two Tolstoy's, and are ready to acclaim the author of "War and Peace," of "Anna Karenina," of "Childhood," "Boyhood," and "Youth," of "The Cossacks," and "Polikoushka," but have no good word for him after his "conversion" late in the seventies—for the Tolstoy of "The Kreutzer Sonata," "What is Art?" and "My Confession"—there are others who maintain that the two Tolstoy's are one and the same, and that the later works, the Socialistic, the religious, and contra mundum writings, are merely the inevitable development of the earlier, though it is possible, indeed, to fix the date at which that development took a marked and sudden stride forward. It might, perhaps, be expressed in this way. From his earliest days there were two Tolstoy's, the boy who lashed his back with a rope, and the boy who lay in bed and ate sweet things and read novels. The spiritual and the physical in him were both acute, and always in opposition. Circumstances ruled that until he was fifty he should regard the antagonism chiefly from the physical side; and so we have the great novels, crowded with brilliant figures of men and women whose physical presence is so keenly noted and so vividly expressed as to seem sometimes almost oppressive. Then came what looks like a revolution, but was only a shifting of the point of view from which the old antagonism was regarded; and thenceforth we have the doctrine

of renunciation, the declaration of war on the body, the definite attempt to foster the spiritual life by the mortification of the physical. But this was a tendency that may be clearly traced throughout the "pre-conversion" writings; it was not new, any more than the capital point of Tolstoy's philosophy was new—the brotherhood of man. That idea can be traced in his writings long before the emancipation of the serfs in 1861 or the efforts to improve the education of the children on his estates which the young landed proprietor and ex-officer made by teaching in the schools in person as well as by writing. It lies at the bottom of his most hideous pictures of peasant-life like "The Power of Darkness," as well as of his highest dreams of the future; it is the mainspring of that bombshell "What is Art?" the explosion of which set all but the most level-headed scampers for protection to old formulae; it has been the principle guiding his life since days long before he discovered that it was useless to give away money while you had any money left, to give anything, unless, like Ibsen's Brand, you gave all. The exact degree to which he has succeeded in carrying into practice his doctrine of equality and renunciation is a question that does not concern the value of his teaching to the world.

In spite of the many disputes, then, which have long raged round his name there is a Tolstoy whom men of all shades of opinion may unite to honor. A great novelist; a great writer who has consistently regarded literature, not as a remote art, but as a means for the expression of what he had to say, who has dared to regret that some of Matthew Arnold's poems were not written in prose, and has braved the charges of Philistinism and aesthetic barbarity for the sake of being true to himself; a profound and original thinker, who has thrown off all bonds of tradition, use and respect, and tried every opinion and principle in life and art by the touchstone of his own great intelligence; a social reformer who, whatever the value of his theories, has consistently preached one invaluable truth—he is one to whom homage is due alike from men of letters, from philosophers, from plain men, and from the humblest of those whose cause he has championed.

It is significant that the movement for celebrating his eightieth birthday has its origin in Russia, where the central committee (which includes men of all shades of opinion, among them even a brother of M. Stolypin) has formulated the proposals. "Peace" is to be the watchword; political differences are to be buried, and opponents in politics and social science are to meet on the common ground of

what all may admire in Tolstoy. We learn that it is even possible that a bill may be introduced and passed in the Duma making the day a public holiday. In Paris a committee has been formed which includes M. Anatole France, M. Leroy Beaulieu, and the Marquis Melchior de Vogue; and in consequence of a flying visit paid to London by M. Stakhovitch, the secretary of the central committee, an English committee, of which Dr. Hagberg Wright, of the London Library, is the honorary secretary and Dr. Edmund Goss the president, is now in process of formation. It includes already the names of Mr. George Meredith, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. Henry James, Mr. H. G. Wells, the Hon. Maurice Baring, Mr. John Galsworthy, Professor Gilbert Murray, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Mrs. Garnett, Mr. C. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Laurence Irving, Sir Donald M. Wallace, Mr. Aylmer Maude, and Professor Vinogradoff, while a "Tolstoy Fund" has been opened at Messrs. Barclay's, 1 Pall Mall East. The central committee invites representatives of literature and social progress to unite in St. Petersburg or Moscow, and to present an international address to Count Tolstoy. It is possible that Yasnaya Polyana, his home, may be secured as a public possession; and a third part of the scheme will have the warm approval of his admirers—that a cheap edition of his principal works should be published in the leading languages of Europe. Few authors have suffered so much as Tolstoy from the censorship at home, and premature and unauthorized, not to mention willfully falsified, translation abroad.

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S CABINET

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's cabinet colleagues from first to last totalled thirty-five—exactly half the number that Mr. Gladstone could reckon on when he retired. But then, says the Daily Chronicle, the whole period of Sir Henry's cabinet service amounted only to a few months more than the life of Gladstone's 1868-74 administration alone. Sir Edward Hamilton records that Gladstone set himself in 1894, as a test of memory, to write down the names of his ex-colleagues, and enumerated sixty-eight of the seventy correctly. He was disappointed to find that he stood only third in this respect, Lord Palmerston's total of cabinet colleagues having been seventy-six and Lord Lansdowne's seventy-four. If the Marquis of Ripon retires now, Mr. Morley will be the only surviving member of the present ministry who sat with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in the Cabinet of 1886.



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Canadian Travellers at London Banquet

summer. The "open shop" is the men are chiefly at a very good class. (Limited).—This is an an-concern. It was estab-William Polson, a native of in a very small way by ng marine boilers and en- yachts. Polson had been y works, and was a practi- the present head of the com- son, had a similar training, s was transformed into the Company, which started a t Owen Sound. This prov- venture and brought the The present company was they are steel shipbuilders, rmakers; and they have ily of hydraulic dredges, ipbuilding yard in Toronto, Canadian Shipbuilding Com- aters they can only build e—that is, up to 270 feet in 2,200 tons gross. Polson's very busy and to have done y; they have built light ships vement, several dredgers, e lake and the St. Lawrence, fisheries' protection. They d yachts, and make all the ere preparing to erect a 350 feet by 80 feet, at the They get steel plates from the United States Steel he latter have the advantage prompt delivery. They are Pittsburg and run into the From 600 to 800 men are hops and yard. Wages— machine men and fitters, 95. ers, 105 to 125. Hours, 55 ke no iron castings; the gave so much trouble that d and get their castings else- any men in the works are ntry," some are very good; chief draughtsman is a her skilled men in the draw- England. ry Company (Limited).— is a branch of the Canadian Company and an instance of es which have become Can- So the Edison General Elec- henectady and the Thomson- y of Lynn both came to er establishing works at Pe- were not very successful, Canadian General Electric med and took them both o the Canada Foundry Con- cern previously founded at n over by the General Elec- present works were begun. o large dimensions and d they are extremely active, s, girders, bridge material, screws, steam shovels, and s. A department for pro- as recently been added under Chapman, a young English e foundry is an important y is 60 to 80 tons a day, and e cast. But they have been epetition in this department. e I saw boilers of great size y, and extreme activity pre- and bolt shop. These works dertake large contracts. The achinery and tools is chiefly anadian, but I noticed heavy s from Glasgow. Wages— o 75 a day; machinists, 115. 55 a week. A good many of ish in these works, and they t but I am not sure that it is fault. They may be too erican hurry seems to be ra- ome of the shops. At any adly wanted last spring, and ld have taken hundreds of h mechanics if he could have t Company (Limited).—This ing concern, started a few David Murray, who has use business and had no nufacturing. Nevertheless he ge mill, which is extremely ellent prospects before it; emand for carpets, which o of the most promising open- ture in Canada. They can- English makers in the finer e cheaper ones there is a e mill has been extended sev- ready to extend again if it al. The rooms are good and y a fine mill. The machinery ple are chiefly English; spin- Prince Smith of Keighley, nson, Hollingsworth, and Co. sley & Co. of Halifax. Many re from Kidderminster, Keigh- The men earn, when in good k; girls spinning and winding a week. Hours, 55 in winter r. ho think of going to Toronto rents are extremely high, and oomed house of the lowest ek; a good six-roomed work- rom 15s. to 20s. a week, and I ses in which 24s. was asked, r than in Montreal, and risle man can board for 14s. to



THE Toronto News, in the course of a lengthy article descriptive of the world-girdling tour of the four commercial travellers sent out under its auspices says: "From that day the four successful travellers focussed their eyes to world-wide prospects, and adapted the contents of their grips and trunks to a longer absence and more diversified climates than usual. Frequently in their letters have they expressed satisfaction at the perfection of arrangements made on their behalf by the 'News.' Everything that could possibly be foreseen was reckoned upon, and when, on the night of Jan. 11 the travellers left Toronto, they knew that only the most remote mischance could sidetrack or cause them inconvenience. Ere their departure they anticipated correctly that the crowning feature of their trip was to be a banquet, tendered them in Old London by the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' association. This had been arranged in advance by the News, and was one of the most important functions of the kind ever held; in fact, it was the first occasion on which the commercial travellers of the United Kingdom and of Canada, the chief colony of the empire, had come together. The News foresaw that a "commercial" gathering of all who had anything to do with the arrangements, which resulted in a function of imperial significance in Hotel Cecil, London, on the evening of April 3rd.

The story of the great banquet might well be introduced by the following "Commercial Travellers' Chorus," which was a great hit with the gathering:

"Friends, friends, best of friends
In far and stormy weather;
Friends, friends, dear old friends,
We'll stand or fall together.
Through weal and woe
We all must know
We'll e'er be staunch and true,
Until life ends, the best of friends,
I—and—you."

It was an event in which men gave expression to a patriotic sentiment welding the relationship to which the words of the chorus lent popular description.

Mr. William Colville refers to the affair in these words: "It was brilliant, elaborate, and said to be the most successful ever given by the London Travellers' association. Members came from all parts of the United Kingdom to do us honor. Never have I had the pleasure of so enjoyable an evening, and the boys are beside themselves with delight."

The banquet was held in the Hotel Cecil. The four Canadians sat on the left of the chairman, Mr. W. F. Brooks, of Manchester, the head of the United Kingdom association, while on his right sat Lord Strathcona and Sir Albert K. Rollit. The tables were arranged in the form of a huge "E," the backbone of the letter being the guest table. Those present were: The chairman, Mr. W. F. Brooks, Lord Strathcona, Sir Albert K. Rollit, Mr. W. L. Griffith, Lieut.-Gen. Lawrie, C. B.; Dr. Parkin, C.M.G.; Messrs. J. H. Taylor, London;

W. M. Richardson, London; H. G. King, secretary C. T. Benefit Society; W. Colville, Toronto; W. G. Reilly, Toronto; F. H. Johnson, London; J. H. Lumbers, Toronto; Valentine Wells, Mount Forest; J. Sheard, Leeds; F. Coysb, London; H. A. Evans, secretary C. T. Schools, London; Robt. A. Tidmas, London; T. A. Coysb, London; J. J. Redding, C.C. London; J. W. Redding, London; R. T. Leighton, London; R. P. Emmett, London; A. W. Fairbairn, Hull; A. Roberts, Hull; A. J. Hybart, Cardiff; G. A. Lowrie, Cardiff; J. Christie, Stockport; R. Starling, London; H. C. Taylor, London; R. A. E. Ward, Stockton-on-Tees; T. S. Morris, Manchester; A. F. Alin, Salisbury; E. R. Tapp, Northampton; A. Roberts, Birmingham; R. A. Barber, Leicester; H. Sanderson, Salisbury, Rhodesia; W. S. Nelson, Rochdale; J. Guy, Wolverhampton; The Daily Telegraph, The Central News, London News Agency, The Press Association; J. W. Kirby, Bradford; C. E. Davie, Colwyn Bay; Verney Smith, Burnley; W. M. Thompson, King's Lynn; H. B. Knight, Ipswich; T. J. Burwood, Gt. Yarmouth; B. Kenach, London; G. E. King, London; W. Guggenheim, London; R. S. Hiscock, London; S. J. H. Kirkland, London; J. White, Redditch; A. C. Jerrard, Bourne-mouth; W. W. Gibbings, London; H. Rising, Philadelphia; F. A. Rhind, London; M. Thomson, London; J. J. Hanson, London; O. Eatough, Rosendale; A. G. Brown, Warrington; W. G. Wilcher, London; R. G. Boulden, Southampton; C. E. Schroeder, Newcastle; F. Pridgeon, Wakefield.

The menu upon which the evening winged its way to a programme of toasts an amusic was as follows:

- Hors d'Oeuvre
- Brunoise à l'Orge. Creme Balvois
- Turbotin aux-Crevettes
- Blanchailles
- Ris de Veau aux Petits Poirs
- Aloyau Pique Francaise
- Pommes au Beurre
- Poulaude en Casserole
- Salade le Saison
- Charlotte Russe
- Bombe Cecil
- Desert
- Cafe

The toast list was introduced by the chairman, who proposed the healths of H. M., the King, Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the royal family.

"The Dominion of Canada," proposed by Sir Albert K. Elliott, LL.D., D.C.L., was responded to by the Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona, Commissioner for Canada.

"Our Guests" was proposed by Mr. F. Coysb. Mr. Colville responded.

"On behalf of my fellow-travellers, and on my own behalf, allow me to thank you most heartily for the very flattering and warm manner in which you have received us this evening," said Mr. Colville.

"We have almost completed our rapid tour of the world, and are now homeward-bound. From our first stop-over at Winnipeg, the gateway of the great Canadian Northwest—the grainary of the world—to our departure from the shores of our beloved land at Victoria, B. C., the "Empress City" of the Pacific, we have been welcomed and honored all along the line in no mistaken manner. But to me it

is true after all—the old saying, "A boy's best friend is his mother." Therefore, the reception given us this evening by you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the dear old Motherland, is but like unto a mother's welcome to her children—which surpasses all others in point of warmth and sincerity, and the memory of which we shall carry back to Canada with pleasure and gratitude.

"It is good to be among your own people again—to know and understand, to make known and be understood without the assistance of an interpreter. The effort to 'make yourself and wants known by the aid and assistance of a third party is about as awkward and unpleasant as trying to make love to a pretty girl with a little cuss of a brother in the room, or hooking an order under similar circumstances. Our experience has been largely of this order since leaving home, or rather Canada. Therefore, we feel tonight particularly delighted and elated to hear on all sides the good old English language. It removes the feeling of lonesomeness and instills into our hearts a greater love and admiration for all that is truly British—and proud are we that we are British subjects.

"In replying to the toast which you have so favorably, warmly and heartily tendered, I scarcely know where to commence. Three things constitute a good after-dinner speech; first, stand up; second, speak up; third, shut up. The latter I feel like doing, fearing that which befel the burial of an unknown man may be my lot.

"Canada as a topic is so varied and so great that one can but merely fringe upon it. It has been said that the nineteenth century was essentially the century of the United States, and the twentieth century essentially that of Canada, and it is absolutely true.

"Our population today is something over six millions. We have endeavored, during our tour of the world, to avoid talking 'shop,' devoting ourselves mostly to recreation (which every travelling salesman needs—twice a year) and to learning the customs, commercially and otherwise, of the different countries we have passed through; therefore, you will pardon me, knowing that it would give our government the greatest pleasure imaginable if we could but 'book' a million or so of good, industrious and sturdy yeomen, artisans and laborers, with their wives and children to come back to Canada with us. There the virgin soil awaits the ploughman, and those who want work can have it for the asking. It is a land overflowing with 'milk and honey'—but you have got to work and hustle to share in the sweets.

"It is a great country for the middle class, who, by industry and frugality, become land-owners, and comparatively rich in a few years, while for the investors it has no equal. The population is rapidly increasing. Aside from the large immigration from other countries, over two hundred thousand farmers last year left the United States for Canada, and more will follow their example this year, and become loyal subjects of our great and beloved King.

"Lord Strathcona, speaking at Toronto, the city we hail from, made the statement that, before the close of the twentieth century, Canada would have a population of over sixty million. That statement, I believe, will be verified. Any prophecy made by our honored Lord Strathcona (for all Canadians delight to honor

him), I need not say, can be thoroughly relied upon.

"The word 'Canada' is believed to be from the Indian word 'Kanatha,' meaning a village or collection of huts, but do not misjudge or misconstrue by forming the opinion that we are all Indians, or that we reside in wigwams or huts. Such is not the case, for in point of architectural beauty we have many public buildings that would surprise and awaken your admiration, while the feminine portion of our population, without a doubt, are the loveliest, handsomest and possess greater charms and accomplishments, collectively, than those of any other country in the world—and no one is a better judge than commercial travellers. They get the credit, at least, of being competent judges of the fair sex.

"Canada is as large as sixteen Germanys, twice the extent of British India, and larger by 250,000 square miles than the United States and Alaska. That's why we (will I say) gracefully acquiesced in allowing the United States to have Alaska. But here permit me to sound a note of warning. If in future the British government refuses to 'call the bluff' of the United States in their selfish desire to have another portion of Canada, there will be a bee in somebody's bonnet, and it won't be in the Cantuck's, for what we have, we'll hold.

"Our territory is ample, and includes every soil and climate, except that of the enervating South—for 'where the banana grows white men won't work.' Thus we escape the negro problem. Within her limits is contained half the fresh water of the globe, with water power and electric energy to make her the first nation in manufacturing, and, in addition to this, we have large tracts of forest, pulpwood areas and coal fields.

"Our system of education is quite advanced, in fact is now recognized as one of the best in the world, and to further impress and inculcate loyalty into the minds and hearts of the youth of Canada, towards all that is British and of British connection, the grand old Union Jack, by order of the provincial governments, floats to the breeze from the top of every public school in the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and it will only be a matter of a short time when the example set by these provinces will be emulated by every province in the Dominion.

"Our banking system is almost perfect, and possesses the entire confidence of the Canadian people, as note the large deposits. Quite the reverse is the case in the United States at the present time.

"As far as social conditions are concerned, Canada occupies a unique position—a sense of independence permeates the whole social system, and produces a condition of freedom unknown in older countries.

"Canada has passed beyond the Mother Country in many social questions, particularly as regards the liquor traffic. A high state of control of this traffic has been attained, fully one-third of its population living under prohibition. I understand this is one of the live issues with you at the present time, so I must be careful not to trespass.

"Regarding transportation, Canada is specially well situated; being supplied with three transcontinental systems, the greatest of which is the C. P. R., to whom we are very deeply indebted for the kindness and courtesy shown us by its officers at every point.

"Canada has navigable waters from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to a distance of 2,000 miles inland, with only 270 miles of canals. To give you an idea of how great a traffic there is, I might tell you that at a given point on the Soo canal, connecting Lake Huron with Lake Superior, a greater tonnage passes during the eight months the canal is open than through any other in the world—not excepting Liverpool and the Suez canal.

"Canada has the largest lift-locks in the world, the largest flouring mill and the greatest grain elevators, but, Mr. Chairman, one might go on for hours describing the wonderful natural and other advantages of Canada, and then give you but a faint idea of the vastness and greatness of her possibilities.

"But, one word and I will conclude. Our newspapers, the great educators, the great power that does more for a country and its people without thought of remuneration of self-aggrandisement than all the philanthropists and statesmen put together, compare most favorably with any other country, and the Toronto News, to whom we are indebted for this treat of a lifetime, is not the least of them.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, again I thank you most cordially for the reception given myself and fellow travellers."

The health of the visitors was proposed by Mr. E. R. Tapp, and responded to by Lieut.-Gen. Wimburn Lawrie, C. B., and Dr. Parkin, C. M. G.

Mr. Valentine Wells, of Mount Forest, Ont., proposed the health of the chairman, Mr. Brooks responding.

"The speeches of Sir Albert K. Rollit, Mr. McMaster, M.P., Dr. Parkin and Lieut.-Gen. Wimburn Lawrie were a grand eulogy on Canada, and," says Mr. Colville, "if circulated would dispel the density of the English people respecting Canada." Mr. Reilly's singing of the "Commercial Travellers' Chorus" was a feature of the evening, the entire company joining in the chorus. He made a decided hit.

"We are now overtaxed with our engagements," says Mr. Colville, "and honestly, the reception given us and the kindness extended from one and all is far beyond our expectations. They certainly know how to entertain. Our London visit will ever remain fresh in our memory."

The pleasure of the evening was enhanced by songs by Miss Carrie Tubby, Mr. Charles Morton and Mr. A. Snelling, humorous recitals by Mr. A. Snelling and pianoforte solos by Mrs. Herbert Townsend.

"Lord Strathcona, though confined to his home by a severe cold, ventured down to his office to receive us," writes Mr. Colville. "He is a grand old man, and his secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith, a most amiable gentleman, has extended us many courtesies, enabling us to visit Buckingham Palace, and the Houses of Commons and Lords, we have visited Windsor Castle, also Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and many other points, of great interest. Needless to say, we are enjoying every moment of our time—four hours sleep between sight-seeing portions of London, it seems, never sleep. The weather man has been most kind.

"Our trip through Italy and France was a decided change from our sailings. Naples, and especially Rome, appealed to us—to say nothing of Paris.

"We leave on Wednesday for Scotland and Ireland, and sail for home on the 17th inst."

The Thousand-Foot Ocean Liner, and What it Means

It is a rapid age in which we live. So rapid are the new Cunarders that one has not had time to lose wonder over these gigantic liners, to cease to marvel at their immensity of length and tremendous power. It looks as though these 700-foot steamships were to be the last word in marine construction and that their 68,000-horse-power marked the limit of motive power.

But now, while one is yet marveling at these new marvels, the cables bring announcement that the White Star Steamship Company has contracted for the construction of a steamship that is to have the amazing length of 1,000 feet, a length 210 feet greater than that of the Lusitania and 330 feet more than was the length of Brunel's great failure—the Great Eastern.

Such was the word the cables brought the other day. Mr. Bruce Ismay, the general manager of the White Star line, who arrived from England a few days ago, not only confirmed the report, but added still further interest to it by the statement that the company was planning to build not one but two of these giant vessels; to send one down the ways six months after the other had gone overboard, and to place both of these great vessels in the New York-Southampton service.

"These two steamships," said Mr. Ismay, "are intended to be far ahead of anything yet designed. They are to be approximately 1,000 feet in length, perhaps a few feet more or perhaps a few feet less. But if not exactly of that figure, one way or the other. That length will make them considerably greater than any vessel yet projected. I do not know what beam has been decided upon, but this

will naturally be commensurate with their length.

"This is the first time in its history that the White Star line has been able to enter the field of ship construction without a handicap. Hitherto we have been restricted by the limitations of our former home terminal—that of Liverpool; and in planning for new ships it had always been necessary for us to keep in mind the fact that our vessels must be kept within certain limitations. But now that we have moved our terminal to Southampton, that restriction no longer exists, and so, for the first time, we are now able to enter the field without any handicap of this nature. Southampton being a spacious harbor and its waters so wide and deep that so far as that port is concerned we may build ships of any size. It is true that docking facilities on this side must be considered. The longest piers on the North river, where our vessels now dock are but 850 feet in length, but we are quite sure that longer ones will be constructed."

Mr. Ismay would not commit himself to any further statement about New York piers, but since his company has definitely planned to bring out two 1,000-foot ships, with the intention of putting them in the New York service, it is fair to assume that the White Star line has received definite assurance that the city will have suitable piers ready when the ships make their first appearance here in the spring of 1911.

"What new or unusual features will these new vessels have?" Mr. Ismay was asked.

"I may not tell you that," he replied, "for if I did all our competitors will know, but I will repeat what I just said that they will be far ahead of anything that has yet been projected."

But there were some features which Mr. Ismay felt free to discuss. The new Cunarders, as all the world knows, are fitted with turbine engines. Mr. Ismay said that the new White Star vessels would be equipped with both turbine and reciprocating engines. These will operate triple screws, the two wing screws being propelled by engines of the reciprocating type, the central one being driven by a turbine.

The company already has under construction two other vessels whose motive power is of this combination type. But these are very much smaller. They are the Alberta and the Albany, which are now under construction in the Belfast yards of Harland & Wolff. These two are to be placed in the Canadian service of the company in the coming spring, but they are of relatively small size, their tonnage being only 14,000 tons. The new ships will probably displace about 60,000 tons.

"Extraordinary speed," Mr. Ismay continued, "will not be sought for in these larger vessels. About twenty knots an hour, I should say, will be their gait. We have some very good reasons for not filling them up with engines and coal bunkers. There is always a certain percentage of people who are always in a hurry, but we do not believe that that percentage is large, nor is there any reason to believe that it is considerably increasing. To the ordinary voyager a day more or less is not a matter of extreme importance, but two or three additional knots an hour is a matter of extreme importance to the operating company. That the vast majority of ocean travellers are not insistent on high speed seems to be proved by the popularity of such vessels as the Amerika of the Hamburg-American line and our Adriatic."

The two vessels which Mr. Ismay had selected as an example have no pretensions to extraordinary speed, but it is a well known fact

that these two and the type which they represent are exceedingly popular with the traveling public. The patrons of this class know of the many features which by the sacrifice of a knot or two of speed it was found possible to install in them. One therefore wonders about the many unknown features which the White Star company can place in these tremendous big vessels of a relatively slow speed. Elevators are already a familiar feature. Will these roomy new leviathans have trolleys or moving sidewalks to carry passengers up and down their far-reaching decks? Will they have theatres and shopping arcades?

Where, anyhow, is this era by era increase in the size of ships to end? In a comparison that was made when the new Cunarders were first contracted for some interesting calculations were made. These showed that if the rate of increase in steamship dimensions should be maintained for the next hundred years at the same ratio that they increased from 1807 to 1907 the ship launched at the end of the next century would have a speed of 6,527 knots a day, and would be able to cross from New York to England in about thirteen hours. The vessel would be nearly a mile in length and would have accommodations for 33,000 passengers.

Of course, no name has been assigned to either of the projected vessels. But the White Star line will undoubtedly follow its old system of nomenclature, and when these two come out the names given them will in all probability end with the clicking "ic" which has so long distinguished the vessels of this fleet.

Few lines have had a more interesting history than has the White Star, and it is now pertinent to recall what that history is. The red swallow tail, with its five-pointed white star in the centre, an emblem now familiar in

all the waters of the world, was first hoisted to the masthead of a smart Australian clipper before the days of the great rush to the gold diggings, more than half a century ago. It could hardly have been anticipated that the time would come before the end of the century when the same flag would be the recognized emblem of several fleets of powerful steamships traversing all the great oceans of the world. Yet this is what has now become an accomplished fact.

The original flag of the White Star Clippers was taken over in 1867 by the late T. M. Ismay, and who then proceeded to found the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, latterly known as the White Star line. The first vessel that was sent afloat was the Oceanic, of 8,807 tons and a length over all of 430 feet. That was but forty years ago. The two new vessels which the company has now contracted for might almost hoist two of these first Oceanics on board; yet they were considered very superior vessels in their time. Following them came a fleet of steamers, and in 1875 the line led all others in speed with its Britannic, a vessel of 5,000 tons. The Britannic was followed by the Germanic of the same size, and which succeeded in attracting considerable attention by her performance in crossing the Atlantic in a little under eight days. Later on the Teutonic and the Majestic were placed in the transatlantic service, these being vessels of 10,000 tons. Since then events moved rapidly in the affairs of the White Star line. The company now owns nearly a half hundred steamships, twenty-seven of which are of the twin-screw type. But although this aggregation constitutes one of the largest merchant fleets afloat, the line has many other features which attract attention. One of these is the fact that the average tonnage per steamer is greater than that of any other company.

Plenty of New Goods and Worthy Specials

Are here mentioned for tomorrow, these values will demonstrate that our buying advantages are getting greater every season. We get exclusive goods confined to us, we get the lowest quotations for using fair quantities. Any manufacturer wishing to dispose of merchandise knows who can handle the quantities if the prices are right, and in many ways we are able to look after the trade better as our business develops.

GREAT BARGAIN OFFERING OF CHILDREN'S WEAR - - - SAMPLES OF DRESSES AND UNDERWEAR AT REDUCTIONS

Children's Nightdresses Values up to 90c. Monday... 35¢ Values up to \$1.10. Monday... 50¢	On Monday we will place on sale a large lot of Manufacturers' Samples of articles for Children's Wear, comprising Wool Dresses, Colored Wash Dresses, White Muslin Dresses, White Figue Dresses, White Pinafores, White Silk Dresses, Night Dresses, Drawers and Skirts. These samples are the entire line of a large Eastern Manufacturer, and include some of the best garments of their kind made in Canada. We bought them very cheap and have marked them at prices that are bound to be attractive and insure a quick turnover, most of the lines being less than half the regular price. On sale Monday at 8.30 a. m.				Infants' Long Slips Values up to \$1.90. Monday... \$1.00 Values up to \$2.75. Monday... \$1.50
White Silk Dresses Values up to \$6.50 for \$2.50 Some beautiful little Dresses in this lot, made of good quality Japanese Silk, handsomely trimmed with laces. Regular values up to \$6.50. Monday... \$2.50	Colored Wash Dresses Values up to \$1.90. Monday 75¢ Values up to \$2.25. Monday, price... \$1.00 Values up to \$3.25. Monday, price... \$1.50 Values up to \$4.75. Monday, price... \$2.50	White Muslin Dresses Values up to \$1.90. Monday, price... \$1.00 Values up to \$3.00. Monday, price... \$1.50 Values up to \$4.50. Monday, price... \$2.50	Child's Skirt, with Waist Values up to 75c. Monday 35¢ Values up to 90c. Monday 50¢ Values up to \$1.75. Monday, price... \$1.00 Values up to \$3.50. Monday, price... \$2.00	Children's Drawers Values up to 45c. Monday 25¢ Values up to 75c. Monday 35¢ Values up to \$1.00. Monday, price... 50¢ Values up to \$1.50. Monday, price... 75¢	Colored Wool Dresses Values up to \$6.75 for \$2.50 Very neat styles made up in sailor, jumper and other styles, in serges and fancy cloths, different sizes. Regular value up to \$6.75. Monday... \$2.50



Another 35 Dozen Muslin Blouses

Regular Values up to \$3.50, Monday \$1.50
 We have just received and will place on sale Monday another shipment of Muslin Blouses. The money crisis in the East is greatly to be deplored, but the women of this city have it to thank for being able to buy Shirt Waists for the prices that we have been able to sell them this season. Of course the manufacturer is the loser, but the general public is the gainer if the storekeepers follow the market closely. This we have done, and have therefore been able to make you the most astonishing offerings of new and seasonable goods every few days. This lot of Waists is an exceptionally good one, there are some very handsome patterns made up in fine Mulls, Lawns and Organdies. They are beautifully trimmed with laces and eyelet embroideries. There are many Blouses in the assortment that would be considered good value at \$3.50, but we will place the whole lot on sale Monday, values up to \$3.50, for... **\$1.50**

Sale of Silk Blouse Samples

Great Savings on Pretty Silk Waists
 A small lot of handsome Silk Waists will be offered for sale on Monday. These are samples, and therefore afford a great chance to buy at a saving. There are some genuine beauties in the lot, made of good quality silk and richly and tastefully trimmed. You will find more than one waist in this lot that you would like to have, and they are marked at prices that make it easy for you to buy.
 CHINA SILK BLOUSES, handsomely tucked and trimmed. Regular \$3.50 and \$4.50. Monday... **\$2.50**
 CHINA SILK BLOUSES, white and black, trimmed with lace and embroidery. Regular \$5.00 to \$6.50. Monday... **\$3.50**
 CHINA SILK BLOUSES in white, beautifully trimmed with lace and embroideries. Regular \$7.50 to \$9.00. Monday... **\$4.75**



Store Closes at 5.30 p.m., Commencing Tomorrow

Boys' Sweaters for Much Less

\$1.35 to \$1.85 Boys' Sweaters, Monday \$1.00
 BOYS' ALL-WOOL SWEATERS, in a real good quality, fancy stitched. Colors shown are red and white, blue and white, red and blue. Sizes 22 to 32 inch. Regular values \$1.35 to \$1.85. This is a snap on Monday for... **\$1.00**

The Very Newest Dress Goods

We have just opened up a new lot of Dress Patterns, comprising Silk and Wool Voiles and Silk and Wool Eoliennes, the very latest novelties for street or evening wear. The colors shown are Champagne, French Grey, Sky, Nile, Copenhagen, Browns, Purple, etc. The patterns sell at, each, \$25.00, \$20.00 and... **\$15.00**
 CREAM BRILLIANTINES AND SICILIANS, a large stock, ranging from \$15.00... **50¢**
 STRIPED CASHMERE SUITINGS in the new pastel shades, of greys, blue, mauve, drab, greens, makes us very stylish, 48 inches wide... **\$1.00**
 WOOL TAFFETAS, with bright silky stripes, in cream, champagne, sky, blue, brown, navy and reds, 38 to 40 inches wide... **50¢**
 MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES, one bright finish and light weight, in striped effects that will be much worn, different colors, 38 to 40 in. wide... **50¢**
 MOHAIR SICILIANS, a coarser weave, finished like silk, nice weight for shirt waist suits, cream ground, with colored stripes, 44 inches wide... **\$1.00**
 CREAM SERGES, in fine twills, etamines and diagonals. Priced at \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c, 50c and... **50¢**

Black Dress Goods Advantageously Priced

BLACK CREPE DE CHINE, all wool, very lustrous silk finish, 42 in. wide... **75¢**
 BLACK CREPE DE CHINE, extra soft and light weight for summer wear, 40 in. wide... **75¢**
 BLACK SICILIAN, small shadow stripe, lustrous silk finish, 46 in. wide... **\$1.00**
 BLACK SICILIAN, handsome plain jet black, best silk finish, 46 in. wide... **\$1.25**
 BLACK PANAMA, all wool, nice weight, deep jet black, soft finish, 44 in. wide... **\$1.50**
 BLACK SICILIAN, two-toned shadow stripe, finest silk finish, 46 in. wide... **\$1.50**

New Fiction Arrivals

By a new arrangement, we are able to furnish you with the newest books just as quickly as they are published. You can always be sure of the latest novels here, but if there happens to be a book we have not got we will procure it for you at the least possible price. This list contains some of the newest arrivals.
 OLD MR. DAVENANT'S MONEY, by Frances Powell
 ALIARS TO MAMMON, by Elizabeth Neff
 BEA BROCADE, by Baroness Orcy
 LADY OF CLEEVE, by Percy J. Hartley
 GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD, by Randolph Chester
 FLOWER OF THE ORANGE, by Zegeron Castle
 THE STUFF OF A MAN, by Evans Blake
 THE LAST EGYPTIAN, by a famous artist
 THE MASCOTE OF PARK LANE, by Lucas Cleeve
 THE WOMAN IN THE WAY, by William Le Queux
 THE LADY OF THE MOUNT, by Isham
 THE CITY OF DELIGHT, by Miller
 THE FAIR MOON OF BATH, by Ellis
 A MILLIONAIRE GIRL, by Marchmont
 WHEELS OF ANARCHY, by Max Pemberton
 PAUPER OF PARK LANE, by William Le Queux
 THE BLACK BAG, by Joseph Vance
 A SHEPHERD OF THE STARS, by Campbell
 THE RED YEAR, by Louis Tracy
 THE METROPOLIS, by Upton Sinclair
 THE IRON HEEL, by Jack London
 FOR JACINTA, by Harold Bindloss
 ROSALIND AT THE RED GATE, by Nicholson
 THE VIGIL, by Harold Begbie
 THE CASTLE OF DAWN, by Kramer
 And many others in stock.

White Felt Mattresses Underpriced

Regular Prices \$10.00 and \$12.00. Monday \$5.00
 This is an offer of exceptional merit. These Mattresses are made of absolutely pure white Felted Cotton and are covered with the best quality Art Ticking in rich, handsome floral designs, stitched with imperial roll edge. They are a fine looking and in every way a first-class, high-grade mattress. We bought them at a great price concession, that is the reason we are able to offer them at these prices.
 10 Mattresses, 3 ft. x 6 ft. Regular... **\$10.00**
 8 Mattresses, 3 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. Regular... **\$11.00**
 14 Mattresses, 4 ft. x 6 ft. Regular... **\$12.00**
 7 Mattresses, 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. Regular... **\$12.00**



Women's New Wearing Apparel

Our stocks of Summer Wearing Apparel are ready, and we seem to have just what is wanted. During last week we received many new things in lighter weight wearing apparel, such as Pongee Silk Costumes, Linen Coats and Suits, Muslin Suits, including the new Princess Dresses and Silk Jackets in many styles. Also Novelty Costumes in light weight cloths that are new and stylish. These late styles were personally selected and our large business in the West makes it worth while for the best Ladies' Costumers in Canada to confine their lines to us and to make any designs that suit our customers. We can therefore keep you thoroughly in touch with the latest garments and ideas from the style creating centres as fast as they are brought out.

Stylish and Attractive Millinery

The millinery of the present season is proving a source of delight to both those selling and those wearing it. Seldom have our milliners had hats that they were as enthusiastic about as the ones they are showing this season, the trimming schemes are so clever, the floral trimmings in particular permit of splendid displays of taste in making harmonious blendings of the different colors. Our assortment was never better than at present and our showing of exclusive novelties will please anybody looking for distinctly individual millinery. We have also a splendid showing of moderate priced hats that cannot be excelled for the prices asked.



Store Closes at 5.30 p.m., Commencing Tomorrow

5,000 Rolls of Wallpaper Specially Priced on Monday

5000 rolls of new Wallpaper for sale on Monday. The assortment contains some beautiful patterns suitable for many different rooms. This paper is extra special for, per roll, on Monday... **10c**

The Very Latest Silks

Our Silk Department is worth inspecting just now, as our assortment is large and well selected, containing the very newest Silk Novelties, of which we mention a few.
 FANCY TAMALINE SILKS, in stripes and checks, a fine assortment of light and dark shades. Price... **50¢**
 FANCY PONGEE SILKS, a nice range with natural colored grounds and colored spots... **50¢**
 FANCY JAPANESE SILKS, white grounds with colored spots and figures... **50¢**
 FANCY GANFRO SILKS, white ground with large colored spots, in pink, navy, helio, blue and black... **50¢**
 STRIPED TAMALINE SILKS, white with old rose, bluet, brown, navy and sky stripes... **75¢**
 COLORED PONGEE SILKS, a full range of plain colors, also white and black... **75¢**
 FANCY CHECK TAFFETA SILKS, light and dark grounds, large fancy checks... **\$1.00**
 FANCY PONGEE SILKS, white with blue, brown, old rose, blue and navy stripes... **\$1.00**
 WHITE JAPANESE SILKS, 27 inches wide, extra good values, at 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and... **\$1.25**

It is Straw Hat Time

The very fine days we have had lately brings the Straw Hat question strongly to your mind. Everybody likes the weather that is suitable to wearing straw hats, and nearly every man likes to wear a straw hat. We have a most extensive assortment to show you, all styles and all prices. We have a particularly catchy style that is edged with straw of a dark, contrasting color, that is very smart and attractive. We have hats to suit all purses, as our prices start at... **35c**

Men's New French Underwear

We have just received a large shipment of fine French Underwear that is most opportune, as the weather now makes everybody think about making underwear changes. It is hardly necessary to add that the French are second to none in producing high grade goods, and these are from one of the best makers.
 MEN'S FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, in all sizes. Per garment... **50¢**
 MEN'S FRENCH SILK LUSTRE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, colors grey and white stripes, pink and white stripe, blue and white, stripes, all sizes. Per garment... **\$1.75**
 MEN'S FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, very fine quality, colors pink and white stripes, pink, blue, grey, gold, all sizes. Per garment **\$1.25**
 MEN'S FRENCH NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, shirts long and short sleeves, drawers knee and ankle length. All sizes. Per garment... **\$1.25**

See Windows of Specials Broad and Government Streets

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

The Royal Worcester Corsets New Models Just Opened

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