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MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a copy.

BIG LINERS CLOSE AT HAND WHEN THE TITANIC WENT DOWN

Californian But 19 Miles Away: Knew Nothing of the Disaster.

OCEAN GRAVEYARD GIVES UP BODIES OF MANY VICTIMS

Officers of the Titanic Give Evidence In Senate Inquiry--Lookouts Had No Glasses or Disaster Might Have Been Averted.

Washington, D.C., April 22.— With succor only five miles away the 'Titanic' slid into its watery grave, carrying with it more than 1,600 of its passengers and crew, while an unidentified steamer that might have saved all failed or refused to see the frantic signals flashed to it for aid.

This phase of the tragic disaster was brought out to-day before the Senate Investigating Committee when J. B .Boxhall, fourth officer of the 'Titanic,' told of his unsuccessful attempts to attract the stranger's attention.

This ship, according to Boxhall, could not have been more than five miles away and was steaming toward the 'Titanic.' So close was it that from the bridge Boxhall plainly saw its masthead lights and then its red side lights.

Among the survivors was J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the line, and among the wireless telegrams read into the record was one from Mr. Ismay urging that the steamship 'Cedric' be held until the 'Carpathia' arrived with its sorry burden. He declared, he believed, it 'most desirable' that the survivors of the Titanic's' crew be rushed out of the country as quickly as possible. He also, the message said, would sail on the 'Cedric,' and asked that clothing be ready at the pier for him when the 'Carpathia' docked.

The committee will resume its hearing at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Fourth Officer Boxhall is expected to continue on the stand to tell more fully of the events immediately preceding the collision.

FOURTH OFFICER TELLS OF SEEING STEAMER

J. B. Boxhall, the fourth officer of the 'Titanic,' after giving his account of the events of the fateful night, told of seeing another steamship a few miles away By the captain's orders he had gone to the wireless room to give the operators the ship's position. Then he went back to the life boats, where he found many men and women with life belts on. He continued:

'After that I was on the bridge most of the time sending out distress signals trying to attract the attention of boats ahead,' he said. 'I sent up distress rockets until I left the ship, to try to attract the attention of a ship directly ahead. I had seen her lights. She seemed to be meeting us and was not far away.

'She got close enough, so she seemed to be, to read our electric Morse signals. I told the captain. He stood with me much of the time trying to signal her. He told me to tell her in Morse rocket signals, "Come at once—we are sinking."'

'Did any answer come?' asked Senator Smith.

'I did not see them, but two men say they saw signals from that ship.'

'How far away do you think that ship was?'

'Approximately five miles.

Boxhall said he did not know what ship it was.

'Have you learned anything about that ship since?'

'No, some people say she replied to our rockets and our signals, but I did not see it.'

ROOM FOR MORE IN HIS BOAT, BUT COULD GET NOBODY.

Boxhall said he had rowed in the sea boat three-quarters of a mile from the 'Titanic' before she went down. He had rowed around the ship's stern some time, as he had room for three more people in the boat, but could get nobody to come in. He had only one man who knew how to handle an oar, he said, and feared to remain longer in that vicinity in fear of an accident to those who had been placed in his charge by Captain Smith, who had ordered him to take off the life boat.

His boat, he said, was the first to reach the 'Carpathia,' at 4.10 a.m. He had spoken with J. Bruce Ismay on the bridge just as the captain ordered him to take an emergency boat. He had lights on his boat and he saw several other boats with lights, but could not say, however, that when the 'Titanic' left Belfast on her trial trip that every life boat had lanterns and oil in her, and the bread, water, breakers, water dippers, bailers, mast and sail, etc. Each boat should hold 65 people under favorable conditions.

Boxhall gave testimony which will probably allow the committee to test the accuracy of a story told by a steward to the effect that the men in the crow's nest had reported ice ahead, and First Officer Murdock had disregarded the warning. Boxhall said the two men in the crow's nest were Fleet and Leigh. The usual quota of officers were on the lookout.

The shock of the iceberg, he said, was slight. He was going to the bridge at the time, and neither the captain nor the other officers thought the matter serious. They had got sight of the iceberg with difficulty after the collision, and it seemed dark grey instead of white, and was only thirty feet above the water.

Boxhall told of seeing Ismay working to lower lifeboats and later seeing the managing director in a collapsible boat with W. E. Carter, of Philadelphia, three other men who looked like Filipinos and a number of foreign women.

Boxhall described the condition of the sea that night as an oily calm. It was exceedingly difficult to see ice ahead under such conditions, he said.

'If there had been the least little ripple on the water,' he concluded, 'I believe the "Titanic" would have sighted it in time to be saved.'

Washington, April 23.—Owing to the great confusion caused by the rush of the crowds to the hearing and the constant interruptions during the interrogation of witnesses, the Senate committee decided to-day to exclude the general public. To accomplish this the hearing was transferred to a smaller room in the Senate office building. Only witnesses, those particularly interested in the inquiry, and members of the press were admitted to the room.

The change caused disappointment to thousands, most of them women, who crowded about the corridors leading to the caucus room as early as 8.30 o'clock. The crowds then lined the hallways leading to the new room, and the police had difficulty keeping a passageway to the door.

Major Arthur Peuchen, of Toronto, the survivor who was ordered into one of the lifeboats to handle an oar by Second Officer Lightholder, was in the committee room.

Mr. J. Bruce Ismay and the White Star Line officials arrived early.

Senator Smith announced that Boxhall suddenly had been taken ill.

Third Officer Pitman took the stand and told in detail his experiences of seventeen years on the seas.

Asked to tell his duties when on watch, Pitman said he worked out observations, found deviations of the compass, general supervision around the decks and relieving the bridge if necessary.

Was it part of your duties to drill the men or go through practice with the men?' asked Senator Smith.

'No, sir, I merely gave them orders.'

The witness said boat drills always were held at Southampton and at Queenstown. The 'Titanic's' drill at Southampton, he said, consisted of lowering and lifting two boats. The drill was to satisfy the British Board of Trade. 'We lowered the boats, sailed around the harbor, and then returned to the ship,' said Pitman.

The witness said it was customary aboard ship to have boat and fire drills every Sunday. In the Southampton drill, Pitman said, approximately eight men went in each boat.

'Then only sixteen men participated in this drill?' suggested Senator Smith.

'Yes, sir.'

'Was there any fire drill on the "Titanic" after she left Southampton?' 'No, sir, none.'

'Were you on the bridge during Saturday or Sunday preceding the accident?' 'Oh, yes, part of the time. Saturday afternoon from 12 to 4,' said Pitman.

'See many icebergs or any freed ice?' 'No, sir, none at all.'

'Did you hear anything about ice on Saturday?' 'No, sir.'

'Did you hear anything about a wireless message about ice' 'Yes, I did, either Saturday night or Sunday morning, when Mr. Boxhall put it on the chart,' Pitman replied.

'Did you talk to the captain about the proximity of ice,' 'It's not my place to talk to the captain.'

Asked if he saw any ice on Sunday, Pitman said he did not. The fact that the temperature was lower, he said, would not necessarily indicate the presence of ice.

'Senator Smith suggested that the proximity of ice was indicated in a number of ways, such as the effect on the sky, the change in temperature, the glint of sun or moonlight upon them. The witness said the only way to discover the proximity of icebergs was to see them. Senator Smith sought to make the witness admit there were other indications.

'There is no other way. Science may hold that there are numerous ways, but they have never been demonstrated,' said the witness.

Senator Smith inquired on what basis the witness figured the 'Titanic' was making 21½ knots an hour. Pittman said by the log, and by the revolutions, which were about 75.

Pittman denied that the officers discussed the speed of the ship while at mess. The witness said he left his cabin about 11.50 on Sunday night, just after the collision.

'There was very little impact,' he said. 'I was half asleep and half awake, and I wondered sleepily where we were anchoring. I walked out on deck after three or four minutes and saw nothing. Then I returned, lighted my pipe and dressed leisurely, for it was near time for my watch. Just as I finished dressing, Mr. Boxhall came up and asked him what was the matter. He said, "We have struck an iceberg."

'Then I went up on deck and met a man in a dressing gown, who said to me, "Hurry, there's no time for fooling." Then I went to the boats.'

'Did you know who that man was?'

'Not then. I do now.'

'Who was it?'

'Mr. Ismay. Later, this man told me to get the women and children in the boats. I lowered one of them. Mr. Ismay came to the boat and helped me. I put in quite a number of them and a few men. Then I called for more women, but there were none to be seen. Theu I stepped back on the ship again, and officer Murdock told me to get in the boat and row around to the after gangway. I thought that was the thing to do, because I expected to bring all of the passengers back to the ship again.'

There were five members of the crew on the lifeboat commanded by Pitman, who testified that he carried forty of the passengers. Under cross-examination he acknowledged that his boat did not have lights although the regulations of the British Board of Trade compelled it. Pitman said that the women behaved splendidly,' and that all of them wanted to help in rowing to keep themselves warm. He said his boat was some distance from the 'Titanic' when she went down.

'How did she sink?' asked Senator Smith.

'She settled by the head, and then suddenly she got on end and dived straight down.'

When the investigation opened at 10.16 o'clock it was announced that J. B. Boxhall, fourth officer of the 'Titanic,' was ill, and could not be heard further at this time.

ALL BODIES FOUND CAN PROBABLY BE IDENTIFIED.

Halifax, April 23.—A message from the cable ship 'Mackay-Bennett,' sent also to New York, states that she has fifty-three bodies picked up from the 'Titanic' wreck, and which either have been identified or are in such condition that it is probable they can be identified when brought to Halifax.

Orders were sent to the 'Mackay-Bennett' by the White Star line to steam for Halifax with the bodies recovered, and the ship was notified at the same time that the Western Union cable ship 'Minia' would be despatched to the scene to relieve her.

The intention of the 'Mackay-Bennett' when she left this port was to bring back only such bodies as were identified or identifiable, and with the extreme probability that many unknown bodies would have to be returned to the sea, a clergyman was taken to perform the burial service in such cases.

RESCUED WERE THE COWARDS

Would Not Permit Third Officer to Go to Aid of Drowning.

Washington, April 23.—The life and death struggles of the victims of the 'Titanic' disaster were pictured to the Senate investigating committee today by Third Officer Herbert John Pittman, of the sunken liner.

Chairman Smith, of the committee, pressed Pittman regarding scenes after the sinking of the ship.

'I heard no cries of distress until after the ship went down,' he said.

'How far away were the cries from your lifeboat?'

'Several hundred yards, probably, some of them. I told my men to get the oars out and pull toward the wreck, that we might be able to save a few more.

'The people in my boat demurred. They said it would be a mad idea.'

'Did anyone in your boat urge or appeal to you to go back toward the wreck?'—No, not one.'

'Did any women urge you to go back?'—'No.'

'Who demurred, the men with the oars?'—'Oh, no; they obeyed my orders, and all the passengers said it was a mad idea to go back; that we should add another 40 to the list of drowned. Then we took in the oars and lay quiet.'

When Pittman yielded to the importunities of the passengers, he did not look back to see, but merely pulled in his oars and drifted.

'Describe the screams.'—'Don't, sir, please. I'd rather not talk about it.'

'I'm sorry to press, but what was it like. Were the screams intermittent or spasmodic?'—'It was one long continuous moan.'

The witness said the moans and cries continued an hour, and that he made no effort to go to the rescue.

'You drifted in the vicinity of the drowning people, and made no effort to give them aid?' asked Senator Smith in surprize.

'Please, sir, do not,' pleaded Pitman. 'I can't bear to recall it. I wish we might not discuss the scene.'

'I have no desire to lacerate your feelings,' said Senator Smith, 'but we must know whether you drifted there without offering aid. Answer that, and I shall press you no more.'

'I did, sir,' said the witness.

'Did you ever hear anything of a boat known as the 'Hellig Olav,' suddenly asked Senator Smith.

'No, I didn't. There may be a boat of that name,' said Pitman.

The 'Olav' docked at New York April 17, and is reported to have encountered an iceberg near where the 'Titanic' sank. It has been suggested that the 'Olav' may have been the boat whose lights fourth officer Boxhall saw, and which he ineffectually tried to signal with distress rockets.

LOOKOUT MAN SAYS HE HAD NO GLASSES.

Frederick Fleet, who was lookout on the 'crow's nest' of the 'Titanic,' said that on Sunday night some time after ten o'clock he reported a black mass of ice ahead to the officers on the bridge. Just how long this was before the collision the lookout could not say.

Fleet told the committee that there were no lookout glasses in the 'Titanic's' crows nest after leaving Southampton. If he had had glasses, he said, he could have seen the iceberg enough sooner to have escaped it. He said glasses were furnished the lookout from Belfast to Southampton, where they were taken away.

Fifth Officer Lowe told the Senate Committee investigating the 'Titanic' disaster Wednesday, that he ordered J. Bruce Ismay, head of the line ,to get away from No. 5 lifeboat. He said Mr. Ismay was interfering with the lowering of the boat.

Language too objectionable to be repeated aloud in the Senate inquiry into the 'Titanic' disaster was used by Lowe, who dramatically recited to the Senate investigating committee how he, not knowing that he was talking to the head of the company which employed him, had told Ismay to 'Get to h—— out of here, so that I can work,' while Lowe and other sailors were trying to lower the first lifeboat on the starboard side of the 'Titanic.'

Lowe declared that Ismay was not trying to get into the boat, but that he was very much excited and was interfering with the proper lowering of the boat.

'This man (Ismay), said Lowe' was greatly excited. He was hollering 'lower away ,lower away, lower away' and I swore at him to order him back.'

Lowe said that Ismay went back, and made no reply to him. Lowe also testified that he never would have known the man was Ismay if he (Lowe) had not met a steward on board the 'Carpathia', who told him what he had done, and asked him why he 'swore at Ismay.'

Senator Smith formally announced that he wanted to meet an inquiry that had arisen as to the purposes of the committee.

'It is to get all of the facts attending this catastrophe,' he said. 'The surviving officers and men of this ship are not shipbuilders, and if we can get from them what they know it is all that we can expect. Now a word as to the plan. It is the intention of the committee to inquire of all subjects of Great Britain whom may be in this country, and who may know anything of the disaster, and to hold them here until we have learned all that we can.

'This course will be pursued until the committee conclude they have obtained all accessible and useful information to a proper understanding of this disaster.

'The committee will not tolerate any further attempt on the part of any one to shape its course. We shall proceed in our own way, and the judgment of our efforts may well be withheld until these who criticize our course may have opportunity to examine the official record.'

As Senator Smith delivered this announcement, he spoke emphatically and punctuated his remarks by pounding the table with his fist. Afterward he did not give any detailed explanation of what actuated him to make the statement.

ENGINEER HEROES.

New York, April 23.—'Lights were burned all over the ship until shortly before she went down.'

This is the testimony of the survivors of the 'Titanic.' It was her engineers who kept the lights burning and in the list of heroes who went down with the vessel the names of the men of the engineering force will have a high place. Not one of them was saved, although many of them were off duty, and these had some chance of climbing to the deck. While it will never be known just what happened, it is believed that every one went back to his post instead of to the decks.

It is a tradition that when the engineers on a sinking vessel have done their duty to the last they gather in the engine room, clasp hands while standing about the engines, and so go down with their vessel.

Washington, April 24. Like the missing horseshoe nail that cost a monarch his kingdom, the failure to provide binoculars or spy glasses for the lookouts on the 'Titanic' was one contributing cause of that ship's loss and, with it, the loss of more than 1,600 lives.

Two witnesses before the Senate investigating committee yesterday agreed on this. They were Frederick Fleet, a lookout on the liner, and Major Arthur Godfrey Peuchan, Canadian manufacturer and yachtsman, who was among the rescued passengers.

Fleet acknowledged that if he had been aided in his observations by a good glass he probably could have spied the 'berg into which the ship crashed in time to have warned the bridge to avoid it.

Frederick Fleet, 25 years old, a sailor and lookout man on the 'Titanic,' followed Third Officer Pitman on the stand. Fleet said he had had five or six years' experience at sea, and was lookout man on the 'Oceanic' prior to going on the 'Titanic.' He was in the crow's nest at the time of the collision.

'PHONED THE BRIDGE TO LOOK OUT FOR ICEBERG.

'Did you see any ice?'

'Yes, sir, at seven bells (11.30 p.m.) I reported a black mass ahead.'

'What did you do when you saw the iceberg?'

'I sounded three bells and then telephoned to the bridge that there was an iceberg ahead.'

Fleet said he got a prompt response to his ring and the report was not delayed. Shortly after the accident he and Leigh were relieved.

Fleet refused to say how long before the collision he saw the ice.

'All we have to do in the nest is ring the bell, and if we think there is danger we telephone,' said Fleet. 'I thought the iceberg was pretty close, but it did not seem so large when I first saw it.'

'How large, then?'

'About the size of two big tables. But it got larger as we went along, and when we struck it was about fifty or sixty feet above the water.'

'After you have that telephone signal was the ship stopped?'

'No, she did not stop until after we struck the iceberg, but she started to go to port after I telephoned. My mate noticed it.'

'Where did the iceberg strike the ship?'

'On the starboard bow about twenty feet from the stem,' Fleet answered.

Fleet said that when the collision came there was little impact and 'just a sharp, grinding noise.'

'Did it alarm you?' asked the senator.

'No; I thought it was a narrow shave.'

'Did you have glasses?' asked Senator Smith.

'No, sir.'

'Isn't it customary for the lookouts to use glasses in their work?'

'Yes, sir, but they didn't give us any on the "Titanic." We asked for them at Southampton, but they said there were none for us.'

'If you had had glasses could you have seen the iceberg sooner?' asked Senator Smith.

'We could have seen it a bit sooner,' said Fleet.

'How much sooner?'

'Enough to get out of the way.'

'Were you and Leigh disappointed that you had no glasses?'

'Yes.'

Senator Smith then asked Major Peuchen to tell the story of the voyage, telling of the weather, accidents and whether there was any fire aboard. The Major told of the trip and said:

'There was no mention of fire, and we were all pleased with the trip until the crash. After 11 o'clock I went to my stateroom, I scarcely was undressed when I felt a shock. I thought merely that a large wave had struck the ship. I put on my coat and went on deck,' said he. 'I met a friend, who said, "We've struck an iceberg." So we went up on deck and saw the iceberg from the forepart of the ship. Some ice had fallen four or five feet inside the rail.

MAJOR PEUCHEN DISCUSSED COLLISION WITH MR. HAYS.

'After a few minutes I went to other friends and said it was not serious. Fifteen minutes later I met Charles M. Hays, of the Grand Trunk.

'I asked him, "Have you seen the ice? He said, "No." Then I took him up and showed him. Then I noticed the boat was listing. I said to Mr. Hays, "She's listing; she shouldn't do that.'

'He said, 'Oh, I don't know. This boat can't sink." He had a good deal of confidence, and said, "No matter what we have struck, she's good for eight or ten hours."

The witness said when he got on deck the boats were being prepared for lowering on the port side.

'Did you see any man attempt to get in?' asked Senator Smith.

'No. The boat was safely lowered. There were about 36 or 37 persons in it. Then we turned to the next boat. I was surprised that the sailors were not at their posts, as they should have been. I have seen fire drills and the action of the sailors did not impress me. They seemed to be short of sailors around the lifeboats where I was. When I came on deck first it seemed to me that about 100 stokers came up with their gunnysacks and crowded the deck. One of the officers, a splendid man, drove these men right off the deck. He drove them like sheep.

'When we got to the next boat a quartermaster and sailor were put in and the boat was then filled with women. We called out for more women and some would not leave their husbands.'

Major Peuchen said he had got into the lifeboat by sliding down a rope from the deck. Captain Smith, he said, had told him to break out a window and get into the boat that way, but the Major did not think that feasible.

CAPTAIN WAS ATTENTIVE TO ALL HIS DUTIES.

'Did you see the captain after he told you to go below and get through the window into the lifeboat?'

'No, I never saw him after that.'

'Did you see him before the accident?'

'I think I saw him about 7 o'clock in one of the companionways.'

'Do you think he was attentive to his duties.'

'Yes, I do.'

Major Peuchen said the impact was so slight that some of the passengers were not awakened. He said no alarm was sounded. Two young women, he said, whose stateroom was close to that of Colonel John Jacob Astor, were awakened by Mrs. Astor, who led them on deck.

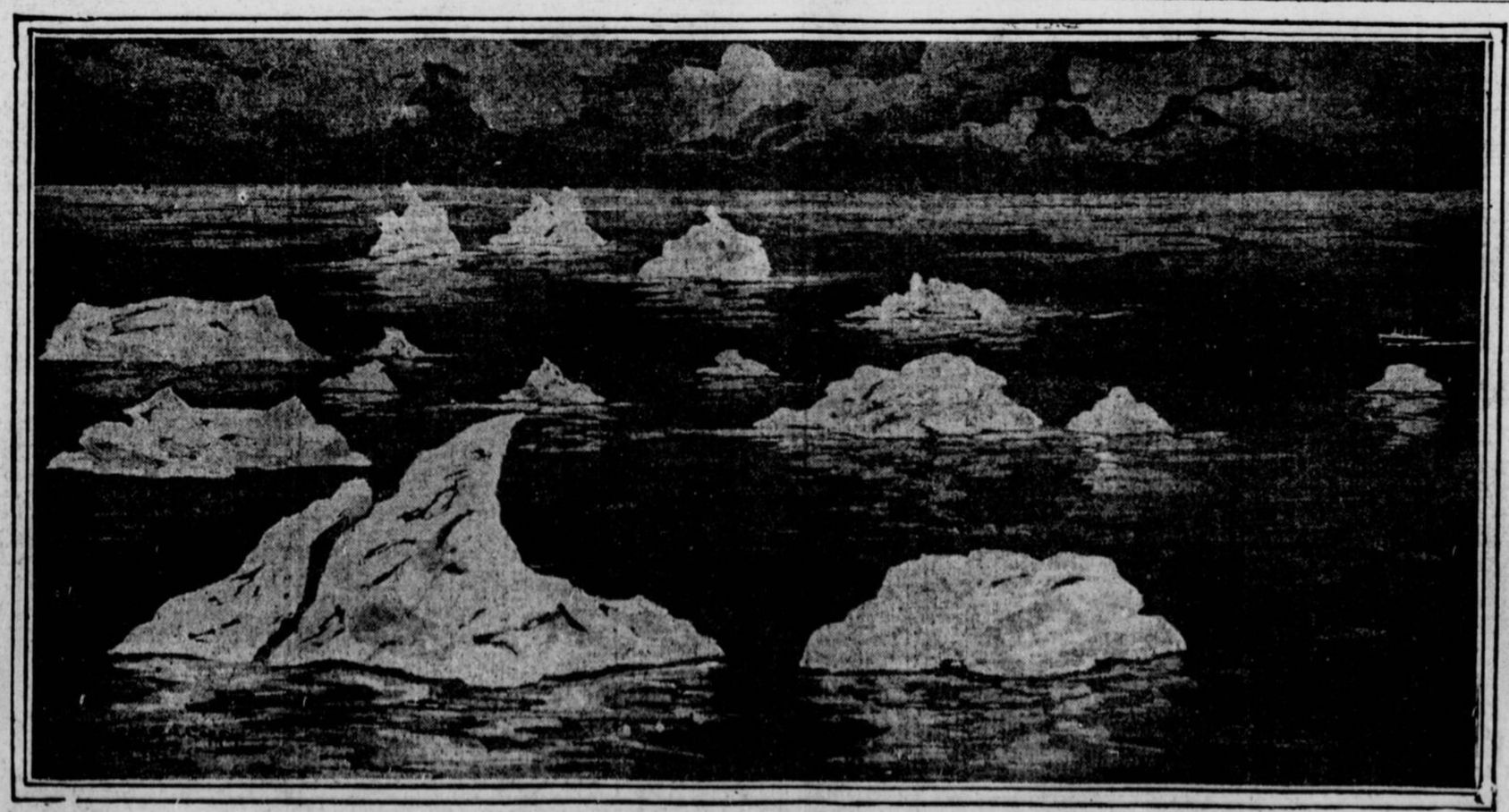
'Did you see Mr. Ismay that night?' asked Senator Smith.

'I think I did. He was standing on the port side on the boat deck about an hour after we struck. I did not see him again until he came aboard the "Carpathia".'

Major Peuchen read a statement in order to make clear his position as follows:

'I do not criticise Captain Smith, but I do criticise the policy and methods pursued by the company, for I feel sure that in this case caution would have averted a terrible calamity. I have been given credit for saying many things absolutely untrue and I wish to state that I have not said any personal or unkind things about Captain Smith.'

The Major was then excused.



ICEBERGS SKETCHED BY AN OFFICER OF THE SAVOIE ON APRIL 18 (THREE DAYS AFTER DISASTER) IN RUN OF THIRTY MILES, ALMOST ON THE SPOT WHERE THE TITANIC SANK—BERG IN LOWER LEFT HAND CORNER IS SUPPOSED BY THE SAVOIE'S OFFICERS TO BE THE ONE THE WHITE STAR STEAMSHIP STRUCK.

PRAISES MR. ISMAY

Girl Survivor Says He Forced Her into a Lifeboat

OWES HER LIFE TO HIM

President of White Star One of the Last to Leave, She Says.

New York, April 23.—Out of all the criticism of J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star line, because of his conduct following the 'Titanic' disaster, there has come praise from a woman who declares that she owes her life to the White Star official. This woman is Miss Edith L. Rosenbaum, of 45 Merrill Road, Far Rockaway.

Miss Rosenbaum told a reporter for the 'Times' yesterday that she was among the last who, preferring her chances on the sinking vessel to the risk of the lifeboats in an open sea, departed from the doomed liner. She was forced to take to the lifeboat only by the physical force of Mr. Ismay, who, she declares, caught her by the arm on the boat deck and thrust her down a narrow stairway to A deck, where she was heaved over safely into the life craft.

'I believe,' said Miss Rosenbaum, 'that Mr. Ismay must have entered his lifeboat at the very last moment, judging by the fact that I myself was among the last to leave the 'Titanic,' I last saw him calling out, "Any more women? If so, all off now!"

'I think that Mr. Ismay should not be censured, as he took his chances after all the women in that part of the ship had been saved.'

SAYS THAT CAPTAIN SMITH URGED ISMAY TO LEAVE.

Plainfield, N. J., April 22.—Miss Georgette Alexander Madrill, 16 years old, of St. Louis, who with her mother, Mrs. Robert Madill, and cousin, Miss Elizabeth Allen, and a maid, was rescued from the 'Titanic,' was the guest yesterday of Mr. and Mrs. John Doull Miller, of this city, returning to New York to-day to join her mother. Miss Madill speaks in the highest praise of Capt. Smith, of the 'Titanic,' and denounced the criticisms of certain newspapers and the public of J. Bruce Ismay, explaining that he did not leave the sinking vessel until begged to do so by the captain.

Capt. Smith, Miss Madill says, was in direct command from the moment the ship struck the iceberg, and set a fine example of cool-headedness for the men. Miss Madill said she heard no pistol shots. She said that she was the first of the rescued passengers to board the 'Carpathia,' and that the reason that more passengers were not put in the lifeboats was because the officers were afraid the weight might break them in two while suspended from the davits.

MARCONI'S EVIDENCE

Head of Wireless System Holds Two Operators Necessary.

Washington, April 25.—Guglielmo Marconi, chairman of the Marconi Company, Limited, to-day told the Senate Committee investigating the 'Titanic' disaster, that he authorized the wireless operators of the 'Carpathia' and 'Titanic' to sell their stories of the great sea catastrophe for publication.

Mr. Marconi explained that in giving consent for the sale of these stories he had not attempted in any way to suppress general information of the wreck.

The inventor of the wireless denied any knowledge whatever of wireless messages sent to the 'Carpathia' operators telling them to 'keep your mouths shut' and 'hold out for four figures.' These messages, one of them signed 'Marconi,' were picked up by the United States battleship 'Florida' the night the 'Carpathia' was coming in, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Marconi declared he never authorized these messages, but did give consent that the operators could receive money.

Early in his testimony Mr. Marconi told of repeated attempts he had made during Sunday, Monday, and the days following the tragedy for information. Senator Smith said to Mr. Marconi: 'I would like to have your own best judgment as to whether the custom established by Operator Binns in the 'Republic' disaster, selling his news, and the privilege you gave to Cottam in the 'Titanic' disaster had anything to do with your failure to get this information, and the public deprived of the details of this horror?'

Mr. Marconi said he did not think so, and repeatedly insisted he had not attempted to suppress any details of the horror.

Before taking the stand, Mr. Marconi frankly discussed the message sent from New York to the wireless operators on the 'Carpathia' by Chief Engineer Sammis, of the Marconi Company, asking them to hold out their news when they reached port for 'four figures.'

'Yes, that message was sent by Sammis,' said Mr. Marconi, 'but I knew nothing about the message until afterward. There is this about it that I want to say: The message was not sent while the 'Carpathia' was at sea. It was not sent until the 'Carpathia' had passed Sandy Hook and was nearing port.'

When Senator Smith reached the committee room messages from Toronto awaited him containing the information that depositions of the officers and crew of the steamer 'Mount Temple,' which sighted the 'Titanic,' would be taken to-day by Canadian authorities at St. John, N.B., and would be forwarded to Washington.

Representatives of the White Star Company said they would try to have Fourth Officer Boxhall before the committee to-morrow. He has been ill.

Senator Smith asked Mr. Marconi what he had to do with the wireless apparatus, ashore and afloat, and whether he selected the operators.

'I am consulted as to the installation of the apparatus,' he said. 'I do not dictate the style of apparatus, but am on call to advise. I travel around the world a great deal, but just on this work.'

'What is your official connection with the British Government?'

'I have no official connection, except for consultation. Our company has a contract with the government for the extension of wireless in the British Empire. The work will take us at least 18 years.'

The contract, the witness said, was made under the British Postal Service. Mr. Marconi told the committee the general scope of the contract with the British Government.

'Have you the exclusive right to equip the British wireless stations?'

'We have that right so far as the courts protect our patents in England,' said Mr. Marconi.

'Have you such rights in Germany?'

'No.'

'Have you had?'

'We have had dealings with the German Government, and Germany's ships and stations are now controlled by a company which works in harmony with us. We get a percentage for our patents.'

The witness told of contracts with the Canadian Government, and also an independent understanding with Newfoundland.

'How far could the station at Cape Race maintain communication with a vessel?' asked Senator Smith.

'Between 400 and 500 miles in the day,' answered Mr. Marconi, 'and considerably over a thousand miles at night.'

'You could maintain this connection easily, then, with such ships as the 'Titanic'?'

'Yes, sir.'

Mr. Marconi said the apparatus on the steamer 'Mount Temple' had only a 200-mile radius.

Senator Smith asked Mr. Marconi if there was any arrangement which gave an alarm on board ship when called by wireless. He said that on old equipment used on ships there was a bell arrangement which did not work well, because it alarmed operators on all ships as well as the one called.

'Then there is no alarm signal on instruments now?'

'No, but it may be possible to devise one.'

'Then, unless an operator sits constantly with his receiver on his head,' the Senator continued, 'he would not get a signal?'

'That is correct.'

'Then ships should have operators continuously on duty, you think?'

'Yes, if the wireless is to be of service to others; as in cases of distress.'

'In England,' Mr. Marconi said, 'the pay ranged from four to twelve dollars a week with board and lodging. It is easy to get operators at those wages,' he said, 'because the sea is attractive to young men.' The wages in the United States were slightly higher.

Washington, April 24.—Harold G. Lowe, fifth officer of the sunken 'Titanic,' to-day told the Senate Investigating Committee his part in the struggle of the survivors for life following the catastrophe. His testimony developed that, with a volunteer crew, he rescued four men from the water, saved a sinking collapsible lifeboat by towing it astern of his, and took off twenty men and one woman from the bottom of an upturned boat. Every one of those under his charge he landed safely on the 'Carpathia.'

Competing in interest with the day's testimony was the interchange of telegrams between Senator William Alden Smith, chairman of the committee, and the acting Premier of Canada, George E. Foster.

The latter told of the docking of the steamer 'Mount Temple' at St. John, N.B., with passengers aboard who claimed to have seen the 'Titanic' sink. It was believed that the 'Mount Temple' was the ship that was only five miles from the White Star liner when she took her final plunge.

Senator Smith has requested that the depositions of the officers and crew of the 'Mount Temple' be sent to him. In addition, he accepted the offer of Dr. F. C. Quitzman, of Toronto, to appear before the committee. Dr. Quitzman was one of the passengers who said they saw the 'Titanic' sink.

Acting Premier Foster's telegram, dated to-day, gave the version of Captain Moore, of the 'Mount Temple,' and added:

'Under these circumstances it does not seem necessary to detain boat due to sail Friday evening. If considered necessary, commission be appointed to take captain's evidence. Will no doubt be examined later by British commission.'

In reply Senator Smith despatched the following:

'Telegram received. I will greatly appreciate it if depositions of captain of the vessel 'Mount Temple,' which is scheduled to sail from St. John, N.B., Friday, could be taken by commissioners, as suggested by you, and forwarded to me at Washington, relative to the movements of the ship on Sunday evening, April 14, stating relative position to 'Titanic' and 'Carpathia,' together with a detailed report of all wireless messages sent and received.'

The committee also received a telegram signed by J. H. Moore, master of the 'Mount Temple': A. H. Sargent, chief officer; H. Heald, second officer, and J. Durrant, the Marconi operator, dated at West St. John, N.B., to-day, practically repeating the information contained in the Premier's message, and adding that the 'Mount Temple did not see the 'Titanic's' lights.

The names of the passengers who claimed they saw the lights of the 'Titanic,' the message said, were not known.

MAN AT THE WHEEL TELLS HIS STORY.

Robert Hichens, quartermaster in charge of the lifeboat which took off Major Peuchen and others, next took the witness chair, and testified that when the collision occurred he was at the 'Titanic's' wheel. He said the officers had been warned to look out for small ice, and that he had been ordered to have the heaters started in the chart room. The first he knew of the collision was when the order came down from the bridge 'Berg ahead.'

'The first officer rushed over to give the order Hard a port,' and the second officer returned 'Helm hard over, sir,' but by that time we were into the berg. We could hear the grinding of it. The Skipper, Captain Smith, came running out, asking what was the matter, and immediately ordered Mr. Murdock to close the emergency doors.

The ship had a list of five degrees within five minutes. I stayed at the wheel until 12.53.

MAJOR PEUCHEN TRIED TO TAKE COMMAND.

'I saw all the women taken on the 'Carpathia' and was the last to leave my boat.'

Senator Smith wanted to know if Hichens had any trouble in the boat with Major Feuchen. He replied the Major had tried to take command.

It had been testified to that Hichens had refused to go back and pick up other survivors. None of the women in the boat had asked him to go back, he said.

'Major Peuchen said yesterday that when you were asked to go back after some who were drowning, you replied you 'weren't going back after those stiffs.'

'Yes. I saw that in the newspapers this morning. It's a lie, sir. I never used that word since I was born.'

'You want the committee to understand you didn't reufse to go to the rescue of those in the water?'

'I couldn't under the conditions. I was a mile away from the cries we heard, and we had no compass. I instructed the men to row away from the 'Titanic' when she was sinking because I was afraid of the suction. Before she sank we were all pulling for that light. The ship was still afloat when we stopped and the light disappeared about 15 minutes later. After it disappeared we heard cries of distress. Some of the women said they were cries of people in one boat signalling another.'

'CARPATHIA'S' OPERATOR TELLS ABOUT HIS WORK.

When Operator H. T. Cottam, of the 'Carpatria' was recalled yesterday he was questioned as to the distress messages sent from the 'Titanic.' He reiterated the statements he made in New York, adding somewhat to the details.

The first message of distress from the 'Titanic' was 'Come at once. Have struck a berg. This is a C. Q. D.'

'Did you get in touch with the "Mount Temple?"' asked Senator Smith.

'Yes, sir; about 10.30 that night. She gave me "Good night," but I did not get her position.'

'Did you receive a wireless from the United States ship "Chester?"'

'Several, asking for a passenger list,' said Cottam. 'I took the messages to the captain, and he replied to the "Chester" later, stating that names of survivors already had been forwarded. He told the "Chester" that all but the third class passengers had been sent, and that the "Chester" could have them if wanted.'

'Did you know the message was from the President of the United States.'

'No; it was only signed by the commander of the "Chester." He asked once about Major Butt.'

Cottam said he worked almost continuously from the time of the rescue until the 'Carpathia' docked. He said he was not in communication with the Marconi Company that day, and that on the day of the landing he received no messages from Marconi, Sammis or any one of the company.

'I did not receive any message from any officer of the company that day,' said Cottam.

Senator Smith read the "Keep your mouth shut" telegram, but the witness said he did not know of it. He did remember, he said, the receipt of the message signed by Sammis promising the operators 'money in four figures,' for their stories and 'not to talk.' He said that Bride took it and that he did not discuss the matter with him.

'I got a message asking me to meet Mr. Marconi at the Strand Hotel,' said Cottam.

'Did you keep your "mouth shut" as directed?' asked Senator Smith.

'Certainly.'

'There was a persistent demand for news of the disaster, was there not?'

'There was, but I was busy taking messages for passengers and in sending their messages. The captain told me to ignore passing ships and to refuse all calls for details. We had the passengers to look after.'

SOLD HIS STORY, BUT HAD GOT NO MONEY YET.

Cottam said that when he arrived at the New York dock he went to the Strand Hotel, but could not find Mr. Marconi or any one connected with the company. He waited around the hotel for an hour and later called Mr. Marconi on the telephone. Cottam said that he had sold his story, but that he had not received anything for it yet. He said he talked only to a reporter, and had been told that it was all right for him to tell his story. He did not talk about money for the story, relying on the message from Engineer Sammis.



LORD MERSEY.
Better known as Mr. Justice Bigham, who is to head the Court of Inquiry into the 'Titanic' disaster in London. Copyright Underwood and Underwood, N.Y.

'CALIFORNIAN' ONLY 19 MILES AWAY BUT DID NOT KNOW

Boston, April 23.—The Leyland steamer 'Californian' was less than twenty miles from the ill-fated 'Titanic' when the latter foundered on the morning of April 15. Captain Lord, of the 'Californian,' said to-night that had he but known of the 'Titanic's' plight all the latter's passengers could have been saved. That the ship was the steamer reported to have passed within five miles of the sinking liner and to have disregarded signals for help, Captain Lord denied positively. 'I figure that we were from 17 to 19 miles distant from the 'Titanic' that night,' he said.

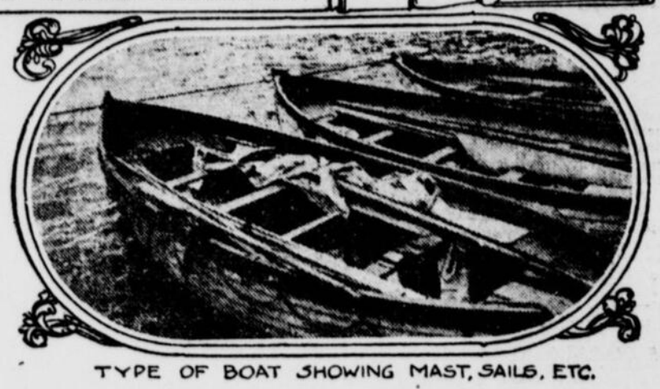
'About 10.30 that Sunday night we steamed into an immense ice field,' said Captain Lord, 'and immediately, as a matter of safety, our engines were shut down to wait for daylight. With the engines stopped, the wireless was, of course, not working, so we heard nothing of the 'Titanic's' plight until the next morning. Then the news came in a message from the 'Virginian.' On receipt of the message we started immediately for the scene of the disaster.'

Portland, Maine, April 23.—Had the freight steamer 'Lena' been equipped with a wireless outfit she could have reached the scene of the wreck of the 'Titanic' in time to have saved many lives. The 'Lena' which arrived here from Fowey, England, to-day, was within thirty miles of the 'Titanic' when the latter foundered. Chief Officer Elias said that those on the 'Lena' did not know of the wreck until they took a pilot on board off Portland. Three ships passed the 'Lena' on April 14, the day the liner struck.

TYPE OF LIFEBOAT USED ON THE STEAMSHIP TITANIC IS SEVERELY CRITICISED



THE TITANIC'S LIFE BOATS BROUGHT IN BY THE CARPATHIA.



TYPE OF BOAT SHOWING MAST, SAILS, ETC.

The lack of a sufficient amount of lifeboats on board is now believed to have been responsible for the frightful loss of life when the giant Titanic plunged to the bottom. The type of lifeboat used on the vessel is also severely criticized. They were collapsible and inadequately equipped for an accident of the kind that happened. An old volunteer life saver declares three lessons should be taught by the Titanic disaster—the use of a greater number of lifeboats on board steamships; better boat drills, in which trained sailors should predominate, and participation in some kind of boat drill by passengers themselves. He adds that the ocean steamship should not only have more boats, but those boats should be manned by better sailors. The mere getting into a lifeboat and being lowered does not constitute a drill.

IGNORED ROCKETS

Californian's Captain Declared They Were Not Distress Signals

Washington, April 27.—Ernest Gill, donkey engineman on the 'Californian,' repeated his accusations of refusing aid to the 'Titanic' against the captain before the Senate inquiry yesterday afternoon.

At midnight, Gill said, he went to his cabin, where he remarked to his mate, William Thomas, that he had seen a big vessel, apparently German, going along at full speed. He could not sleep and went back on deck to smoke a cigarette. Ten minutes later he saw a white rocket, ten miles off to starboard, which he first thought was a shooting star. A second rocket in the same place, seven or eight minutes later, he saw distinctly, and he remarked to himself, 'That must be a vessel in distress.'

He did not notify the bridge or lookout, because, he said, it was not his business, and they could not have helped but see the rockets, and he supposed they would pay attention. Gill swore that he then turned in, and at 6.40 a.m. was awakened with orders to turn out to render assistance, that the 'Titanic' had gone down. The 'Californian' then was proceeding at full speed, clear of the ice field, but with plenty of icebergs about. He heard Second Officer J. C. Evans telling Fourth Officer Wooten that the third officer had reported rockets during his watch, and Gill said he knew then it must have been the 'Titanic' he had seen.

Evans, according to the affidavit, said that the captain had been notified of the rockets by the apprentice officer, thought to have been named Gibson. The skipper ordered Morse signals to the distressed vessel sent up. Gibson again reported the rockets to the captain, who told Gibson to continue to Morse the distressed vessel until he got a reply. No reply was received.

Gill said the next remark he heard Evans make was, 'Why in the devil they didn't wake up the wireless man?' The entire crew, according to Gill, talked among themselves about the disregard of the rockets. Mr. Stone, the second navigating officer, was on the 'Californian's' bridge at the time of the rocket signals.

Gill declared that in making his affidavit he had no ill-will toward any officer of the 'Californian;' that the 'Californian' certainly was less than twenty miles from the 'Titanic,' which the 'Californian's' officers had reported as their position. He said that the skipper and the quartermaster who was on duty during the discharge of the rockets had a three-quarters of an hour consultation a day or two before the 'Californian' reached port, and that the quartermaster declared that he did not see the rockets.

Captain Stanley Lord, of the 'Californian,' said he had followed the sea for twenty years. He had the log of the 'Californian' with him and read from the record. The entries included several references to icebergs.

'Did you try to get into communication with the "Titanic" on Sunday night?' asked Senator Smith.

'Yes, sir, about 10.15 that night, ship's time. We told her we were surrounded by ice and had stopped.'

'Did the "Titanic" acknowledge that message?'

'Yes, sir. It told us to "shut up" or "keep out," or something like that.'

'How far were the "Californian" and the "Titanic" apart when you sent your message to the "Titanic" telling her you were blocked in the ice?'

'From the position we had of the "Titanic" we were about 19 1-2 miles apart.'

'Did the "Californian" receive the "Titanic's" C. Q. D. call?'

'No,' said the captain, 'but we got it from the "Virginian" about six o'clock the morning of the 15th.'

'What is the speed of the "Californian?"'

'About 11 knots ordinarily,' said the captain. 'We made 13 1-2 when we were going to the "Titanic;" we were driving all we could.'

ICEFIELD 25 MILES LONG DELAYED 'CALIFORNIA.'

'When you told the "Titanic" you were surrounded by ice, how badly were you surrounded by ice?'

The witness said the field was about 25 miles long and several miles wide. The 'Californian,' he said, was about a quarter mile from the edge of the floe.

OPERATOR HEARD NO DISTRESS SIGNALS.

Cyril Evans, wireless operator of the 'Californian,' testified that he turned in at 11.25 Sunday night and never heard any distress signal from the 'Titanic.'

'In the evening the "Titanic" called me up and we exchanged signals,' said Evans. 'I said, "Here's a message for you about ice," and he said he had heard me send it to the other ships.'

Evans read the message as follows:—

'April 14, 5.35 p.m.—"Californian" to Captain "Titanic." 42.3 N., 49.9 W.—Passed three large bergs five miles to southward of us. Regards.'

'I next communicated with the "Titanic" at 9.05, New York time, that same evening,' Evans said. 'The Captain said we were going to stop on account of ice. He told me to advise the "Titanic." I did and said: "Say, old man, we are surrounded by ice," and he said, "shut up, I am working with Cape Race," and that I had jammed him.'

'After that I heard him sending private messages to Cape Race.'

MR. FRANKLIN TELLS HOW HE GOT THE FIRST NEWS

Mr. Franklin, vice-president of the White Star Line in New York was also one of the witnesses:

Mr. Franklin reiterated that the first information he received of the 'Titanic' hitting the iceberg was when a newspaper reporter awakened him at his home at 2 o'clock Monday morning.

Senator Smith then had read into the record a description of the disaster published in Anaconda, Mont., April 15. He did so, he said, to bring out the fact that outside persons seemed to have had more information than the officials of the White Star Line. Senator Smith then had the witness read a cable message, which he sent to the line's Liverpool office, telling of the accident and declaring that the 'Virginian' was on the way to the 'Titanic's' assistance. The cablegram was sent at 6.15 Monday morning.

The witness agreed most emphatically and said the steamship companies were as anxious to get the best results from the wireless apparatus.

'No doubt this investigation will bring out some legislation settling the problem. I believe that a law should be enacted compelling, among other things, the presence of an operator at the instrument all of the time,' said Mr. Franklin.

DEATH SHIP DELAYED

Halifax, N.S., April 29.—With every preparation practically made for the arrival of the 'Mackay-Bennett' to-day, word was received at 9.30 from her captain that bad weather was delaying him, and that he could not dock before 9 o'clock on Tuesday. The change in the time of arrival came as a bitter blow to the relatives here, who had been advised that the bodies they are awaiting had been embalmed, and could be placed in caskets right away.

These parties, which include those awaiting the Astor and Strauss remains, had brought caskets, and had secured orders for their special train to leave for New York with their burdens this afternoon. The train arrangements had to be cancelled.

There is very little doubt here that the 'Mackay-Bennett' will be able to make the dockyard at the time her captain has fixed, as she was only a hundred miles from Halifax when her captain sent out his message.

Mr. D. Crombie, assistant to Mr. H. G. Kelley, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railway, Friday morning received a telegram from Halifax from Mr. Kelley announcing the recovery of the body of the late Mr. C. M. Hays. The body will be brought to Montreal by special train when the ship arrives but no arrangements for the funeral have yet been made. The wire read as follows:—

'D. Crombie assistant to vice-president.' S. S. 'Minia' reports having found body of Mr. Hays at 6 o'clock this morning. No advice yet concerning other two bodies. We propose obtaining special funeral train to Montreal when the ship arrives, with such bodies as may be received. Howard G. Kelley.

Mr. Kelley will return from Halifax on Sunday.

The White Star Line has received wireless information regarding the position of the cable ship 'Mackay-Bennett' and expect that the 'death ship' will reach Halifax Monday afternoon.

The news was also contained in the following message received by the White Star Line to-day from the 'Minia', via the SS. 'Caledonia' and the Cape Race station:

'Arrived alongside 'MacKay-Bennett' midnight twenty-fifth. Six a. m. recovery body C. M. Hayes.

(Signed 'CAPTAIN DECARTERET.'

The following message was sent to Mr. J. Ismay in New York:

Further names: William Ale, F. Dutton, J. Stone, Philip J. Stokes, Edwin H. Petty, William Dashwood, W. Hanton, Thomas Anderson, A. Laurence, J. Adams, A. Boothby, Ragozzy, Abel J. Butterworth, A. Robins, Charles Louch, Olsen F. Penny, Charles Chapman, Albert Wirz, Achille Wallens, Carl Asplande, J. F. Johnsen, H. Allen, W. Y. Anderson, H. P. Hodges, G. Talbot, J. M. Ribinson, J. Hill, J. W. Gill, Eric Johansen A. Lilly, E. T. Barker, G. F. Bailey, O. S. Woody, T. Hewitt, P. Conners.

All following this have been embalmed.

C. C. Jones, Isidore Strauss, Reg. Butler, H. H. Harrison, T. W. Newell, John Jacob Astor, Milton Clong, W. C. Dulles, H. J. Allison, George Graham, Jacob Birnbaum, Austin Partner, F. F. White, Tyrell W. Cavendish, and Hendrick Villner.

BRITISH INQUIRY SOON

London, April 25.—The British press is carefully refraining from any word of comment on the evidence given before the senatorial committee in Washington, all of which is published in the fullest detail and eagerly read and discussed. The interest of the general public is becoming more intense as a result of the testimony.

It had been expected that the British inquiry would open in London next Monday or Tuesday, as soon as the first batch of survivors arrived on board the 'Lapland,' but it is now considered possible that the detention of witnesses at Washington may delay in the inquiry here.

ACCUSES THE CAPTAIN

Strathcona, Alta., April 24.—What may amount to a very serious charge against Captain Moore, of the C. P. R. liner 'Mount Temple,' which passed close to the 'Titanic' during the four hours preceding that ill-fated steamer's sinking, is contained in a statement made here this morning by E. W. Zurich, who crossed from Antwerp on the 'Mount Temple.' According to Mr. Zurich the passengers heard of the 'Titanic's' distress at 12.15 o'clock Monday morning, when the wireless call for help was caught.

Captain Moore changed the course at once and headed for the 'Titanic,' lifeboats being swung from the davits meanwhile and other preparation made for lending assistance. The northern course was not held long, however, says Mr. Zurich because of the great field ice looming up ahead. It was reported among crew and passengers that the captain refused to make further efforts to penetrate the floes, asserting that he could not afford to take the risk of endangering two thousand souls aboard his own ship.

The statement of Dr. Quiterau to the effect that passengers and crew believed they could see the lights of the unfortunate 'Titanic' is borne out by Mr. Zurich. With two companion passengers he disobeyed the captain's orders, which forbid passenger entrance to the upper deck.

205 BODIES RECOVERED

New York, April 25.—Two hundred and five bodies of the victims of the 'Titanic' disaster have been picked up at sea by the cable steamer 'Mackay-Bennett,' and are being brought back to Halifax.

BRITAIN AND THE SENATE

London,, April 24.—Renewed interest in the United States Senate's inquiry into the loss of the 'Titanic,' and in the status of the senatorial court was evinced by several members of the House of Commons to-day, and many questions were asked of Mr. Francis Dyke Acland, parliamentary under secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Acland replied on behalf of the Foreign Office: 'I am not aware of the precise grounds on which the United States Senate inquiry is being held. I understand the object is to determine the responsibility for the wreck. As far as I am aware there has never been previously a foreign inquiry into the loss of a British vessel on the high seas.'

Mr. Roland Munro Ferguson, a Scottish member, expressed fears lest witnesses necessary to the British inquiry into the 'Titanic' disaster might be detained, but Mr. Acland dissented.

Mr. Arthur Lee, member for Hampshire, suggested that instructions should be sent to the British ambassador to Washington to protect British subjects summoned by the Senate committee, who apparently have no one to defend their rights at present.

Mr. Acland did not doubt that if protection were desired by the British witnesses instructions would be sent, 'but we hope that the case may not arise.'

LONDON PRESS AND SENATOR SMITH.

London, April 26.— Several morning papers severely attack the American inquiry. The 'Standard' hopes that there will be a speedy termination of the investigation at Washington. Senator Smith, it says, 'Is rather less qualified for such a task than any individual picked up in an American street car.'

The 'Morning Post' says: 'A school boy would blush at Senator Smith's ignorance,' and adds: 'Honest Americans will feel with shame that not merely the White Star Company, but American civilization, is on trial.'

$10,000 FROM GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, April 25.—(Special) — The Government has appropriated $10,000 for the 'Titanic' relief fund, which will be cabled to England.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Will purify your blood, clear your complexion, restore your appetite, relieve your tired feeling, build you up. Be sure to take it this spring.

Get it today. Sold by all druggists everywhere. 100 Doses $1.

REMNANT OF TITANIC'S CREW LANDS IN ENGLAND

EIGHT MILES OUT IN RECKONING

Mount Temple's Captain Says Titanic's Error in Giving Position Lost Many Passengers' Lives

SPEED OF 21 KNOTS THROUGH THE NIGHT WHEN IN PROXIMITY OF ICE HE DESCRIBED AS 'MOST UNWISE.'

Washington, April 27.— Failure to give her exact position, a great field of floating ice that offered a frigid barrier to ships hurrying to the rescue and the mistake of her own captain in rushing at top speed through the ice-covered sea—all these combined to send the 'Titanic' and her 1,600 victims to their watery graves in the North Atlantic. This was strongly indicated to-day in testimony before the Senate Committee investigating the ocean tragedy.

Captain James H. Moore, of the steamer 'Mount Temple,' which was hurried to the 'Titanic' in response to wireless calls for help, told of the great stretch of field ice which held him off.

Within his view from the bridge he discerned, he said, another strange steamer, probably a tramp, and schooner, which was making her way out of the ice. The lights of this schooner he thought probably were those seen by the anxious survivors of the 'Titanic' and which they were frantically trying to reach.

Captain Moore denounced as 'most unwise' the action of the 'Titanic's' commander in rushing at 21 knots through the night when he had been advised of the proximity of ice. The 'Mount Temple's commander testified that he had spent 27 years in the North Atlantic. Whenever ice was around, he said, he doubled his watch and reduced speed, and if he happened to get caught in an ice pack he stopped his engines and drifted until he was clear.

The witness also was emphatic in his declaration that the position sent out by the 'Titanic' was wrong. He said the ship was eight miles further eastward than its operators reported. This, he declared, he proved by observations taken the first thing on the day following the disaster.

With what virtually was a fleet of steamers within a radius of fifty miles of the 'Titanic,' the officer said this mistake in not fixing accurately the position of the steamer was a fatal one. With icebergs and floating ice covering the northern sea a ship of even the size of the 'Titanic' might well be overlooked through such a variance.

MR. ISMAY CHEERED BY STEWARD'S EVIDENCE.

J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the International Mercantile Marine Company, was much cheered by the testimony this afternoon. Throughout the week he has had a troubled look, and during the long daily sessions he has sat silent, seldom speaking to his associates who accompanied him. To-day, however, he listened eagerly to the accounts of his conduct at the lifeboats, as told by the stewards and seamen who came in contact with him the night of the disaster. His eyes fairly beamed when Steward Crawford told how he had called for women to go in one of the boats and had said to a woman who told him she was a stewardess, 'You are a woman, take your place in the boat.'

Ismay listened intently, too, as Steward Bright testified that he had not left the ship until after all the large lifeboats had gone and only one of two collapsible boats were left on deck. Bright had seen Ismay working with the others on the starboard collapsible boat, the last to leave the ship from that side. Bright, who left on the very last boat, the port collapsible, said he knew Ismay had not left the ship until just before the port collapsible was lowered into the water in time to get only a hundred yards from the 'Titanic' before she went down.

SAILOR WITNESSES GOT $4 A DAY FEES.

After the session was over, the corridor in the Senate Office building, near the committee room, was crowded with anxious sailors of the 'Titanic,' who have been at the call of the committee since the rescue ship 'Carpathia' brought them to New York. They were a nervous lot. In fact they were broke. Not being permitted to leave, they faced the prospect of a Saturday night and Sunday without funds. Most of them are men of families desirous of sending word home. Mr. Ismay knew of their circumstances and asked Senator Smith if something could not be done for them. They are entitled to $4 a day in witness fees and expenses, but no preparation had been made to pay them until they were released.

'If it is too late to get money for the sailormen,' Mr. Ismay declared, 'I can see that it is advanced.'

Finally Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Cornelius found a way to cheer the hearts of the sailors, and they were escorted to the Capitol in a body, and advanced money. This made them a happy lot.

P. A. S. Franklin, vice-president of the Marine Company, left for New York late in the afternoon to return Monday. Mr. Ismay did not leave though Senator Smith told him he was free to go anywhere he pleased, provided he reported in Washington on Monday morning.

'I am not going to New York,' Mr. Ismay said to-night, 'but I am going to rest to-morrow. I am not going to tell you where, but I will be here Monday morning.'

The committee has not yet released any of the British members of the 'Titanic' officers, though all now have given testimony. Some of them will be recalled next week. Officer Boxhall is still ill here, but probably will be recovered sufficiently to take the stand again next week.

SECOND MATE UPSETS SENSATIONAL YARN.

Second Officer Lightoller, of the 'Titanic,' was recalled on Saturday morning. Senator Smith questioned him as to his knowledge of the crew of the ship. Mr. Lightoller said he knew them all.

'Do you know Louis Klein?'

'No, sir. There was a Klein, a second class barber, on board. I knew him personally.'

'Did he survive?'

'No, sir.'

Louis Klein gave out a statement in Cleveland, making sensational charges. He was brought here to testify and promptly disappeared.

Lightoller said he saw Klein in Senator Smith's office, and he was excused.

Captain James H. Moore, captain of the SS. 'Mount Temple,' which was supposed to have been almost within hailing distance of the 'Titanic' on the day when that ship went down, next took the stand.

He said he had been at sea for thirty-two years, twenty-seven years in the North Atlantic Ocean.

AN ICEBERG NEED NOT BE ALL MADE OF ICE.

'Are you familiar with ice and icebergs?' asked Senator Smith.

'Yes, sir, very familiar,' said the captain. 'An iceberg may be composed of anything. It is ice broken off from the land in the Arctic regions, and may be composed of land, rocks and most anything that it would pick up in its course.'

Senator Smith sought this information because of some levity caused by a question he asked several days ago as to what an iceberg was composed of and the witness answered 'ice.'

'Have you seen icebergs by day and by night?' asked Senator Smith.

'Yes, sir.'

'How do they look on a star-lit night?'

'White, sir. In fact, they are luminous.'

The night of the 'Titanic' catastrophe was clear and the sky was studded thick with stars.

'Where was your ship on Sunday night, April 14?'

'We were in latitude 41.25, longitude 51.15, at 12.30 a.m., ship's time.'

'I wish you would tell the committee in your own words just what happened on that Sunday night and Monday morning,' said the Senator.

'At 12.30 a.m., April 15,' Captain Moore said, 'I was awakened by the steward with a message from the Marconi operator of my ship, which said that the "Titanic" was sending out a C. Q. D. message. Here is the message "Titanic' sending C. Q. D. Requires assistance. Position 41.44 north, 50.24 west. Come at once. Iceberg." This was a message the operator picked up.'

'What reply did you send?'

'None whatever, sir. We did not want to stop those distress messages going out, and the operator said the "Titanic" could not hear him. I blew the whistle at once and ordered the course toward the "Titanic's" position. I dressed and went to the chart room. We steamed up and sailed east by compass. We turned right toward the "Titanic," north 65 east true. Then I went to the chief engineer, told him about the "Titanic" and to push up the fires, wake up all extra firemen and to get them busy. I said, "If necessary, give the firemen a tot of rum."'

'A what?'

'A tot of rum,' said Captain Moore, 'to wake them up and spur them to action.'

The senator asked what speed the 'Mount Tempie' made towards the 'Titanic.'

Captain Moore said a trifle more than eleven knots.

'About 3 a.m. we ran into our first ice,' continued the witness, 'and we immediately doubled the lookout watch. At 3.25, ship's time, we had to stop. At that time we figured we were about fourteen miles distant from where the 'Titanic' signalled.'

SMALL SCHOONER IN WAY CAUSED DELAY.

Another delay was occasioned to the 'Mount Temple' by a small schooner, the green light of which halted the 'Mount Temple.' For a moment the captain got range of the white masthead lights and then they disappeared.

'Was the schooner between you and the "Titanic"?' asked the Senator.

'Yes, sir.'

'How much nearer the "Titanic" was that schooner than you were?'

'Oh, the schooner could not have been more than a mile and a half from me. I heard the foghorn of the schooner and then put the "Mount Temple's" engines full speed astern to avoid her.'

'How large a ship was it?'

'About five thousand tons. I did not get her name, but she was a foreigner. She showed no ensign. We tried to raise her by wireless, but I do not believe she had any.'

'About 5.30 or 6 o'clock the "Mount Temple" ran into ice so heavy that she was forced to turn back. The last seen of the strange steamer was about 9 o'clock Monday, when both were trying to avoid the ice pack.'

'Did you get any nearer the "Titanic's' position?'

'I went slowly after 3.25 o'clock and reached very close that position at 4.30 a.m. Monday.'

'Was any other vessel there?'

'None but the tramp ship that cut ahead of me earlier.'

The ice pack, said the witness, consisted of field ice and bergs. He said he counted between forty and fifty bergs, the greater being between 100 and 200 feet high.

THOUGHT GLASSES NO GOOD TO LOOK-OUT MEN.

Senator Smith took up the question of glasses for use of lookouts and asked whether they were useful in detecting the presence of danger ahead.

The witness was not sure that they would be of extraordinary value.

'Well,' said the Senator, 'do you believe that the use of searchlights during fog at night would not lessen the danger?'

'No, sir. The use of a searchlight in fog would be of no avail. It would be like throwing it against a blank wall. If the light was equipped with a powerful projector it might be of some use at night.'

Captain Moore then told of arriving at the scene of the 'Titanic's' burial about 4.30 in the morning, two hours after the liner went down.

'I saw no wreckage and no bodies, sir,' he said. 'There was nothing but the ice and the tramp steamer. The ice was so thick that I was compelled to hoist men to the mastheads to seek a lane out of the field.'

The officer was asked whether he had heard that certain of his passengers had said they had seen rockets fired by the 'Titanic' that night. Captain Moore replied that all the passengers were asleep, but that he had seen the statements in the newspapers.

'There were no passengers on the deck of the "Mount Temple" when we started for the "Titanic,"' said Captain Moore. 'I got all the officers on deck, got out all the lifeboats, twenty of them, had all the life belts out and was ready for any emergency. I reckoned we could accommodate 1,000 people in these lifeboats.

HOW THE 'MOUNT TEMPLE' KNEW ABOUT 'TITANIC.'

'We have only one wireless operator,' said Captain Moore, 'and he had picked up the telephones just before going to bed to see what was going on. Then he caught the signal from the "Titanic."'

Captain Moore said the operator picked up other messages. One told that the Titanic' had got the 'Carpathia,' and had given her position then at 41.46—50.14. That was about ten miles eastward of the first position.

The second message picked up by the 'Mount Temple' from the 'Titanic' to the 'Carpathia' read: 'We have struck iceberg. Come at once to our assistance.'

'We picked up as many other messages. One from the "Carpathia" asked the "Titanic" if she wanted any special to stand by, and the "Titanic" answered that she wanted all she could get. Another message we picked up from the 'Titanic" to the "Olympic" read: "Get your boats ready. We are going down fast by the head.'

Captain Moore read many other communications that passed. One was the steamer 'Frankfurt's' message to the "Titanic' at 12 o'clock Sunday night giving her position as 59, 47—52, 10. The 'Titanic' asked the 'Frankfurt': 'Are you coming to our assistance?'

The 'Frankfurt' asked: 'What's the matter?'

The 'Titanic,' according to the 'Mount Temple's' messages, answered: 'We have struck iceberg and sinking. Tell captain at once.'

'My wireless operator, J. Burrant, informed me,' contained Captain Moore, 'that from the sound of the signals he judged that the "Frankfurt" was nearest the "Titanic." The last message that the 'Titanic" answered from the "Olympic," the operator told me, was 1.30 Monday morning.

'A few minutes after that the operator told me that the "Olympic," "Baltic," and "Frankfurt" were all trying to get the "Titanic," but could not reach her. The "Titanic," he said, had not spoken since 1.30. That was about an hour after I had been given the first C.Q.D. signal from the "Titanic," my ship's time.'

Did you send any messages from the "Mount Temple?"' asked Senator Smith.

'No; I kept out. I did not want to interfere with the interchange of messages going on all the time between the "Titanic" and other vessels, but I steamed ahead and made ready for a rescue if I could reach the scene in time.'

HEARD CALLS TO 'FRANKFURT' GROWING WEAKER.

Two messages given by Captain Moore were those that had passed between the 'Titanic' and the 'Frankfurt.' He said that after the "Titanic" had advised the 'Frankfurt' of its condition, it sent out a second appeal to the 'Frankfurt' to 'come quick.' The messages grew weaker, said the officer, until the 'Titanic' operator undoubtedly was using his auxiliary or storage batteries. By that time the vessel's dynamos had been rendered useless by the water.

The witness said that the Titanic' undoubtedly had not fixed her position properly. He said that she must have been eight miles further east than the spot reported. He said that his observations taken Monday indicated that the 'Tianic's' acual position probably was 50, 09 1-2 west.

'The fact that you found no evidence of the wreck when you got to the "Titanic's" position tends to confirm your idea that the ship was eight miles eastward of the position she gave?' said the Senator.

'Yes, sir,' said Captain Moore. 'And later I sighted the "Carpathia," on the other side of the field of ice where she picked up the "Titanic's" boats.'

Captain Moore said he heard from the 'Carpathia' at 8.30 Monday morning that he had picked up the 'Titanic's' boats and that the 'Titanic' had sunk.

The witness said he saw no rockets at all that night.

I had been steaming around in the ice all night, and after I got the news of the "Titanic' sinking I stayed around until 9 o'clock, and then steamed on my course.'

He declared the fact that only so few bodies have been found was probably due to the suction which held the drowning between the decks as the boat sank and that those bodies are still enclosed on the ship.

Senator Smith said that he had received scores of telegrams from relatives of the drowned, urging that divers be sent by the Government to explore the ship.

Senator Smith asked the witness if he did not believe equipment of each sea-going vessel with a buoy attached to a long cable, intended in the case of a ship sinking, to mark the spot, would not be a good thing. The officer did not believe it was practicable, although he endorsed the idea.

WOULD STOP AND DRIFT WITH ICE IF HE MET IT.

'What would you do if you met ice at night?' asked Senator Smith abruptly.

'I'd stop, sir ,and drift with it. My instructions from my company are not to attempt to pass through any ice, no matter how thin it might look.'

Senator Smith asked pointedly whether the witness though it was 'wise and discreet' to run a ship at 21 knots through the night. Captain Moore said it was frequently done, and that field ice seldom was met with at this time of the year where the 'Titanic' went down.

'Suppose you had been advised that there was ice ahead, would you consider it wise to drive your ship at that speed through the night.'

'It would be most unwise.'

Asked his opinion of how the 'Titanic' met her end, Captain Moore said he felt that the vessel struck the submerged spur of an iceberg, which rinped her side as far back as the engine room.

Captain Moore was then excused, and the committee took luncheon recess.

Andrew Cunningham, a state room steward on the 'Titanic,' said the order to call the passengers had been given at 12.30, fifty minutes after the ship struck. 'I don't thipk there was any emergency alarm to call passengers,' he said.

'How are passengers alarmed in case of disasters then?'

'Each state room steward calls his passengers.'

By 12.30 all his passengers had gone on deck, said Cunningham, except Mr. Cummings, who was getting on an overcoat.

HELPED MR. STEAD PUT ON LIFEBELT.

'After that William T. Stead asked me to show him how to put on a life belt. That was the last one I put on. I never saw him again.'

After all the boats had gone, Cunningham said, he and a mate had jumped clear of the ship, as he was afraid of the suction, and after swimming around was finally taken aboard a life boat. 'Those on the life boat were largely members of the crew who had been picked out of the water.

Frederick Ray, another steward, said the boat he left on, No. 9, was loaded from A. deck and not from B. deck. It was very easy to step from the deck to the boat. One woman fought to get out of the boat as she said she had never been in an open boat and was afraid to venture. Ray said he wanted to remain near the ship to try to help others, but the other people in his boat insisted on getting away.

Henry S. Etches, bedroom steward, had Mr. Andrews, representative of the 'Titanic's' builders, among his charges. Mr Andrews, he said, asked him at 12.30 whether all his passengers had got up. They went together to where the purser was surrounded by a lot of excited women. The official was assuring them that there was no danger, and advised the women to go back to their state rooms.

'That's just what I've been trying to get them to do,' remarked Mr. Andrews, who then went below. Etches never saw him again.

Etches told of helping Third Officer Pitman to launch boat No. 7. Mr. Ismay was there and helped in keeping the falls clear. Mr. Ismay called out 'Men, form a line and let the ladies through.' First Officer Murdock also called out, 'Are there any other ladies here before the boat is lowered?'

Three men went along to man the boat. Just as they were about to lower a woman came along and Ismay called to her to get in. 'I'm only a stewardess,' she said. 'It makes no difference, you are a woman. Take your place,' Ismay replied. When they were leaving Murdock shook hands with Pitman and said, 'Good bye old man, good luck.'

Pitman wanted to go back and try to rescue some of those in the water, but his passengers objected. The women said, 'Why should you risk our lives in a hopeless effort to save them?'

Alfred Crawford, another steward, brought tears to the eyes of those in attendance when he told how Mrs. Isidor Straus, after placing her maid in a boat stepped back and instead of going into the boat turned to where her husband stood, and putting her arms about his neck, said: 'We have been all these years together, where you go, I will go.' She refused to get in, concluded Crawford, while sobs broke out among those who heard him.

SURVIVORS OF THE CREW REACH HOME

Refuse to Make Depositions Unless Accompanied by Officials of the Union

Plymouth, Eng., April 28. — One hundred and sixty-seven survivors of the crew of the 'Titanic' disembarked from the 'Lapland' here this morning. Crowds of people on the docks and heights around the town witnessed the arrival of the steamer, and the landing of the small contingent that remained of the crew which had manned the great steamer of the White Star line. Relatives greeted many of the seamen, while others were there to inquire regarding those who were lost.

The plans of the Board of Trade officials to detain the crew in barracks until the statements of all could be formally taken were frustrated through the action of President Lewis, and other officials of the British Seafarers' Union, the same organization which counselled the strike of the 'Olympic's' crew. They advised the seamen that the Board of Trade had no power to confine them, and that they should not submit to such treatment, and after a few hours' detention, the men were given their liberty, although confined to the port.

The 'Lapland' was sighted entering the harbor at 7 o'clock. When she anchored in Cawsand Bay an hour later, three big tenders were waiting, two of which took off the passengers and mails. The third carried several representatives of the Board of Trade, six solicitors for the transcription of the statements of the survivors, White Star official, including the managing director, Harold Sanderson, and Director E. B. Grenfell, head of Morgan, Grenfell and Company, and the port officers. The tender had been chartered by the Board of Trade for the reception of the 'Titanic's' crew.

The transfer to the tenders was quickly accomplished, because the captain of the 'Lapland' was anxious to proceed to Cherbourg with as little delay as possible. Twenty stewardesses were among the survivors. The tender manoeuvred about the harbor for some time before starting for the dock. The men were informed that their statements would be taken and they would be set free. Among the small boats following was one with representatives of the Seafarer's Union aboard. President Lewis and Secretary Cannon hailed the seamen and shouted to them not to make any statements until the officers were taken aboard as parties to the proceedings. The sailors stoutly followed this advice, and after much parleying the Board of Trade officials, finding that it was impossible to proceed with the work, invited the union officials to embark, which they promptly did.

When the survivors finally clambered up the dock at noon loud cheers greeted them. They made straight for the windows of the waiting room overlooking the street, searching the friends and relatives. One stoker descried his brother, to whom he shouted: 'Tom's gone. At the last minute he refused to go overboard.'

Many persons wearing mourning anxiously sought the details of the last hours of relatives who went down with the ship. The rules forbidding reporters on the dock were strictly enforced. The seamen had counted upon going directly to their homes in Southampton, and were angered at the delay and their semi-imprisonment.

The chief solicitor for the Board of Trade, Mr. Wolverton, explained that he was acting strictly within the law in detaining the men until their depositions were taken. The Board of Trade assumed full responsibility for this action, and everyone would be given his liberty as soon as he had made a statement, whether he was wanted at the inquiry or not. He added that all would be required to report themselves to the Receiver of Wrecks.

The first squad was released from the dock and thirty newspaper men surrounded the men and obtained many interesting stories of personal experiences similar to those told in the United States, stories of suffering on raft, death from exposure, and rescues from the water. All agreed that the crew and passengers clung to the belief that the 'Titanic' could not sink, and made light of the collision. According to one seaman, Captain Smith's last words were: 'Every man for himself.'

Eighty-five of the seamen and firemen started for Southampton in a special train at 6 o'clock to-night. The remainder of the survivors, comprising stwards, stewardesses and cooks, will leave at noon to-morrow, by which time the Board of Trade will have the statements of all.

RIDICULE CUT DEEP

British Comment Makes Senate Committee Dissatisfied With Chairman

Washington, April 28.—It became known to-day that the 'Titanic' committee's dissatisfaction with its chairman had risen to such a point that yesterday several members discussed offering their resignations.

This plan was broached because the discontented members felt that Senator Smith is putting them in a false and ridiculous position before the world. It was discussed among them on Friday. They decided that they would wait until the week was out and that to-day, if there had been no improvement in Mr. Smith's comments, they would visit him in a body and resign, telling him exactly why they were doing it.

Yesterday, however, the chairman showed some improvement. He asked fewer foolish questions and the investigation moved along a little more rapidly. To-day the discontented committeemen met and decided to wait a couple of days and see if the improvement continued, but to carry out their original purpose in case the chairman relapsed into his old ways.

The discontented Senators who participated in this discussion are Messrs. Burton, of Ohio; Bourne, of Oregon, and Fletcher, of Florida. None of the other Senators, however, are at all pleased with the chairman's course, and the four Senators believe that their resignations would be followed by those of others.

The wish of the committeemen to dissociate themselves altogether from the conduct of the investigation has been shown in striking fashion by their ostentatious absenteeism during the last few days. Much of the time Senator Smith has been the only member of the committee who was present. Now and then one or another of his fellow members would drop in, but there are seldom more than two Senators present besides Mr. Smith and they are never the same two.

There are several counts in the indictments against Senator Smith; one is that his questions are often foolish and even ludicrous. Another is that he seems to have no definite plan, and lets the inquiry wander; another is the crab-like slowness with which the investigation proceeds.

Many of these Senators regret that Senator Nelson, who is chairman of the Commerce Committee, did not take charge of the investigation. It was as a member of the Commerce Committee that Senator Smith introduced his resolution, and the investigation committee is composed of members of the Commerce Committee. A sidelight on the features of the matter is supplied by a meeting between Senators Nelson and Smith after the committee was appointed. Smith met Nelson in the corridor, rushed up to him and began eagerly explaining something. Mr. Nelson looked at him in a queer sort of way and was heard to say, 'That's all right; I don't want it.' Mr. Nelson is a serious man of much ability and well versed in nautical matters.

JOYOUS REUNION.

Southampton, April 28. — Great crowds assembled at the dock to-night to greet the returning members of the 'Titanic's' crew. Strong cordons of police guarded the dock and railway station, and only relatives of the survivors were admitted to the platform, where the Mayor of Southampton and White Star officials welcomed the men.

Many affecting scenes of reunion were witnessed. Enthusiastic cheers were raised wherever survivors were seen. Most of them were too excited to give any connected account of their experiences.

Heartrending scenes occurred when women whose husbands were drowned piteously questioned the survivors as to whether they had seen their loved ones at the fatal moment. As a contrast there were joyous meetings of husbands and wives.

An open-air service in celebration of the homecoming was attended by a large military and naval contingent and fifty thousand civilians.

BODIES ON AN ICEBERG

A Dozen Passengers Frozen to Death Seen by German Liner.

New York, April 26.—Officers of the North German Lloyd liner 'Prinzess Irene,' which docked just before midnight, told to-day of a wireless message which they intercepted on Wednesday, in which a ship—the name not learned—reported that in passing fifty miles from the scene of the 'Titanic' disaster she had sighted an iceberg, on which were the bodies of more than a dozen men. All wore lifebelts, and the bodies were huddled in groups at the base of the berg.

It was the opinion of officers of the ship that the men had climbed on the mass of ice and had frozen to death as they were swept southward. No attempt was made to take off the bodies.

SPECIAL CAR FOR DEAD MONTREALERS

Mackay-Bennett Expected to Reach Halifax 9 a.m. To-morrow, and Preparations to Receive Her are Being Hurried

MINIA'S CAPTAIN IN MESSAGE TO MR. ISMAY SAID HE THOUGHT THE MACKAY-BENNETT HAD PICKED UP ALL AVAILABLE DEAD.

Halifax, April 29.. The cable ship 'Mackay-Bennett' wires: 'Will not dock till Tuesday, 9 a.m.; weather bad.'

Halifax, N.S., April 29.—With feverish haste White Star officials and their assistants yesterday and this morning struggled to have everything in readiness for the arrival of the 'Mackay-Bennett yesterday with her cargo of 'Titanic' victims. The procession of caskets to the Mayflower Rink, where it was decided on Saturday to take the remains, went on unceasingly during night and day, while at the naval dockyard, to which the 'Mackay-Bennett' was ordered to tie up, preparations in the shape of temporary boxes for such bodies as had not been embalmed were installed.

During Saturday the attitude of the White Star offilals in regard to the admittance of the press underwent a complete change. The local officials learned that Admiral Kingsmill, to whom complaints were made, had ordered Capt. Martin, commandant of the dockyard, to admit all reporters who could present proper credentials, banning only photographers. Considerable animus was displayed against the company by those assembled here on the issue of a notice paper upon which directions were given to people how they could arrange, by payment for the shipment of bodies to outside points. It was stated to Mr. Mitchell that this was not consistent with the policy outlined by the company, which was that the transportation of all remains would be paid for by the White Star line. Mr. Mitchell then announced that all who asked for the shipment of bodies would have their wishes complied with.

The relatives here did not hesitate to state that probably it would have been a more popular move if the company had not placed the bereaved, unable to pay for the removal of corpses, in the position of beggars by compelling them to make a formal application for assistance. Mr. Mitchell said the notice was issued here solely for the guidance of wealthy men in town, who have already stated that they would take over the shipment of bodies themselves.

Yesterday a message was received from Captain Carteret, of the 'Minia,' which seemed to clear up the doubt which had existed as to whether the body of Mr. Charles M. Hays was being brought in on the 'Mackay-Bennett' or not. Captain Carteret sent an aerogram confirming the previous report that his men had picked up the body of the president of the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. H. G. Kelly, who is one of the party here to claim Mr. Hays' remains, stated that he would wait here until the 'Minia' arrived. In the meantime a special car is being appropriately draped. This car will carry back to Montreal the bodies of Mr. Hays and Mr. H. J. Allison and those of Messrs. Quigley Baxter, Thornton Davidson and Victor Payne if they are recovered.

Captain Carteret's message mentioned that he had picked up the body of a gentleman in evening dress. His clothes were marked with the initials 'H. R.,' while gold cuff links that were found in the shirt were inscribed 'S.G.' Speculation began at once upon receipt of the information as to who these initials will fit. The Canadians at once suggested Hugo Ross, of Winnipeg, and a wireless was sent to the 'Minia' asking for details of the marks on the body. A Mrs. H. R. Rood, who has just reached the Halifax Hotel, claimed the body as that of her husband, a Seattle lumber merchant, with large limits in British Columbia.

Mrs. Rood says her husband left her in England to hurry home on business on the 'Titanic.' When she heard that the liner had sunk she took the first boat to this side, and, landing in New York two days ago, hurried on to Halifax. Last night Mrs. Rood sent a long wireless to Captain Carteret fervently asking him to send her more information about the body.

A list of recovered corpses published on Sunday here gave the name of T. F. Baxter. As there was no passenger of the name of Baxter with these initials, it was surmised that this was an error for Quigley Baxter, of Montreal, who went down on the 'Titanic,' while his mother, Mrs. Baxter, of Montreal, and his sister, Mrs. Douglas, were saved. Another list issued late yesterday contained the name of Leopold Weisz, the young Swiss, who was bringing back his wife to Montreal. Mr. Weisz had been in Montreal for some years, working as a watchmaker, and had accumulated enough money to enable him to visit his native land and to fetch the young wife, who had waited there so patiently for him. Mrs. Weisz was saved and was sent on to friends of her husband in Montreal, after a short stay in St. Vincent Hospital, New York. So far nobody has arrived in Halifax to care for Mr. Weisz's remains.

The only actual survivor of the 'Titanic' wreck to visit Halifax to search among the dead for a lost one is Senorita Femina Calavetta. She was maid to Senor and Senora Pensco, who were on the first section of a trip round the world when the 'Titanic' struck the berg. Senor Pensco was drowned, but his wife was saved with her maid. Senora Pensco is a sister-in-law to Premier Canalejas of Spain, while her husband was distantly related to the Spanish Royal Family. Senor Pensco's name does not occur in the list of the bodies of the 'Mackay-Bennett' or the 'Minia,' but his wife thought it might be among the unidentified, as he was in bed when the accident occurred, and when the leviathian sank had on only his night apparel, by which he could not be recognized.

A message from Capt. Carteret to Mr. J. Bruce Ismay, of the White Star Line, yesterday, told of the difficulties being experienced by the 'Minia' in her work of collecting the dead. He said that a fog followed a big gale, making it impossible for him to do anything, as the bodies would be very much scattered. The area to be covered must be a very large one. The captain further said he thought the 'Mackay-Bennett' had picked up all the available bodies. This news disheartened all those bereaved here, who have hoped that though not found yet, their relatives' bodies would sooner or later be recovered. This message was accepted here as an indication that the 'Minia' will not bring in her dead until the end of the week.

The holding of indignation meetings of the American citizens here now seems to have degenerated into a means of passing away the time which naturally hangs heavy upon their hands. Last night the relatives gathered in a Halifax hotel, and during the general conversation somebody asked what was to be done about the jewellery and money found in the clothes of the 'Titanic's' dead. It was announced that in many cases the wealthy men on the ship might have been carrying thousands of dollars in their pockets. When this point came up a query about it was addressed to the White Star Line's officials, who stated that all money and valuables would be taken charge of by the company and handed over to the administrator of wills of the Province of Nova Scotia, when a claim to the money was properly established, then it would be handed over by him. Applications for personal trinkets were made and refused, and the indignant visitors then agreed in speeches that the company was acting too harshly. In vain the White Star officials urged that the probate law must be respected. Criticism was heaped upon them, until it was time for the visitors to retire for the night.

LEFT AS BRIDE, RETURNS A WIDOW.



MR AND MRS DANIEL WARNER MARVIN

Exhausted by grief and worry, Mrs Daniel Warner Marvin, seventeen years old, whose husband was lost while they were returning aboard the Titanic, is now at her home, in Brooklyn, N. Y., seriously ill from her frightful experience.

HONOR BRAVE COMMANDER

Friends of Captain Smith Will Raise Fund in His Memory

New York, April 29.—American friends of Captain Edward J. Smith, late commander of the 'Titanic,' propose to arrange for some testimonial to his bravery, and to create a fund for his widow and daughter, who live in Southampton, England. After a conference at the Union League Club it is announced that a committee of arrangements, including J. P. Morgan, jr., Charles Lanier and a number of other well known men, had been appointed William A. Nash, of the Corn Exchange Bank, was named to act as treasurer.

MR. STEAD'S FUNERAL.

Family Want Him Buried at Sea if Body is Recovered.

Halifax, N. S., April 29.—A wireless message was sent to the 'MacKay-Bennett' to-day from a source representing the family of W. T. Stead, asking that if the body is on board that it be buried at sea. This was sent at the desire of the family.

SEAMEN WANT SAFETY.

Liverpool, April 28.—The Liverpool branch of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union adopted a resolution to-day that on and after April 29th the men will refuse to sail on any steamer unless representatives of the union are allowed to inspect the lifeboats. The union also demands that the seamen's wages shall be increased to four pounds ten shillings (approximately $22) and the firemen's wages to five pounds, per month.

RECOLLECTIONS OF W. T. STEAD

Mr. William Drysdale Tells an Anecdote About Spiritualism

Mr. William Drysdale, of Montreal, who was one of the late Mr. W. T. Stead's correspondents, writes that on the occasion of Mr. Stead's last visit to Montreal, when he lectured before a large audience in King's Hall, and at the close of the lecture invited questions and criticisms, he was surprised at the amount of heckling he received.

Speaking with him after the lecture, the conversation turned on spiritualism. Something which Mr. Drysdale's blue Presbyterian training caused him to resent as fully, caused him to tell Mr. Stead the following incident. Some years ago a prominent Montreal merchant's wife died, and, shortly after, an expert medium was here from the United States, and the bereaved husband was asked to be present at a seance, held in a private house, the object being that he might have a conversation with his late wife. As the story goes, this object was attained, and by some mysterious rapping through a table he received a message or messages from his wife. Mr. Drysdale's mother, who was well on in the eighties at the time, and lived with her reaching her 92nd year, one evening heard some young people discussing this wonderful occurrence. She was appealed to by one of the young folk as to what she thought of this. Turning to Mr. Drysdale, she said:— 'Willie, I canna be fashed wi' sic nonsense. In all probability I will be taen before ony of you, and if there is ony way of speaking to you from the other world I will speak to you, Willie, but it will be my ain voice, and no rapping thro' a table.'

Mr. Stead, in reply to this, said one must be in the right state of expectancy to receive communications. 'I may say,' adds Mr. Drysdale, 'I have since that day often wished for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still.'

C. P. R. LAKE VESSELS ALL TO HAVE WIRELESS.

Owen Sound, Ont., April 23. — The five vessels of the C. P. R. upper lakes fleet, 'Keewatin,' 'Athabasca,' 'Manitoba,' 'Alberta' and 'Assiniboia,' fitting out here before going to Port McNicoll for cargo, are all being equipped with a Marconi wireless installation. The work is well advanced, and the transmitter and reception houses have been built on the hurricane decks of all the steamers. The accumulator apparatus will be placed on board next week. The entire installation is of the most approved and up-to-date pattern, and, when complete, the C. P. R. vessels will be as well equipped in this respect as any of the modern ocean liners. There will be shore stations near Midland, at the Soo, at Port Arthur, and in all probability at Tobermory, off the head of Bruce Peninsula.

LIFEBOATS FOR ALL ON SIX STEAMSHIP LINES.

Announcement has been made by the American line, Atlantic Transport line, Dominion line, Leyland line, Red Star line, and White Star line that hereafter all the steamers of these lines will be equipped with life boats or raft capacity sufficient for every soul in board, passengers or crew.

VIRGINIAN'S CAPTAIN'S STORY

How the Great Liners Rushed to Rescue of Their Sinking Sister.

London, April 22.—In an interview Captain Gambell, of the steamship 'Virginian,' which arrived at Liverpool yesterday, told the story of the rush of great liners to the 'Titanic's' assistance.

'I left Halifax on April 13. At 12.40 a.m., ship's time, on April 15, I received the following message by wireless from Cape Race: 'Titanic struck iceberg. Wants immediate assistance. Her position 41.16 north, 50.14 west.'

'I at once altered my course to go to her assistance, 178 miles south, and I advised Cape Race and Messrs. H. & A. Allan, Montreal, of the fact. At 1.20 a.m. I got a further message from Cape Race, which read: "'Titanic' reports ship sinking. Putting women, children into boats. 'Olympic' making all speed towards 'Titanic,' but much further off than 'Virginian.'"

'At 1.57 a.m., ship's time, the 'Titanic's' signals ceased abruptly, as if the power had been suddenly cut off.

'At 3.45 a.m. I was in touch by wireless with the Russian steamer 'Birma, and gave her the 'Titanic's' position. She was then 55 miles from the 'Titanic' and going to her assistance.

'At 4.45 a.m. I was in communication with the 'Californian,' of the Leyland line. She was 17 miles north of the 'Titanic' and had not heard anything official of the disaster. I marconied him as follows: "'Titanic struck iceberg. Wants assistance urgently. Ship sinking. Passengers in boats."

'Shortly after this I was in communication with the 'Carpathia,' 'Frankfurt' and 'Baltic,' all going to the 'Titanic.'

'At 6.14 a.m. I marconied the 'Californian': "Kindly let me know position of affairs when you get to 'Titanic.'"

'She at once replied: "Can now see 'Carpathia' taking passengers on board from small boats. 'Titanic' foundered about 2 a.m."

'At 10 a.m. I received the following message from the 'Carpathia': "Turn back. Everything O.K. We have 800 on board. Return to your northern track."

'At the same time the 'Carpathia' sent the following message to the 'Baltic': "Am leaving here with all on board, about 800, chiefly third class and lot of stewards. Proceed on your voyage to Liverpool. We are proceeding to Halifax or New York under full steam."

'I then altered my course to the eastward and proceeded on my voyage.

'In addition to the above message I learned from messages passing between the 'Carpathia' and the 'Olympic' that all of the 'Titanic's' boats had been accounted for, and that a careful search had been made for the survivors among the wreckage and ice floes. I later learned that the 'Californian' was going to remain in the vicinity for some time, and that the 'Carpathia' had left for New York with the survivors on board.

'I am quite sure that the captain of the 'Carpathia' would not have advised me to continue my voyage if I could have been of the slightest use.'

Captain Gambell was utterly at a loss to account for the dissemination of the false tidings which credited his ship with salving the 'Titanic.' He never actually crossed the spot where the 'Titanic' went down, but at a distance of about seven miles across the dreary fields of ice he was able to locate it with the aid of a telescope.

'But for the wireless messages,' he said, 'we should never have known a word about this terrible catastrophe. We saw no wreckage, not even a bit of wood, nothing floating on the seas which could have given us a clue that we were passing near to the spot where a great ship went down with 1,600 souls.'

In order to reach the vicinity of the wreck the 'Virginian' went about 160 miles out of her proper course.

The passengers knew in a general way that the 'Titanic' had gone down and that many lives had been lost, but all reference to the catastrophe was excluded from the daily newspapers published on board the ship.

It was deemed prudent not to harrow unduly the feelings of persons who were themselves at that moment crossing the Atlantic.

Captain Gambell is not the editor of the 'Virginian's' daily bulletin of news, gathered chiefly through the medium of marconigrams, but he is something more important. He is the censor.

DID 'TITANIC' STRIKE A ROCK?

New York, April 23.— The suggestion that the 'Titanic' struck a ledge of rock and not an iceberg is made in the current issue of 'The Nautical Gazette,' a weekly shipping paper. The possibility of such an accident is urged because the ship struck in the same longitude as the half-submerged Virgin Rocks, to the north, and possibly in the same spot where the 'Naronic' foundered in 1893.

The 'Titanic,' it is suggested, being the deepest ship of the seas, might have hit a rock that other ships have passed over safely. The 'Gazette' says that at least a survey of the place should be made by the United States Government. Under the head of 'What did she strike?' the 'Gazette' says: 'A strange possibility arises from the coincidence in proximity or position of the 'Titanic' and the 'Naronic' disasters. The position where the 'Titanic' met her doom was latitude 41.46, longitude 50.14.

'This is south of the Grand Banks, but in just about the same longitude as the dangerous semi-submerged Virgin rocks, to the north of the Banks. While the Banks of Newfoundland are supposed to be caused by the sands from the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the action of the Gulf Stream, the existence of the Virgin rocks, and even the proximity of the surface of the Georges Shoals, nearer the coast, shows that even in this distant part of the Atlantic there may be submerged ledges of rock never hitherto discovered.'

COL. ASTOR'S WILL.

Value of Estate Estimated at $125,000,000.

New York, April 23.—It became known to-day that a New York law firm will file for probate within a few days the will of Col. John Jacob Astor, who perished on the 'Titanic.' It is said that this is a comparatively new will, made after Col. Astor's marriage to Miss Force. The lawyers refuse, however, to give any details as to the disposition of the estate, which is estimated at $125,000,000.

At the time of his second marriage, Col. Astor settled $5,000,000 on his bride in view of which it is understood she relinquished her dower rights in order that the estate might remain intact. As provision had also been made for the first Mrs. Astor, the lawyers say that the bulk of the estate will go to Colonel Astor's son, Vincent, who will keep it intact. For 1912 Col. Astor was taxed on real property in New York valued at $41,202,800.

PAUL CHEVRE ANGRY.

Denies That He Said He Saw Major Butt Shoot Seven Men.

Mr. Paul Chevre, the Canadian sculptor, who arrived in Montreal, Monday, and is one of the survivors of the 'Titanic,' denied that he had given any interviews whatever to any American or Canadian newspapers. All the interviews credited to him, he declared, were pure fabrications. 'The only one to whom I said a few words was the New York representative of the Paris 'Matin.' Continuing, he said: 'I never said that I saw the captain of the 'Titanic' commit suicide. I never said that I saw Major Butt shoot down seven men who were attempting to get in the lifeboats, and I never said that I had seen a boat turn over, throwing its passengers into the water.

'Just to show the inexactitudes which were featured in the sensational stories attributed to me by representatives of the yellow press, I have only to point to the assertions concerning the loss of the Laurier bust, which I have just completed for the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa. Newspaper readers have been informed that I stated that the bust had gone down with the ship, as, forsooth, I was bringing it over with me and had it carefully packed in my stateroom. As a matter of fact, the Laurier bust is safe and sound—for the very good reason that it was not on the 'Titanic.' Moreover the bust, the pedestal and other accessories weighs in the neighborhood of 7,455 pounds—a rather cumbersome package, consisting as it does of seven huge cases—to have in one's stateroom. No, the bust was shipped on the 'Bretagne,' and is at present on its way to this country.'

Mr. Chevre likewise denied that he had got into one of the first boats launched. As a matter of fact he stood aside with the other men and helped the women and children into the boats until the last boat was being launched on that side of the ship. There were no more women to get in, and there was more room, so he got in.

He said that some husbands, during the loading of the boats, had tried to get in with their wives, but were pushed aside. There was an average of 12 members of the crew in each boat, being 210 altogether, while only 70 men of the passenger list were in the boats.

MASSEY-HARRIS CONTRIBUTION.

Toronto, April 22.—The Massey-Harris Company cabled its London office yesterday instructions to contribute $1,500 to the relief of the families of the crew of the 'Titanic.'

KEEP IT QUIET SAID OLYMPIC

Thought There Was no Danger and Told the Hellig Olav So.

New York, April 23.—The steamer 'Hellig Olav,' of the Scandinavian-American line, which reached here from Christiansand, Norway, on Wednesday, was 400 miles away from the 'Titanic' on the Sunday night of the disaster, according to statements of the line's agents and officers of the steamer here last night. The agents stated that they had a report by wireless from Captain Hoist, of the 'Hellig Olav,' received by way of Halifax, and dated April 15, stating that the 'Olav' on Monday noon was 470 miles east of Ambrose Channel, which would have been an impossibility if she had been in the vicinity of the 'Titanic' when the disaster occurred.

Second Officer Frederick Macklenburg, who was on watch that night, said last night that the 'Olav' was almost directly south of Sable Island, bound for New York, and in latitude 41.02, and longitude 59.10. It would have taken 26 hours for the liner to have retraced her course and have reached the doomed 'Titanic,' Macklenburg estimated.

Wireless Operator A. P. Anderson, who was also on duty at the same time, said, last night, that he received a wireless message from the 'Olympic' at 12.30 o'clock on Sunday night. This message said that the 'Titanic' had struck an iceberg and that there seemed to be no danger. He was not able to reach the 'Titanic' by wireless. Anderson says that he first obtained news of the liner's sinking from Cape Cod, on Tuesday night. He never received a call for help, he declared.

Captain Holst, of the steamer, at the Princeton Club, last night, said that the first news that the 'Titanic' had struck an iceberg reached him by wireless messages from the 'Olympic' at 12.30 o'clock on Monday morning. He read from a memorandum book what he said was a record of the messages exchanged with the 'Olympic':

'Have you heard anything about the 'Titanic'? (Signed) 'Olympic.'

'No, nothing.'

The 'Olympic's' answer:

'Titanic struck iceberg to-night.'

The 'Hellig Olav' then wirelessed, Captain Hoist says, that it 'Hoped there was no danger,' to which the 'Olympic' replied, 'Think everything all right. Keep it quiet.'

CLAIMS TWO WAIFS.

Lady Resident in Nice Believes Rescued Children Are Her's.

Nice, France, April 24. — Mme. Navratil, who yesterday announced her belief that the two waifs saved from the 'Titanic' are her children, is more convinced than ever after reading the latest despatches from New York. She describes the children as follows: Michel, called Lolo for short, aged four years; curly chestnut hair, rather large for his age and speaks with difficulty; Edmond, called Momo, two years old; fair hair with one quite white lock; big black eyes, fair complexion, large and strong for his age.

Mme. Navratil's husband, who is a prosperous tailor, took the children from her cousin to whom they had been confided, pending divorce proceedings. A few days later the mother received a letter from Navratil from Austria, informing her that he had taken the children to his own country. Navratil was formerly a resident of Pressburg.

GIRLS HAD TO ROW.

Male Passengers on Lifeboat Could Not Do So.

New York, April 23.—Mrs. Mark Fortune and her daughters, Ethel, Alice and Mable, survivors of the 'Titanic'; H. C. Hutton and his wife, who was formerly Miss Clara Fortune and Charles H. Allen, fiance of Miss Ethel Fortune, leave New York this morning on a special train for Montreal, whence they will proceed to their homes in Winnipeg.

From Mr. Allen, who is the grandson of Sir John Allen, former Chief Justice of New Brunswick, the following statement was obtained last night at the Hotel Belmont, where the family has been staying:

'Both Mr. and Mrs. Hutton and myself, who came to this city to meet Mrs. Fortune and her daughters, have refrained from asking any questions as to the circumstances surrounding the wreck of 'Titanic,' because every reference to the disaster causes the women to become hysterical. They are still grief-stricken and physically prostrated. The only story which we have been able to get has been gathered from disconnected remarks made by them at various times.

'They declare that Mr. Fortune, Charles, the son, Mrs. Fortune, and the three girls were in adjoining rooms reserved by them in the first cabin of the 'Titanic' when the vessel struck. The women knew nothing of the accident until they had been informed by Mr. Fortune who awakened them. When they reached the deck they heard the cry, 'All women this way.' They joined the line of women and saw the first few lifeboats filled.

'Before they left the ship a boat containing a number of men passengers was lowered on the starboard side. Among those in the boat was a gentleman who had distributed hymn books to the first cabin passengers on Sunday. This gentleman had been pointed out to them as J. Bruce Ismay. The boat in which this man, supposed to be Ismay, left was only partly filled. Mrs. Fortune and her daughters left the 'Titanic' on lifeboat 10, which was the sixth boat to be lowered.

'They were unwilling to leave the vessel without father and brother, but Charley reassured them by taking possession of the valuables which his mother carried, declared 'I'll take care of these. We're going on the next boat.' 'In the boat in which Mrs. Fortune and her daughters left the ship, were a number of men passengers, as well as an officer, two stokers, a Chinaman, Mr and Mrs. A. A. Dick, of Calgary, Alberta, and a number of women and children. None of the men could row, or at least none made an attempt to take the oars, with the exception of one of the stokers. The result was that Miss Ethel and Miss Mabel each handled an oar.

'Hugo Ross and Thompson Beattie, both from Winnipeg, refused absolutely to enter the boat before Mrs. Fortune and her daughters escaped, and assisted in loading it with women and children, until it carried more than fifty persons.

'Before the 'Titanic' went down those on the lifeboat saw the lights go out, which made the boat look considerably nearer. She seemed to loom up as a black hulk against the horizon and then suddenly plunge from view.

'All the women declare that they were treated with every consideration on board the 'Carpathia.' They were crowded into one state room, but this was to be expected with the overcrowding which had resulted from the rescues.

BOUGHT LIFEBOATS.

Cunard Line Safeguard the 'Mauretania's' Passengers.

New York, April 23.—Every standard lifeboat and life raft that was on sale in New York city has been bought by the Cunard Line to complete the equipment of the 'Mauretania' for the voyage which begins at one o'clock to-morrow morning from this port. The number of additional boats and rafts obtained after scouring the water front was fourteen, and the addition of these to the 'Mauretania's' equipment gives her life-saving accommodations for about 2,000 persons. When she starts on her next westward voyage from the other side there will be lifeboats enough on board to give a seat to every person aboard, both passengers and crew.

TO REWARD RESCUERS.

United States Will Provide Medals For 'Carpathia's' Officers.

Washington, April 22.—A bill to provide medals of honor for Captain A. H. Rostrom and the officers and crew of the Cunard liner 'Carpathia' was introduced to-day by Representative Francis, of Ohio. It would appropriate $5,000 and instruct the Director of the Mint to strike off a suitable medal to commemorate their heroism in rescuing the 'Titanic's' survivors.

CHAIRMAN OF INQUIRY.

Lord Mersey Was Better Known as Mr. Justice Bigham.

London, April 23.—Lord Mersey, who has been appointed chairman of the commission to inquire into the 'Titanic' disaster, was better known as Mr. Justice Bigham. He is an expert in shipping, and had a complete business training before entering law.

WOMEN'S MEMORIAL TO BRAVE MEN

A memorial from the women of America to the men who so chivalrously gave up their lives to rescue the women and children passengers on board the 'Titanic,' is the project inaugurated by the Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, noted woman preacher, social investigator and suffragist. Her plan was announced at a big suffrage meeting in Kalamazoo, Mich., and was given hearty support.

'The greatest disaster in modern history has brought to light unprecedented chivalry and heroism on the part of men in behalf of women. It is only just that the women all over America should unite in a fitting memorial to these men, captain, millionnaire, steerage passenger and sailor alike, recognizing and perpetuating the memory of their bravery,' says Mrs. Crane.

Mrs. Crane plans to give every woman and child in America an opportunity to have a part in this memorial to chivalry and heroism.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Easy to Discover Which Boat Was Nearest 'Titanic.'

Toronto, April 24.—A retired officer of the Merchant Marine, living in Toronto suggested last evening that the identity of the boat reported to have been five miles away from the 'Titanic' when the later went down could easily be discovered if the Customs officials at all ports were asked to search the log of every incoming ship and locate her position at midnight on Sunday, April 14.

Every ship records in her log book her position on the face of the globe at noon every day, and it would be easy to compute from her position at noon on Sunday, and her position at noon on Monday, where she was about the time the 'Titanic' went down. It is pointed out that if the boat was a tramp steamer she has probably not reached the other side of the Atlantic yet.

SAW MANY BODIES.

Liner 'Bremen' Passed 100 Floating Where 'Titanic' Sank.

New York, April 24.—Over one hundred bodies of the 'Titanic' dead were seen floating on the water by the steamship 'Bremen' which arrived today from Bremen. The German liner on April 20 passed over the place where the 'Titanic' went down.

From the bridge officers of the ship saw over a hundred bodies floating on the sea, a boat upside down, together with a number of small pieces of wood, steamer chairs and other wreckage. As the cable ship Mackay-Bennett was in sight and having word that her mission was to look for bodies no attempt was made by the Bremen's crew to pick up the 'Titanic's' dead.

In the vicinity was seen an iceberg which answered the description of the one which struck the 'Titanic'. Smaller bergs were sighted the same day, but at some distance further from where the 'Titanic' sank.

GRIEF FOR MR. HAYS.

Mr. Smithers in Letter to the 'Times' Expresses Grand Trunk's Sense of Loss.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 24.—Mr. A. W. Smithers, chairman of the G. T. R., board of directors, writing to the 'Times,' this morning, says: 'As there will be no opportunity till the next general meeting of the G. T. R. in October of publicly paying a tribute to the late C. M. Hays, I venture to ask you kindly to allow me to express on behalf of the proprietors, board officers and staff of the company, their deep grief at the untimely loss, their high appreciation of his great and devoted services to the company, and their heartfelt sympathy with his widow and family in their great sorrow.'

A memorial service will be held tomorrow at St. Edmund's, Lombard street.

WITH LACOSTE SHIP BRAKE TITANIC WOULD HAVE ESCAPED SAYS MR. J. B. CANTIN

In Letter to Premier He Calls Attention to Canadian Invention and Asks Government to Investigate its Merits.

Mr. Cantin of the Canada Marine Works has addressed a letter to Mr. Borden on behalf of the Lacoste air brake that was fully described in the 'Witness' at the time of its first trial on the St. Lawrence some years ago. The letter reads as follows:

Sir,—In view of the castastrophe to the 'Titanic', and while everybody all over the world appears to be united on the common effort of finding a means for the future avoidance of such calamities, I think that it is my duty to bring to your personal attention the following facts which, without doubt, have an important bearing upon the subject.

'A few years ago there was invented in our own country, and by a Canadian, the late Mr. Louis Lacoste, of Montreal, a contrivance for rapidly lessening the speed of ships which is especially useful in emergencies, where it is necessary to avoid collision or other accident of a similar nature. This invention which has been known as the 'Lacoste Ship Brake' was first called to the attention of our Government and was fitted to the C.G.S. 'Eureka'. The Canadian Government, I am happy to say, gave a considerable encouragement to the inventor, but for some unaccountable reason the experiments were discontinued in spite of the fact that they were even more successful than the official reports allowed.

'The first Lacoste Ship Brake was constructed by my own firm at the Canada Marine Works, here, and I was present at several demonstrations made with the 'Eureka'. I can state that these demonstrations were sufficiently successful to prove the soundness of the principles involved and I can personally confirm the report made at the time by Mr. James Howden, superintendent of dredging for the Marine and Fisheries Department, to the then Prime-Minister of Canada, the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which reads as follows:—

'Montreal, 1st December, 1902.

'To the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.:

'Sir,—I have the honor to send you my report on the tests made with Mr. Lacoste's Ship-Brake, which was adopted on the Government steamer 'Eureka.'

'A private test was made on the 25th of November last in the Lachine Canal, and the following day, the steamer was taken to the harbor of Montreal, where the tests were continued for upwards of a week, the most severe being in St. Mary's current.

'After the 'Eureka' had obtained the speed of 11 miles an hour, by the log, the fins weren opened on both sides, steam shut off, and the vessel was brought to a full stop in less than her own length.

'Subsequently, the fins were opened again, the engines were reversed, and the vessel was stopped in about half her length, or within a distance of fifty feet.

'Tests were also made of the turning of the vessel in a limited space at full speed, with one fin opened, and they were satisfactory, the 'Eureka' turning within her own length.

'In order to test the strength of the fins, one was opened when the steamer was going up the current with her engines at full speed, and the apparatus successfully withstood the strain.

'The tests were all most satisfactory and thoroughly demonstrated the great utility of the invention.

'Although the apparatus was not placed in a recess,no disadvantages were experienced in the manoeuvering of the vessel.

(Signed) 'JAMES HOWDEN,
'Superintendent of Dredging, Canada.'

'The first experiments with the 'Eureka', a relatively small vessel, still left in doubt the effect of such a contrivance on a larger and, therefore, a much heavier ship. It was then that the Lacoste Company arranged with the United States Government for trials on the U. S. S. 'Indiana' a battleship of 11,000 tons displacement and with a theoretical speed of fifteen knots.

'There were absolutely no data available as to the size and strength which would be required on a vessel of this size, but the best available engineering talent was secured and the brake was designed and built of sufficient strength for the purpose of trial.

'The inventor unfortunately died while the work was in progress, and on behalf of the company, I personally supervised the completion of the work at the Cramp's Yard at Philadelphia, and subsequently the installation at the Navy Yard.

'I was also personally present at the demonstrations on the 'Indiana' which took place at Delaware Breakwater on the 18th and 19th of April 1910.

I therefore consider, in view of my experience, extending over many years, in the construction and repair of ships, and my personal supervision of the details of the construction, installation and trial of the brake on the 'Indiana,' that I am qualified to express in the strongest manner my views as to the results obtained and to be obtained with a mechanical device of the nature indicated.

From the special and close study that I have made of the subject and the absolute knowledge acquired as a result of the data obtained from the various trials, I am convinced that the brake is absolutely practicable, and that with very little further elaboration of detail, its commercial utility would be, beyond doubt, established.

I may say that I have seen and carefully considered the official report made by the Bureau of Inspection of the United States Navy Department, and that an analysis of this report shows conclusively that the main contentions of the inventor of the brake have been proven.

Without any shock or jar, and without any strain on the hull, or the slightest danger to the structural strength of the ship, the speed of the 'Indiana' was reduced from 12.7 knots to six knots in twenty-seven seconds, and within a distance of three hundred and sixty feet.

Still better results would have been obtained if further trials could have been made on the 'Indiana' with the modifications to the apparatus that were subsequently suggested by the Cramp Company. The maximum theoretical speed of the 'Indiana' was unfortunately not attained owing to a defective valve on one of the engines, as the higher the speed, the better the result obtained with the brake..

This was shown as the trials were made at gradually increasing speeds, beginning with six knots and gradually increasing to thirteen.

The report definitely shows that the brake as constructed for the 'Indiana' was unnecessarily strong. It had been calculated that a pressure of six thousand pounds to the square inch might be attained at the maximum speed when the brake is first opened. The actual greatest pressure shown on the recording test-gauges was only 1,020 pounds.

I also consider it worthy of note that the 'Indiana' is not a new ship, and that neither the roundness of her hull nor the relatively high position of her bilge keels, which do not permit of depth in the construction of the brake, a most important factor, as the longer the brake can be built, the more efficient it is.

This is due to the fact that it reaches down further below the surface, where the water is more solid, that is to say, less broken than at the surface.

It was found that the brake, as installed on the 'Indiana,' did not open instantaneously, but that there a loss of few seconds. This was the only serious defect when judging the brake as an emergency appliance.

This and every other objection that was urged in the reports can be overcome in the simplest manner by the use of electricity as an operating medium, instead of air.

The data obtained from the 'Indiana' trials are so clear that they form a complete basis for calculating the exact results to be obtained on in future installations. It is no longer a matter of guess work.

For these reasons, I am convinced, that if the 'Titanic' had been fitted with the Lacoste ship-brake, and if the conditions really existed that were quoted in the newspapers, namely, that the iceberg was seen at a distance of over a quarter of a mile, the accident would have been avoided, or at the worst, its effects have been minimized.

The speed of the 'Titanic' would have been so materially reduced within the intervening distance that the effect of the collision would have been no greater than in the case of the 'Niagara,' which reached port safely under her own steam.

I would again respectfully ask your attention to the fact that the merits of this invention place it in the first rank of those means that are now being considered by the various governments for the additional safeguarding of life and property at sea.

Private citizens in Canada have spent considerable sums in the endeavor to place this appliance before the maritime world, but as such experiments are from the very necessities of the case costly, owing to the fact that they must be made on a large scale, it appears to me that it is a matter in which our government might take an interest.

The matter has now gone so far that very little further experimenting will prove this device to be so thoroughly reliable and satisfactory that it will take its place among those precautions which all civilized governments compel transportation companies to use in order to safeguard the lives of those whose occupations compel them to travel.

LONG PASSAGE.

'Kaiser Wilhelm II.' Took Warning from Fate of 'Titanic.'

New York, April 24.—The steamer 'Kaiser Wilhelm II' reached here today after a passage of six days, twelve hours and forty-five minutes over a course of 3,209 miles at an average speed of 21 knots. This long passage for the big ship was due to the fact that Captain Cuppers, taking warning from the fate of the 'Titanic', steered a far southerly course, crossing longitude 55.52 in the latitude of 39.29. No ice was seen.

BIG SHIPS BEST.

'Mauretania's' Captain Discusses the 'Titanic' Disaster.

New York, April 24.—Before the 'Mauretania' left for England early this morning, Captain W. T. Turner discussed the 'Titanic' disaster briefly. 'It still remains an indisputable fact', he declared, 'that large vessels are superior to smaller crafts. No vessel is unsinkable, but the big ship is stronger than the little one, and will keep afloat longer after a collision. This gives time to get the lifeboats off, and to do the utmost possible for the passengers.

'The officers of the 'Titanic' displayed the highest efficiency in the face of a great emergency. They deserve great commendation for preventing any panic on board. Some persons were drowned who might have been saved, but, on the other hand, a panic among the passengers and a stampede in an effort to get into the boats would have had terrible consequences'.

Captain Turner added that the 'Mauretania' on her present trip would go south to latitude 38.2 north and 50 west longitude and remain on that parallel until she reached 45. This is 149 miles farther south than the usual long course for Atlantic steamships at this time of year.

The 'Mauretania' carries besides the sixteen lifeboats that she brought here, seven metallic life rafts and eight lifeboats. The captain believes that in case of emergency all hands could be accommodated in the life saving appliances thus available.

SHOOTING ICEBERGS.

Not Practicable, Better Tow Them, Says American Officers.

Washington, April 24.—While shooting icebergs to pieces might furnish a great deal of amusement for the men aboard naval vessels, such a proceeding would be very expensive and utterly without results so far as removing these dangers to navigation, is concerned according to naval officers here. The idea is proposed in a bill introduced in Congress since the disaster to the 'Titanic'.

It would be more practicable and considerably less expensive, an officer said to-day, to have the ships locate dangerous bergs, attach cables to them and tow them to the south Atlantic to melt. By firing upon an iceberg, he added, the ships could only knock the top to pieces, thereby causing the berg to bob farther out of the water. Some of the icebergs it was explained are several hundred feet high and more than one quarter of a mile long, with approximately seven eights of their weight under water.

WANT LAKE WIRELESS.

Inland Navigation Companies Would Equip Boats if There Were Shore Stations.

Toronto, April 26.—The various inland lake steamship companies would gladly welcome the establishment of the Dominion Government of powerful shore stations to operate in connection with wireless telegraph apparatus on the lake steamers, according to a statement yesterday by Mr. B. W. Folger of the Niagara Navigation Company. He said: 'Our company would be quite willing and glad to equip its boats with wireless apparatus if shore stations were established. We would not undertake though, to build the shore stations ourselves.'

'Who should build them?' Mr. Folger was asked. 'I think it would be quite within the sphere of the Marine Department at Ottawa to establish them. I do not think they would experience any great difficulty in commercializing the wireless apparatus. I understand that the boats of the Northern Navigation Company running out of Sarnia are equipped with wireless, but are helpless because there are no short stations on Lake Huron. The night passenger steamers running between Buffalo and Detroit are equipped with wireless and there are the stations on the south shore of Lake Erie.'

MUSIC WAS AN ANAESTHETIC

Priest Contrast 'Stage Play' on Titanic With Solemn Scene on La Bourgoyne

Toronto, April 25.— Under a subhead, 'Religious anaesthesia,' the Rev. Father Minehan, in an article referring to the 'Titanic' disaster in the current issue of the 'Catholic Register,' says: 'But amid so much that was noble and thrilling there comes this discordant piece of stage play. We are told that the band kept playing until the waves were washing over the sinking vessel. What was the meaning of this performance? It was intended to lull the passengers into a false sense of security, to keep them from realizing the real nature of the disaster, to hide from them the face of death.

'It may be said that this was done to avert a panic. What does this mean? That to keep up bravery it was necessary that an anaesthetic should be given. A very different scene was witnessed as the French ship "La Bourgoyne" went down years ago. In that case the crew were far from exhibiting the same splendid discipline which has honored humanity in the case of the "Titanic." But there was one never-to-be-forgotten closing scene in the former wreck. A large group of passengers knelt on the deck as a priest with stole around his neck, exhorted them to prepare to meet their God. And the last glimpse of the sinking steamer caught by the survivors showed them the priestly figure silhouetted against the sky, in the act of making the Sign of the Cross after imparting absolution. There was no band music, no attempt to cover the situation by bravado, no soothing deceit here. Calmly, heroically, cheerfully, men and women looked into the face of death, knowing what it meant.'

FIVE MINUTES OF MOURNING

During the memorial service to Mr. Hays, which commenced in the American Presbyterian Church at 11.30 Thursday, every wheel on the Grand Trunk and affiliated systems stopped for five minutes. Every train on the entire system and every boat owned by the Grand Trunk Pacific and on the Great Lakes stopped, and work was ceased in all the G.T.R. shops. In Montreal the head offices of the Grand Trunk Railway on McGill street were closed from 10.30 until 2 p.m. in order that as many employees as possible would be enabled to attend the service. The shops at Point St. Charles shut down for five minutes, and every department was represented at the church this morning.

Precisely at 11.30 Thursday there was an absolute cessation of work in every department of the great railway system, those who could not be present at the service in memory of the late president thus had an opportunity for a few moments mourning for the country's great loss. Arrangements were made by telegraph so that this cessation of operations around half the world would be simultaneous, and while the service was commencing here the five minutes of mourning started in London at 4.30 and at 9.30 Thursday morning in Prince Rupert. Instructions were sent by wireless to the Pacific and lake steamers, and promptly at the appointed time their engines too stopped.

FROM OTHER PRESIDENTS

A very unusual token of sorrow at the death of a railway man was received Thursday by Mr. William Wainwright, acting president of the Grand Trunk Railway, in the shape of a letter of condolence from the Trunk Line Association of the United States, which was signed by no less than eight presidents of the leading American railways. The letter, which was sent from the offices of the Trunk Line Association at New York was as follows:—

Mr. W. Wainwright, Acting President Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal:

'Dear Sir,—In the death of Charles Melville Hays the railway community has lost one of its most prominent and valued representatives, indeed, his death must be regarded as a public calamity and a personal loss which no words can express and no sentiment measure.

'His sterling character, energy and integrity could only make for honorable and successful consummation of his many undertakings and achievements which must endure and perpetuate his memory with lasting praise.

'His strong and genial personality, affability and other qualities denoted a kind and lovable character, which was always manifest in either social or business intercourse, and acquaintance and association with him was a pleasure and gratification.

'To yourself and others representing the great properties he has so long and ably served, the loss must be irreparable, and we share in your grief for one whom we held in the highest respect and admiration.

'We would ask you to convey to the members of his family our feeling of deepest sympathy in their bereavement, which must be inconsolable.

'Very respectfully,
'W. C. Brown, N.Y.C. Lines.
'F. D. Underwood, Erie Ry.
'E. B. Thomas, Lehigh Valley R.R.
'D. Willard, Baltimore & Ohio.
'L. F. Loree, D. & H. Co.
'F. P. Fowler, N.Y.O. & W. Ry.
'W. H. Truesdale, D., L. & W. R.R. Co.
'Jas. McCrea, Pa., R.R.'

DENOUNCED THE PRESIDENT

Categorical Replies by Colonel Roosevelt to Mr. Taft's Charges

Worcester, Mass., April 26.—Merciless denunciation of President Taft was Col. Roosevelt's reply to-night to the President's attack upon him yesterday. Some of Col. Roosevelt's assertions were:

That President Taft had not given the people of the country a 'square deal,' but that owing to a 'quality of feebleness,' he had 'yielded to the bosses and the great privileged interests.'

That one part of the President's attack upon him was 'the crookedest kind of a deal,' and 'deliberate misrepresentation.'

That the President has not merely in thought, word and deed been disloyal to our past friendship, but has been disloyal to every cannon of ordinary decency and fair dealing such as should obtain even in dealing with a man's bitterest opponents.

That Mr. Taft convicted himself of insincerity when he signed the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill.

That in speaking of Col. Roosevelt's position in regard to the trust problem, President Taft is himself guilty of a crooked deal.'

Colonel Roosevelt took up President Taft's attack on him point by point, flaying the President in one scathing sentence after another.

Colonel Roosevelt said in part:

'Mr. Taft's speeches yesterday contained statements that I must answer. Most of what he said needs no comment from me. When, for instance, he said that I have endeavored to minimize the importance of my Columbus speech, he says what he must know to be untrue.

'Again, when Mr. Taft in any speech speaks of me directly or obliquely as a neurotic, or a demagogue, or in similar terms, I shall say nothing, except that to point out that if he is obliged to use such language he had better preserve his own self-respect by not protesting that it gives him pain to do so. I have never alluded to him in terms even remotely resembling these. I have never quoted his private letters or private communications. I have discussed exclusively is public actions. Even where I was obliged to be severe, I was always parliamentary, and never hypercritical. Nor do I intend to-day to deviate from this standard, although the President's speech makes it necessary for me to speak more plainly on certain subjects than I have yet spoken.

FRIENDSHIP OF
TAFT FOR ROOSEVELT.

'Mr. Taft said yesterday that never in thought, word or deed had he been disloyal in his friendship for me. It is hard for me to answer such a statement save by calling it the grossest and most astounding hypocrisy. When Mr. Taft made that statement he had just sent in to the United States Senate, on half an hour's notice, obviously in collusion with the Lorimier Democratic Senator who made the request, papers which were intended to convey the impression that I had improperly favored the Harvester Trust by declining to prosecute it in 1907.

'The assaults upon me by Mr. Taft's campaign managers, made in Washington, under Mr. Taft's very eyes, have been foul to the verge of indecency. But remember, I am not complaining of these things; I care nothing for Mr. Taft's personal attitude towards me; I allude to it only in passing, and merely because Mr. Taft lays such emphasis on the matter.

'Mr. Taft says that I changed front on the reciprocity measure,' said the Colonel. 'This is untrue. Incidentally one of the unpardonable sins on the part of any man calling himself a gentleman is to publish confidential correspondence without permission; as to this I care nothing, but I warn Mr. Taft that in discussing negotiations with a foreign power, it is well not to publish such expressions as that in his letter about making Canada only an adjunct of the United States. I told him that I would support his reciprocity proposition. I did loyally support it, in several speeches. I took the agreement on the faith of Mr. Taft's representation. Later, when I came to look up the matter, however, I became convinced that the reciprocity agreemnt as passed by Mr. Taft was unwise and undesirable, because it improperly sacrificed the interests of our farmers and fishermen and because it carried indefensible actions on paper. Nevertheless, because I had stated that I would support the treaty, I said not one word against it until it was dead.'

TWO CONSECUTIVE
TERMS DANGEROUS.

In regard to a third term, Colonel Roosevelt declared that the danger lay only in more than two consecutive terms, which might afford opportunity for the executive to entrench himself in power.

'Mr. Taft, without my permission,' he continued, 'has quoted entire letters from me written in answer to letters of his which were marked "Confidential." I shall so far avail myself of his example as to quote four lines of a letter from him to me which was not marked "confidential." It was written shortly after he became President. It runs.

'I can never forget that the power I now exercise was voluntarily transferred from you to me, and that I am under obligation to you to see to it that your judgment in selecting me as your successor and bringing about the succession shall be vindicated according to the standards which you and I in conversation have always formulated." It is a bad trait to bite the hand that feeds you.

'I do not think that Mr. Taft means ill; I think he means well. But he means well feebly, and during his administration he has been under the influence of men who are neither well meaning nor feeble. It is this quality of feebleness in a normally amiable man which pre-eminently fits such a man for use in high office by the powers of evil.'

FOR MR. TAFT.

Roosevelt Leaders Concede Primaries in New Hampshire to President.

Concord, N.H., April 24.—Victory in the Republican presidential primaries in New Hampshire was practically conceded to Taft last night by Roosevelt leaders, including Governor Robert P. Bass. Returns received at the Roosevelt headquarters from 202 of the 290 cities and towns gave Taft 380 delegates and Roosevelt 234, out of a total of 811 in the state convention. The Roosevelt leaders conceded the first district to Taft, but claimed a fighting chance in the second district, although admitting incomplete returns showed a Taft lead there.

PRESIDENT NEEDS A THIRD

One Third of These Delegates to be Elected Must be for Mr. Taft

Washington, April 26.—Representative McKinley, director of the national Taft bureau, issued the following statement yesterday:

Including New Hampshire and Nevada, both of which have elected Taft delegates to all state and district conventions, President Taft has 431 delegates in his column. Out of approximately 350 delegates yet to be chosen, he needs only 109 to control the convention.

States which have yet to act, in whole or in part, include Missouri, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Washington, Oklahoma, Maryland, Arizona, Arkansas, Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Wyoming, Tennessee, Utah, Montana, Louisiana, Idaho, Minnesota, California, Ohio, New Jersey and South Dakota. The President needs less than one-third of the delegates to be yet chosen to assure his nomination, and more than half of those yet to be elected will support him at Chicago.

TAFT CONTROLS
IN IOWA.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., April 26. — The supporters of President Taft controlled the Republican state convention Wednesday by the narrow majority of 21 votes. They elected the four delegates-at-large to Chicago by a vote of 761 to 740 for the Cummins candidate and instructed them for Taft by a vote of 764 to 717. Col. Roosevelt went into the convention with 24 delegates, but his men deserted him and cast their strength for Senator Cummins, with the exception of one delegate who voted for Taft.

TEN DELEGATES
TO VOTE FOR TAFT.

Providence, R.I., April 26.—Ten delegates instructed to vote for Taft until released were elected Wednesday at the Republican state and three Congressional district conventions held in this city.

SWUNG FOR
COL. ROOSEVELT.

St. Louis, Mo., April 26.—Governor Hadley and his friends early to-day swung the Missouri state Republican convention for Col. Roosevelt, after a twenty-four-hour deadlock in which the Taft leaders finally were driven to surrender. Eight delegates-at-large to the national Republican convention all Roosevelt men and instructed for him, were elected after two Taft leaders had been elected and then resigned their places on the Missouri delegation when the convention voted instructions for Roosevelt.

DELEGATES-AT-
LARGE ELECTED.

St. Louis, Mo., April 26.—Taft leaders, dissatisfied with the results of the Republican state convention, which adjourned here early to-day, met in a hotel this forenoon and named four delegates-at-large to the national convention.

ROOSEVELT vs. BRYAN

If Former is Republican Candidate Latter Might be Democratic Choice.

Washington, April 24.—The visit of Mr. William J. Bryan to Washington yesterday, and his conferences with the various party leaders here, particularly in the Senate, was followed to-day by widespread discussion of the possibility that he might again be the Democratic candidate for president.

Mr. Bryan frankly stated to interviewers that he was not a candidate for the nomination in any sense of the word, and that it was difficult for him to conceive of any circumstances under which he might be a candidate. He said there were plenty of other progressives in the party from whom a selection could be made. Despite these public utterances some Democratic senators to-day in discussing their informal talks with Mr. Bryan were inclined to the belief that under certain conditions Mr. Bryan would not decline the nomination.

In short, the impression left was that if Col. Theodore Roosevelt should be the Republican nominee, Mr. Bryan would like once more to take the field against him.

I WON'T TALK PERSONALITIES

Said Col Roosevelt, Referring to President Taft at Boston Saturday.

Boston, April 27.—Mounted on a table in a twenty-four-foot prize ring roped off by Harvard men, Col. Roosevelt to-night faced an audience of 8,000 people in the arena and resumed his attack upon President Taft.

The Colonel climbed through the ropes, which roughly followed the lines of the stage, with regulation posts and prize-ring paraphernalia complete, pursuing a black slouch hat which had been tossed into the ring. For five minutes and eight seconds he walked around the hat, eyeing it as a pugilist does his antagonist. The audinence howled, cheered, whistled, threw up hats and opened umbrellas, while from the streets came the answering yells of 10,000 people who had not been able to wedge their way into the hall.

The Colonel enjoyed it immensely. He strutted about the ring on the same stage from which President Taft had delivered his broadside against the Colonel forty-eight hours before. He waved his arms at the crowd, grinned broadly, with a wonderful display of teeth, pointed significantly at the hat on the canvas-covered stage—in short, gave every evidence of his intense enjoyment as any raucous-voiced collegiate in the hall.

THREE CHEERS
FOR TEDDY ROOSEVELT.

Whenever the tumult seemed to be wavering the Colonel's right arm would be thrust up encouragingly, and the outburst would thunder forth anew. In its final spasm a young man with fine, brawny shoulders took part in the exercises, and for a minute overshadowed even the Colonel by his activities. He picked up the hat and hung it on a nail driven in the sounding-board at the back of the platform. Next he grabbed a megaphone and thundered a demand through it for 'three cheers and the call of "Old Harvard"' for Teddy Roosevelt.'

Any man with only one good working ear could have heard the answer half a mile away. The Colonel visibly had hard work to refrain from joining in the roar the audience sent up when the college yell died down. But he did restrain himself, and the audience too. He drew from a pocket of his frock coat a sheet of manuscript and with this waved the audience to silence. As he was about to begin to speak a hoarse command came from the gallery:

'Up on the table!'

'Not a bad idea,' assented the Colonel. He started to climb up in a chair but stopped and signalled the squareshouldered young giant to enter the ring again. The men climbed through the ropes and under the Colonel's direction removed the American flag from it. Then while the roar of approval of this thoughtful precaution continued, the Colonel drew his bulk up on the chair, and thence transferred it to the table.

'I do not wish this to be a campaign of personalities between Mr. Taft and myself,' said Col. Roosevelt. 'Last night I felt compelled to answer Mr. Taft at length. To-night I shall refer to him only as I feel that I must.'

'I am more fortunate than Mr. Taft in my friends. When Mr. Taft came here Thursday he came here having lost Illinois. I came here having lost New Hampshire. In Illinois Mr. Taft's chief lieutenant had been Mr. Lorimer. In New Hampshire my chief lieutenant was Gov. Bass. Mr. Taft came here to explain that he didn't like Mr. Lorimer, having kept his dislike private and confidential until after he lost Illinois. I come here and say that, win or lose, I am with Gov. Bass. Mr. Taft originally was against Senator Lorimer. He asked me not to attack Mr. Lorimer lest I might help him. I kept silent until I became convinced that the attack was being conducted with such excessive secrecy that even Mr. Lorimer did not know about it. I then took up the cudgels against Mr. Lorimer, and I didn't attack him in Massachusetts after the primary. I did it in Illinois before the primary.'

A SLIGHT
INTERRUPTION.

Holding up a sheet of paper, Col. Roosevelt said: 'I have got two parallel columns here; in one are my chief supporters, in the other Mr. Taft's. Among his own supporters the Colonel mentioned the western governors who asked him to run, and Gifford Pinchot. 'Where's Perkins?' some one in the crowd shouted. 'He's for us,' the Colonel called back. 'You can't put a question to me that will embarrass me for a moment. You can search my record and you will find that I never have done, as I never will do, for Mr. Perkins or any other human being, one thing I won't tell to you in detail.'

'Throw him out,' shouted the crowd, angered by the interruption.

'Don't put him out,' said the Colonel with a laugh. 'I'm glad he came in.'

As representing Mr. Taft's supporters, the Colonel named, amid hisses of the crowd, Senators Lorimer, Penrose, Guggenheim and Gallinger. 'You can judge for yourself on whose side the bosses are,' he went on. 'Mr. Taft says I have accepted the support of bosses. So I have, when they went my way. But they had to go my way or we parted company.

'That's all I have to say of the personalities in this campaign. I will say that I will support any man so long as he serves the people of the United States, and when he ceases to do so, I will not support him.'

Colonel Roosevelt then turned to a defence of his position in regard to the courts, repeating the arguments which he has made throughout the campaign.

The crowd, which gathered near the Arena, was so large that the police were unable to handle it until reinforcements were hurried to the spot. The street in front of the building was filled with a surging throng. The Arena has seats for 8,000 persons, and nearly two hours before Col. Roosevelt arrived the police barred the doors.

CROWD STORMED
THE WINDOWS.

The crowd before the building grew to such size that the police had difficulty in controlling it. Several hundred men and women attempted to storm the main entrance, and in the rush a number of windows were shattered. Fifty policemen charged the crowd, and after a tussle in which hats were sent flying and clothes were torn, the people were forced back.

The scene within the Arena was a tumultuous one. Before Col. Roosevelt arrived a small body of men in the middle of the hall began to chant 'We want Taft, we want Taft.' The people rose to their feet with a shout, and for a few moments the hall was in confusion. Col. Roosevelt spoke from a roped enclosure which is used as a prize ring. It is the same platform from which President Taft spoke two nights ago. The ropes used in a boxing match last night were still in place to-night. When Col. Roosevelt entered the ring, bending forward to pass under the ropes, the crowd began to cheer. It was six minutes and forty seconds later when the cheering came to an end.

CHEERING LASTED
OVER SIX MINUTES.

Col. Roosevelt said he wanted his hearers to support him at the polls next Tuesday, 'not because the fight is easy, but because it is hard. It is a contest between the mercenaries and the minute men,' he said.

'I want you to show that in civic life you can do what your forefathers did as minute men.'

At the end of his speech Col. Roosevelt called out, 'Now you have men. Am I preaching anarchy?'

'No,' the crowd roared.

Several hundred Roosevelt shouters from towns in northern parts of the state engaged a special train to bring them to Boston to-night. They came to the Arena in a body only to find the crowd so dense that they could not get near the entrance. They tried in vain to force their way in, and finally gave it up.

Col. Roosevelt went to Mechanics Hall, where he addressed an overflow meeting. The hall was filled to its capacity two hours before he reached there. He spoke for a quarter of an hour, repeating many of the arguments he had used at the Arena, and got a most enthusiastic reception.

WHAT LONDON
NEWSPAPERS SAY.

London, April 29.—The English press is keenly interested in the battle between President Taft and Theodore Roosevelt for the Republican presidential nomination. Discussing the attacks of President Taft on Mr. Roosevelt, the London newspapers are of the opinion that the President has made a strong case against his predecessor.

The 'Daily News' says: Some of President Taft's charges—that with regard to reciprocity, for instance—are not and cannot be refuted by Mr. Roosevelt, and when Mr. Roosevelt protests that it is an absurd untruth to say that he used his influence with federal office-holders in his election campaign he is denying something which everybody in the United States believes.'

The 'Morning Post' says: 'If President Taft wins, the Republicans will continue to represent the conservative influences of the country. If Mr. Roosevelt secures the nomination he will put forward an advanced programme, and those who oppose his policy will be driven out of the Republican ranks.'

TO MAKE HIMSELF
PERPETUAL PRESIDENT.

The 'Daily Mail' says: Mr. Roosevelt has thrown himself into the struggle and with characteristic fury accuses his former friend politically of being an oligarch and a friend of reaction. President Taft charges Mr. Roosevelt with trying to stir up class prejudice, with the ambition to make himself perpetual president. Nor are the Democrats without divisions that may turn the scale in favor of President Taft when the votes are counted seven months hence.'

CHURCH UNION DISCUSSED

Congregational Association Speaker Deplored Competition Between Churches

The semi-annual meeting of the Congregational Association of Quebec was continued on Friday in Emmanuel church, Annex, the Rev. E. C. Wooley, moderator, presiding. After devotional exercises the Rev. G. E. Reid submitted a report from the advisory committee regarding the federation of the Presbyterian and Congregationalist churches in Danville, Que. This report recommended that the association endorse the Basin of Federation as accepted by the church and that they endorse the action of the Congregational church as taken at its annual meeting in March, and expressed in the following resolution: 'That this church stand by the basis of federation as submitted to the Presbyterian church and the advisory committee of the Congregational church, and voted upon by the members and adherents of the respective churches.'

The report of the advisory committee was adopted by the association.

An informal discussion on their relation to the proposed union of churches was introduced by the Rev. G. E. Read, of Sherbrooke who stated that 84 percent of those who voted were in favor of church union, but that as a large number of the Presbyterians had voted against it, and a large number abstained from voting, the matter did not look very encouraging.

The basis of union would require modification. He believed they would have to concern themselves with federation rather than organic union. The work of the churches should not be a competition against each other, but for the extension of the kingdom of God. In regard to their colleges, four were doing the work that should be done by one. All of them had a struggle for existence, and it would be a splendid thing if McGill would undertake divinity. Oxford and Cambridge had such a faculty.

The Rev. W. T. Gunn claimed that the adverse vote and the number who had abstained from voting was due to a want of knowledge on the subject.

The Rev. Dr. E. M. Hill, in speaking of 'The College,' said the college had been a great blessing to the churches of the Province because with the exception of Point St. Charles Church, and that manned by the Rev. Mr. Gant, the pulpits were all supplied by graduates of the college. Out of 15 men in the college this session, eleven were taking the arts course; of the 15 all but two or three had come from the old land, and it was a matter of regret that more men from their own churches were not coming forward. It was difficult for the faculty to make a canvass of the churches and appeal to young men to enter the ministry. A concrete movement was now on for a union college. It was likely that next year this scheme would be carried out. The Rev. F. W. Macallum, B.A., in speaking of 'The Church and Foreign Missions,' said they must have the right motive if the work was to succeed. Patriotism and heroism were great factors, but loyalty to Christ must be the great motive, and they must have the spirit of Christ. The work of foreign missions had passed the experimental stage, and was now reduced to a science.

The Rev. E. C. Woodley, M.A., spoke of 'The present outlook of the Foreign Missionary Society,' and said they intended to erect an institute in Africa for training and other purposes, and also provide a fund to help missionaries when they came home after serving their years of labor.

Toronto, April 24.— Latest figures compiled to-day on the vote of the Methodist Church in favor of the union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches, show almost ninety percent of the membership and adherents of the church in favor of a tri-union church. Reports from the mission field show an exceptionally strong vote for amalgamation.

DEATH OF MISS MACDONALD.

The death of Miss Annie Sandfield Macdonald at South Lancaster, Ont., on Wednesday removed a clever member of a family whose name is known not only throughout Ontario but all over Canada. The Sandfield Macdonalds have been nation builders, and for over thirty years Glengarry was represented either at Toronto or at Ottawa by a Sandfield Macdonald. Miss Macdonald, whose death is announced, was a daughter of the late Ranald Sandfield Macdonald, who was a brother of the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, in his day Prime Minister of Ontario, and the Hon. D. A. Macdonald, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. She was a gentlewoman in the highest sense of the word, but she had a knowledge of political and economic questions such as few men can boast of. She was an ardent Liberal, and during more than one campaign, including the last, her pen was very active in support of the principles in which she believed. After the elections Sir Wilfrid Laurier wrote her a personal letter expressing warm appreciation of her work. Miss Macdonald, who was a sister-in-law of Mr. Donald Macmaster, M.P., and a cousin of Lady Hingston, is survived by a brother, Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald, barrister, and two sisters, Miss Kate Sandfield Macdonald, at South Lancaster, and Miss Louise Sandfield Macdonald, of Ottawa. A large circle of friends will feel deeply the loss of a kindly and capable woman. The funeral will take place at Lancaster tomorrow afternoon.

CANADA'S PRIVILEGES

European Countries Want Free Entry of Woodpulp Like We Have

Washington, April 26.—The question of free entry of wood pulp and paper to the United States from all foreign nations having commercial treaties with this country soon will be appealed to the Customs Court.

The Board of General Appraisers at New York has sustained the government's contention that the favored nations clause of treaties cannot be invoked to abolish the duties generally on wood pulp and paper on the ground that the free entry privilege is being enjoyed by Canada under the only operative section of the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

The American Express Company and other importors of European wood pulp will appear. It is known that President Taft wishes to have the Customs Court pass upon the question which has been raised diplomatically by several European nations.

AFTER THEIR OWN HEART

Toronto, April 27.— The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the executive of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance yesterday, after deliberations extending over three hours:

'That we recognize in the policy of the "abolition of the bar" platform announced by Mr. N. W. Rowell, the nearest approach proposed in recent years by any responsible party to the often reiterated ideals of this Alliance.

'That we desire to express our appreciation of the fact that the political parties in Ontario are coming to recognize the dominance of the temperance issue in provincial politics.

'We believe that the next election in this province will be fought out on this issue, and whereas the abolition of the retail traffic in intoxicating liquors will secure the province what local option by-laws have been securing under difficult conditions for individual municipalities.

'Therefore, this executive committee urges upon all friends of our cause the importance of taking action to secure the nomination in every constituency at the earliest possible date of candidates of character and ability whose declared policy will be the farthest advanced in that direction.'

'That we appreciate the amendments that have been made during the past session of the Legislature, strengthening the present license act.

'That we appreciate the stand taken by the provincial secretary in vetoing the licenses granted by the License Commissioners of Temiskaming, but we urge upon the government the necessity for better enforcement of the law in New Ontario.'

The meeting of the executive was well attended, members being present from all parts of Ontario. President Joseph Gibson presided. While considerable discussion was found necessary before the resolutions were agreed upon they were all passed practically unanimously.

DOMINION ALLIANCE
APPEALS TO ELECTORS.

Mr. John H. Roberts, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, has issued the following statement regarding the provincial elections:

'The political action committee of the Dominion Alliance has adopted the following resolution in reference to the forthcoming provincial election:

'Resolved:—

'(1st) That we express our hearty approval of the stand for temperance taken by the Gouin Government, as shown by the enactment of the early closing law, the enforcement of the license law, the reduction of licenses, and, not least of all, the Premier's declaration that his Government was a partizan of the temperance cause;

'(2nd) That we earnestly urge good citizens of all parties to give their votes and support in the forthcoming provincial election to those Government candidates whose record and affiliations show that they are in harmony with the temperance policy of the Provincial Government, and

'(3rd) That we respectively appeal to the leaders of temperance in the various constituencies and to all who place morality and the home and the safety of the children before party, to use their influence to make the foregoing declaration effective.'

LABOR IN MAY.

No Trouble Expected for First of Next Month.

Ottawa, April 24.—The Department of Labor reports that conditions throughout Canada in the labor world are exceptionally satisfactory for this time of year, and May day promises to pass without a single disturbance. At the present time there is not an arbitration board sitting, or application in for one. One board was at work in Winnipeg to settle a dispute between the C. P. R. and their freight clerks and freight handlers. The report of the board has not yet been received, but unofficially the department has learned that the difficulties have been adjusted and the men have gone back to work.

NEW MISSIONARIES.

The Methodist and Presbyterian Churches Assigned Work to 26 Yesterday.

Toronto, April 25.—No less than 26 men and women enlisted their services or were assigned to work yesterday in the west or in India, China, and Japan by the Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

Of the missionaries ap[illegible] Methodist Church eight will go to China, two to Japan and four to western Canada. Of the remainder two will be nurse missionaries, and one will take a year's normal training.

The Presbyterian Church will send three men and two women to China, three women and one man to India, while one man will go to Corea. Other appointments are yet to be made.

LAKE TRAGEDY.

Kingston Man Hit by Steamer Fender and Dies in Hospital.

Kingston, April 23.—Garnet Ellsworth, aged twenty, married, was struck by a fender falling off the steamer 'Pierrepont' yesterday. He suffered a fracture of the skull, and died in the General Hospital two hours later. He was engaged in getting a stern line from the vessel when the fender fell off and knocked him senseless.

GOVERNMENT TO AID RAILWAY TO JAMES BAY PROMISES MR. F. D. MONK

There was a representative gathering of Montreal's business men Thursday at the Windsor Hotel, on the occasion of the banquet of the Chambre de Commerce, which was held to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the organization. Among the guests, of whom there were a large number, were the following: Sir Lomer Gouin, the Hon. Charles D. Doherty, Minister of Justice; the Hon. F. D. Monk, Minister of Public Works; His Worship Mayor Lavallee, Mr. I. Prefontaine, Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P.; Mr. D. Masson, the Hon. Jeremie Decarie, Mr. J. Contant, Senator Dandurand, and Mr. C. Bonnin, Consul of France, Mayor G. W. Stephens, Mr. L. A. Geoffrion and Mr. R. Reford.

Mr. Armand Chaput, president of the Chambre de Commerce, presided, and after the toast of His Majesty the King had been honored, he called upon the Hon. F. D. Monk, who spoke at considerable length in response to the toast to Canada and during his discourse outlined many projects which the government have under consideration for the improvement of the transportation facilities of Canada. He said that the demands of the West were insistent for better trade facilities, and the government was losing no time in grappling with the question. He went fully into the various plans which had been enunciated from time to time with regard to the transportation difficulties of the Dominion, and every one of these, he said, were being considered, and he had no doubt but what a scheme commensurate with the demands would be evolved. The minister aroused a great deal of enthusiasm when he said that he hoped he would live long enough to see the day when he could take a train at the Place Viger station and wake up on the morning of the following day at James Bay.

Mr. Monk paid a warm tribute to the work accomplished by the Chambre de Commerce, for the conspicuous part which they have taken in the development of Canadian trade. He referred to the excellent work of the late Sir George Etienne Cartier in bringing about Confederation, and he said so far as the Province of Quebec was concerned the crowning triumph of this admirable work of statescraft had been consummated when Quebec had been enlarged to include Ungava.

The Hon. Mr. Monk made the important announcement that the Government would subsidize a railway line to the James Bay, in order that the imperative demands of the western grain shippers might be met. A branch of this railway would meet the Transcontinental, and from that point of junction another line would be extended to Montreal. Speaking with reference to the Georgian Bay Canal, he said that the sum of twelve thousand dollars had been voted at the last session of Parliament, to estimate the cost of this undertaking, and that active measures would be taken soon to make this great enterprise an assured success.

The toast of the Province of Quebec was proposed in a very eloquent speech by Mr. L. J. Loranger, and was responded to by Sir Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec.

COMMISSIONED FOR WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

Farewell Service for Congregational Missionaries Held

The Rev. John T. Tucker and Mrs. Tucker, who will leave soon for the foreign mission field, were the subjects of a farewell service at Zion Congregational Church on Wednesday, when they received their commission from the Canadian Congregational Missionary Society and the American Board of Commissioners. Mr. Tucker, who, with Mrs. Tucker, will leave in the course of the next two weeks, has been appointed superintendent of the Congregational Mission in Chisamba, West Central Africa, to succeed the Rev. Walter T. Currie. He graduated last year from the Congregational College here, and has been pastor at St. John, N.B., since, lately travelling among the churches, giving addresses on mission work at Chisamba. At the convocation at the Congregational College Thursday evening, the degree of Bachelor of Divinity was conferred on Mr. Tucker.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. E. C. Woodley, who took for his text the verse, 'Where is He that is born King of the Jews, for we have seen His star in the east?' The Magi, said Mr. Woodley, were on no quest of gain or knowledge. A divine inspiration had sent them forth to seek one in whom they could find a fitting object of their devotion, and who could give them the peace which had so far eluded their search.

Those seekers of the far past are typical of the human race, and their cry is the deepest cry of the human heart. We are facing an expectant world—a world fevered and restless, knowing not fully its own mind, yet



THE REV. JOHN T. TUCKER.

a world that is asking that age old question, 'Where is He that is born King of the Jews?' When that question is answered the wealth of a Croesus is too poor to lay at His feet. Gold, frankincense and myrrh are as nothing to the gifts that are being joyfully given to Christ to-day. There never was an age since the first Christian Century when there was so great devotion to Jesus Christ as there is to-day. One of the wonderful things of our age is the response to Christian leadership abroad. The world is rolling very slowly, but very surely out of darkness into light.

Addressing the departing missionaries Mr. Woodley said: 'You go in Christ's name to pour healing balm on that open sore of the world. In your ears has sounded that deepest of all cries, the long low wail of human need proceeding from the dwellers in earth's darkest places. You go to the dark continent and you carry the light of life. Your task is infinitely harder and far more glorious than that of the Crusaders. You go to save life, not to destroy it, to carry the message of the living God, not to rescue a rock hewn cave from unholy hands. Your new life will have problems only commensurate with its greatness. You will have the problem of personal adjustment to new conditions, and to the people of a new race, but the greatest of all problems will be the question of approach to the people. Do your work as one royally commissioned. You are a missionary of Empire, you are a missionary, an ambassador of the King of Kings.'

On the platform were the Rev. Frank J. Day, the Rev. Dr. E. Munson Hill, the Rev. Dr. H. Warriner and Prof. E. Albert Cook.

Immediately after the service there was a reception in the church house, to which almost the entire congregation adjourned. At this function Mr. and Mrs. Tucker were presented with a purse of money.

IN MEMORY OF MR. W. T. STEAD

Service Held by Men and Religion Movement in New York

New York, April 23.—The Christian Conservation Congress of the Man and Religion Forward Movement devoted its session last night to memorial services for Mr. William T. Stead, the English editor and author, who perished in the 'Titanic' disaster. Mr. Stead was on his way to address the movement on the subject of 'Universal Peace,' and was on the programme to speak last night.

Addresses in praise of Mr. Stead's life and character were made by the Rev. W. A. Cameron, of Toronto; the Rev. George Sherwood Eddy, a missionary of India, and the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn. Archdeacon Madden, of Liverpool, and the Rev. O. S. Davis, president of the Chicago Theological Seminary, offered tributes in prayer.

The chief address at yesterday's session was made by Warren H. Wilson, Ph.D., on 'The Rural Church.' Mr. Wilson said that the country church was dying and recommended 'a study of farm tenancy in order to formulate a set of laws which shall make the American tenant at least as stable as the English peasant, for should our present conditions continue all rural institutions will be destroyed from the outlaw conditions under which the tenant lives.'

He also urges the promotion to financial co-operation among the farmers.

'Without it all farmers are alike, and each man's hand is against his fellow,' the speaker declared. 'With co-operation both leadership and obedience and honor and every needed morality will be made possible in the country.'

In a third recommendation the speaker advocated a 'Protestant syndicate' to take over the property of weakened country churches and transfer it to the strong ones. This would prevent, he said, 'the present scandal of over-churching in small places.'

Mr. Smith the chairman, told of Mr. Stead's faith in the work of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, and then 'Lead, Kindly Light' was sung by the quartette. Dr. J. A. McDonald, editor of the Toronto Globe,' spoke next on 'Stead and His Message.' He said that Mr. Stead had hoped from this continent would go out the message to stop war throughout the world.

'Stead was ordained an apostle of universal peace,' said the speaker. 'He fought against the beasts of profit and greed. For the sake of peace he was ever a fighter. Had Stead been here to-night he would have told of the war debts of Europe,' continued the speaker, 'and that Great Britain each year faces an enormous budget for war.

'We are keen to conserve everything but the blood and the manhood of a nation. We waste money, but the waste of blood is prodigal and it can never be gathered up again. In war the fittest do not survive. It is the weakest who escape and survive. Therefore decay sets in if a nation breeds from aught but the best.'

Citing Rome and Greece on this point, he continued:

'And who bred the new Romans? Weaklings and slaves. And of their blood came the fops and the dandies. Against the tribes of the North these fops could not go out, and Rome fell.

'So with France. Napoleon killed off the men in middle age. From that loss in blood France has not recovered.

'Never again will Anglo-Saxon breed draw sword against Anglo-Saxon breed. Stead would have told,' cried Dr. Macdonald. 'He would also have told you that world organization seems possible.'

He said Stead's idea of world organization had come to be based on the plan of the British Empire, where five free nations overseas are held together, but by no bonds that are heavier than air.

'If this can be done, more can be done—and shall be done,' the speaker said was Mr. Stead's belief.

'The organized leadership of the Prince of Peace shall some day ring out the old, ring in the new, Stead would have told you. May never again the two English-speaking people turn to war to settle their differences.'

The meeting closed with the singing of the Doxology and the benediction by Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, Ohio.

The speaker's table was draped with the American and British flags. Upon a wreath of smilax and roses hung suspended a portrait of Mr. Stead.

REV. DR. HENDERSON.

London, April 24.—The Rev. James Henderson, D.D., of Ottawa, underwent a successful operation to-day.

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MAY, 1912

it is time that the renewals were sent in so as to avoid losing a single copy. As renewals always date from the expiry of the old subscriptions, subscribers lose nothing by remitting a little in advance.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exclude from its columns all financial and other advertisements which they consider calculated or intended to take advantage of or injure the reader, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them. It is, of course, impossible to know much about mining advertising, which offers probably the most speculative and, therefore, the most risky of all investments. The great chances of gain are balanced by the great chances of loss, and no one should invest in a very speculative property more than he can afford to lose.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1912.

Among the names interesting to Canadians in the official list of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, published in connection with the next annual meeting to be held in September at Dundee, is that of Professor Callendar, formerly of McGill, who appears as president of the physics section, in succession to Prof. Rutherford, who also won his first laurels at McGill. If any are perplexed by the common assertion that science is at war with religion, they will be able to assure themselves from the fact that out of fifteen vice-presidents of this Association there appear the names of the moderators of the Church of Scotland and of the United Free Church of Scotland, as well as of Bishop Robberds, primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and Bishop Macfarlane of the Roman Catholic Church. As in the days of Galileo, there have been tussles between orthodoxy and science, but increased knowledge has always shown, as it always must, that truth cannot be at war with truth, and that no one need be afraid to seek after truth.

A great deal of resentment is felt at the supercilious despotism of the street naming committee in recklessly changing the names by which places in the city are known. In addition to the fact that the removal of landmarks is hateful at all times to the Anglo-Saxon mind, is the useless annoyance not only to people living in the places thus disguised, but cumulatively to the whole community, and to all that know the city at whatever distance. London is a town known to people all over the world. It is the pride and pleasure of those who have made its acquaintance, even casually, to feel that they know something of its geography and to recognize the names of places and localities when mentioned. It would be an injury done to the ends of the earth to change those names in any wholesale way, to say nothing of the infinite confusion it would work in London itself. This frequent changing of names throughout Montreal, besides being a nuisance to the inhabitants, has a cheapening effect upon the city as seen from without. As a piece of ignorant vulgarity, it is despised, and when it appears to be done at the instigation of sectional vanity or aggression it is productive of unnecessary animosity.

The second of May will be Arbor Day for the western half of the province, and the ninth for the eastern half. The western half comprises all the counties west of Beauce, Wolfe, Arthabaska, Nicolet and Champlain. It is a day worth observing, and we are pleased to see that the superintendent of public instruction is sending circulars to all of the schools of the province, in English and French, regarding it. The circular suggests a programme which might be following, including, in addition to the tree planting, a song, a recitation and the national anthem. There is also an essay which may either be read by the teacher to the pupils or serve as the basis for a talk in the teacher's own words. It gives in simple language a clear outline of the purposes of Arbor Day. Even the youngest pupils shall receive some impression of the meaning of forest wealth, and of the duty of guarding it; and when this impression is conveyed by means of a special observance at school it is likely to last. The lessons learned on Arbor Day will enable the pupil in later years to grasp the subject in its fulness. The essay speaks of the waste which began in the pioneer days, and which has continued to the present; of the work of the forest engineers; of the means of preventing forest fires; of the manner in which the forest reserves may be made perpetual; of the immediate uses of the different kinds of wood, and lastly of the value of the forests in retaining moisture in the pastures during the summer months. The essential principles are well and briefly covered, and it is pleasant to think that every pupil in the province may have the opportunity, for one day, of learning something substantial about the subject. It is to be hoped that teachers and school boards generally will make an effort to see that the day is properly observed. Where such a ceremonial is at all possible a tree should be planted, and that with the ripest instruction as to how to do it rightly.

There has been, we should suppose, a disappointing response from the country to the Gouin Government's good roads offers to the municipalities. Never was a more patriotic measure made law, but it is one thing to pass a law and quite another to bring it into operation, if that requires spontaneous action on the part of the people. The most of the people remain either altogether unconscious of the law, or, if they know about it, do not know just what it is. Every one is busy and nobody moves. Under such conditions it has become incumbent on the Government to send an expert about the country to tell them what the law makes possible to them and just how to take advantage of it. In these days when we do not buy anything from life insurance to a fly trap unless somebody comes and forces it on us, even the Government has to send out its drummers. In this service Mr. Gareau, the Government good roads commissioner, is doing a great work by lecturing about the country, and seems to be receiving a very encouraging and even enthusiastic welcome.

We sympathize very strongly with the desire of our Jewish friends to be represented in the City Council and in the legislature. It is not on the score of sectionalism that they wish this. There is no people among us less clannish politically. The question of representation never rises among them but the very idea of voting on race instead of on political lines is vigorously scouted. But it is natural and right that they should desire, and should have, an acknowledged and visible place in our political system, and should not be excluded from its councils and preferments. For this reason we were glad to welcome Mr. Blumenthal to the City Council. He has proved one who does not let the grass grow under his feet. There is, we understand, no electoral division in which the Jews could carry a candidate on race lines, and there is so much rivalry between parties, and more covertly between other races, that a seat in the Legislative Assembly is not readily found for any one who does not appear as the champion of an existing party, or who does not belong to the particular section of our people that by custom accounts itself as having a claim on a given seat. All this would be changed at once if we could have the principle of proportional voting, which is that of minority representation. Under that system the Jews, if so minded, would have as many seats in each legislative or governing body as their proportionate numbers represented, and would prove as useful therein as any other element.

Dr. Finnie, who is the champion of compulsory education among Protestants, should be returned again to the Legislature to complete his good work. We understand that the reason his measure did not pass the legislature at last session was because Mr. Langlois had announced his intention of urging his amendment to extend the effect of the bill to the whole population. Nothing could, one would think, be more appropriate, and certainly nothing could have been more in harmony with the whole educational policy of the government. It seems to have been felt however that the amendment of Mr. Langlois would receive determined obstruction from the Opposition, under that occult influence, whatever it may be, that has always opposed this beneficent, and, in democratic countries, absolutely essential measure. It was probably feared too that many members would be afraid to meet in their constituencies the disapproval that such a vote would stir up in the parishes against them. Strange as it may seem, there are some—we are sure a diminishing number—among our population who are afraid of a measure that would secure to the children of the country what is as much their right as are their bodily food and clothing. It is not for the minority in this province to attempt to legislate for the majority. It would be futile any way. But it is high time that the minority should cease to be inert in the matter, as far as its own children are concerned. Dr. Finnie has been otherwise a diligent member, and has rendered much good service, but since his name became identified with this great reform he seems indispensable as an English speakng representative, especially as against an Opposition that will find some way of opposing his measure.

Mr. Langlois is pretty sure to be elected in St. Louis division, if we may judge from the way in which he beat Mr. Rainville, when that gentleman was thought to be invincible, and in which four years later, in 1908, both his opponents lost their deposits. Mr. Langlois certainly does not win his popularity by flattering the ancient glories of his people. He is always plain spoken as to the need of progress. In so doing he has made himself bitter enemies among those who would keep the people down, but the mass of the people now, it seems, thinks for itself, and so far has stood by him and shown the plainest sympathy with his aspirations for general and practical education. Mr. Langlois has not run in harness with the Liberal party. He will always be a distinct personality. He has far outrun that party's achievement by his insistent demands for more enlightenment. But, whatever the Gouin Government has done—and to the extent of its means it has done much—he has been its enthusiastic defender, while Mr. Tellier and Mr. Lavergne and Mr. Prevost, advocates of a petty policy, have been a chorus of fault finding and obstruction. He has not only continued to urge free and compulsory education and better pay for teachers, so that educated people might seek the service, but all other forward movements for the people's betterment, such as better roads. He has strongly advocated the rights of Montreal, claiming that she should receive benefit and representation in some proportion to the extent to which she pays the cost of government. His paper, the 'Pays,' has, in fine contrast to some others, been ever an enemy of sectionalism and an advocate of business enterprise.

Canada once in the van of all moral movements, has chosen for herself in one respect a degraded place among the communities of the North American continent. The 'Christian Guardian says: 'Forty-one states of 'the Union forbid race-track gambling. In seven states, Mexico and 'Canada, it is legal. A measure has 'just been introduced into the United 'States to forbid interstate transmission of race-track odds and bets by 'telegraph or telephone. This would 'probably kill race-track gambling in 'all the states of the Union. That 'would leave Mexico and Canada in 'the unenviable position of legalizing 'an evil which our great southern 'neighbor has outlawed. Will Canada 'suffer this to be so?' Yet reputable members of parliament and ministers of the Crown have openly defended that form of gambling that has done more general harm than any other, and as it appears to rank their country with Mexico. We have, of course, adopted the Miller bill, which was aimed at suppressing race-track gambling, but it was so shorn of its usefulness by amendments, under the plea that to limit horse races would be to retard the thoroughbred horse industry as to be rather a national endorsement of one form of gambling than a condemnation of the vice. To-day the gambling fraternity is furnished with all the material required in the horse racing entries which appear in the sporting extras under the cloak of 'all the 'late news.' The bulk of the 'late news' is the material for the gambling element to arrange their bets on the horses in the following day's races. The Miller bill prohibits telegraph companies from transmitting betting telegrams from race courses, but, for all that appears, it does not prohibit newspapers from supplying the very same information. The need for a new race-track anti-gambling law which will mean what its name implies, is obvious.

Western Canadians are not great believers in the natural growth of cities. They do not treat a town as an accident that just happens to be where it is and that will grow or stagnate just as some unforeseen cumulation of circumstances may dictate. Such was a good enough belief for older communities; they have introduced the new method of leaving little to chance, but relying on their own enthusiasm and work to attract residents and create cities. There is this to be said for their plan—it works. By advertising, by writing to friends, by always talking optimistically of the growth of their settlement, they have revived much of the spirit that Charles Dickens found in New York years ago, and so humorously depicted. In the west it is the spirit of the country. Many towns do it and the intense rivalry created helps not one but all, each contributing to the fame of each. Perhaps some day the east will pick it up again, and the Quebec council will make a grant for a tourist club to distribute circulars describing the grandeur of its situation and the unique aspect of its streets. Or Three Rivers may start a hundred-thousand club as any town in the west enjoying its splendid situation would. Certainly the west has its advantages. We do not begrudge them their vast arable lands. And Montreal has had its undeniable disadvantage in the fact that its citizens have been ashamed of its condition and have found themselves quite unable to line up on the boasting line. Even yet our local improvements board hangs fire, while every square foot of the island is being parcelled off into, for the most part, dreary stretches of continuous dwellings. Still, during the past year of commission control things have so changed and have become full of so much promise that civic patriotism is beginning to take the color of civic pride. People are beginning to find that the east has its advantages as well as the west, and that it is not securing its fair share of the immigration that passes through our gates. Ottawa has got out an enchanting brochure showing it to be the fairyland of cities. It is a good thing to see the Eastern Townships up and doing to replace the youthful enterprise which followed the early lure of the west.

The Lacoste ship-brake, of which Mr. Cantin writes, fulfilled in its several trials everything that was expected of it. It stopped either of the two ships on which it was tried within their own length, or turned them around within the same distance when only one wing was opened. While the brake has done all that was hoped of it by its inventor, it has not been a success in that it has not been adopted. That it will do what it was intended to do is hardly open to dispute. The question is, does anyone desire that thing done enough to pay for it—that is to devote such space and weight in the ship to the purpose which it secures. It is suggested by Mr. Cantin, for instance, that the 'Titanic' would have been saved had she been equipped with such a brake. This hardly agrees with our reading of the account. The officer in command was warned of an iceberg ahead; he ported his helm, but did not even stop or slow his engines. He certainly would not have thrown out emergency brakes with the engines going at full speed ahead. The 'Earl Grey' was aground this week. That was another accident that the brakes would not have averted. The 'Niobe' ran on the rocks, but no brakes would have been used had she been equipped with them. It seems necessary to prove by accurate statistics and examinations of accidents that there are enough—such, possibly, as that of H.M.S. 'Hawke' or the 'Victoria,' on which Admiral Tryon went down—that would be prevented by the installation of brakes to make their installation worth while.

THE INQUIRY.

A considerable amount of complaint has been voiced in England over the Senate investigation into the wreck of the 'Titanic.' She was a British ship, flying the British flag, manned by British subjects, and being on the high seas, was under British jurisdiction at the time of the catastrophe. For these reasons it is thought that the investigation should have been left exclusively to the Board of Trade, and that British subjects should not have been subpoenaed in the United States. There were, however, many citizens of the United States who suffered by the catastrophe. The United States has the right to make laws regulating the ships that carry passengers to and from her harbors. At present the law is that each ship shall fulfil the requirements of her own nationality, and officers of the United States government board them to see that this regulation is carried out. As the British regulations with regard to safety appliances were, though insufficient, more strict than her own, she can have no fault to find with them.

The Senate, in appointing its commission, acted with a commendable promptness. The senators were in New York ready to start when the 'Carpathia' landed, and have been bringing out in an official form the information that the world demanded. Had we had to wait a fortnight for these men to recross the water, and the officials of the Board of Trade to get to work, all sorts of slanders and false theories which were rapidly multiplying would have been hard to eradicate. It is unfortunate that much of the questioning has been incompetent, frivolous and inconsequential, and seems often to take the form of trying to find some guilty person, instead of trying to find a remedy, but even this has its use, for it has proved that the captain, officers and crew of the wrecked boat did their duty well in the extreme moment. Their zeal for the saving of the women and their courage was good. Their unpreparedness and inadequacy was lamentable. That the officers should not have been able to find two sailors for each of the very few lifeboats carried in such an enormous ship, shows a lack almost as serious as that of apparatus. The statements of the surviving officers have been clear and seamanlike, and have shown that after the catastrophe everything was done that could be done to save life. Even Mr. Ismay comes out of the ordeal in a favorable light, as by no means a selfish coward, as indeed really a brave man who tried to help and got rebuked for over zeal, and who when he was saved, and heard that women had been lost, sorrowed because he had not gone down with the ship. These vindications have not been due to any undue sympathy on the part of the examining committee. Its members, indeed, throughout have forgotten the principle of British justice that a man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

There is certainly much that remains to be explained in connection with the sinking of the 'Titanic.' The ocean in her vicinity seems to have been as thickly dotted with ships as it is reported to have been with icebergs. When the 'Titanic' last spoke to the 'Baltic' the latter was but ninety miles ahead, and sending back messages warning the big ship of the presence of icebergs. After that the operator of the 'Baltic' tuned his instrument to a longer range to see if there were any more distant ships to communicate with. Just how long this was before the accident has not been brought out by the committee of investigation, but as the 'Titanic' is a much faster ship she must have been less than ninety miles from the 'Baltic' when she struck. Perhaps not more than half that distance. The captain of the 'Californian' reports that she was from seventeen to nineteen miles away at the time of the accident, lying in the ice field with engines stopped, waiting for the morning light. As his engines were stopped his wireless was out of use. The 'Lena,' which has arrived in New York, reckons she was but thirty miles away, but had no wireless outfit. The 'Virginian' was a hundred and fifty miles away. The 'Frankfurt' was the first ship to hear the call of distress from the 'Titanic,' but thought it of little importance, and a half-hour later called up to ask her what was the matter. The 'Olympic' and 'Cincinnati' both heard the call, but the 'Olympic' received a second call from the 'Titanic' to tell her that she was not needed.

On the fatal night the 'Parisian,' two hours before the accident, called up the 'Titanic,' which was then a hundred and fifty miles to the west of her, and asked her to relay a message on to Canada. Then her operator went to bed, and the next morning the 'Parisian' having passed the scene of the disaster in the night, was a hundred and fifty miles west of the wreckage when she heard of it. Going back, she steamed through the wreckage, but calculated that if any were lashed to it they would be dead from cold. Perhaps strangest of all, was the action of the 'Carpathia,' whose boats picked the living off the raft and left the dead that were on the raft, as well as the dead whose bodies thickly strewed the water. Death does not come to one as quickly as to another, and many have been resuscitated who might be supposed to be dead. The latest and most shocking story, which we presume to be hallucination, but one which for Captain Moore's sake will have to be investigated, is that the 'Mount Temple' saw the 'Titanic' sink, but seeing the amount of ice, refused to risk his ship in the vicinity of the wreck, and practically ran away from the drowning. This is as flatly contradicted by the statement of the 'Mount Temple's' officers, who say they never saw the lost ship. Other ships have yet to report, but enough is now known to make it certain that had each ship been equipped with a wireless and a relay of operators not a life need have been lost.

THEOLOGICAL CONCORD.

The announcement has been made that negotiations are in a forward state for the co-operation of the four theological colleges which surround McGill University, which hope for the most part to unite in common classes under a common governing board and a common teaching faculty, which shall have the existing colleges for their constituency. Like the cobbler, who, after long working in increasing darkness, suddenly discovered that his shop really had a window, these colleges seem to have, after a generation, made a similarly obvious discovery, namely, that they were all engaged pretty much at the very same work in almost the very same way, and under the restraint of like disabilities, and that this work would be far better done if, instead of quadruplicating it for a few students each, they should divide it up among their teachers, and gain the inspiration of united classes. It is not the theologians who have made the discovery. They have known all along that the text of the scriptures and the lore of its interpreters, and the history of the church and of its teachings, are the church's common inheritance, that the study of man and his social requirements, too long neglected, knows nothing of denomination, and that the power of speech, curiously underestimated, has no desirable denominational variation. Even with regard to constructive theology they well know that they all draw water from the same great wells. Those of them engaged in teaching have always deplored the fact that each of them has to cover half a dozen subjects for half a dozen students, more or less, when, by dividing the subjects among them, and having the inspiration of larger classes, they could each do greater work.

The difficulty has of course been with the church organizations, and the people who support these colleges. These have simply looked on the colleges as a necessary part of each denominational household economy, each therefore as necessarily distinct from all others as is one's dining-room table. There is no doubt something in this view, so long as the denominations remain apart, which they will not always do. It is therefore a good thing that the various bodies have in the meantime their several theological halls, where, whatever belongs in each to the family in organization and teaching, would still find its home and stronghold, and where, even should the churches unite, whatever is great in the traditions and monuments of each, would still find an honored and cherished shrine. There would still be in each the principal and denominational faculty and the same organic relations with the churches as now. While the endowments of the various bodies, such as they are, might perhaps be applied to some extent to the common expenses, it would be to their own colleges that the churches would continue to contribute.

Apart from the teaching that must still go on within their walls, these institutions would be residentially of inestimable value. Nothing is more needed about a university like ours than organized lodgings for students, where they will not wholly lose the sanctities and the inspiration of home. Hostels is the phrase now in vogue for students' homes, but this was the purpose of the colleges which anciently gathered round the great English universities—that for which they were so nobly endowed by the pious. For such the need around McGill far exceeds the supply. Instead of these colleges going out of use their living capacity might, with advantage, be considerably enlarged, the idea being that men would live at them in clubs at a minimum of cost, and under ennobling conditions. For the joint classes we should hope to see some day one more of those monumental buildings which so greatly dignify McGill, and though under the conditions McGill could not be the governing body, she might perhaps so far adopt a joint faculty as to be the conferrer of the degrees. There is no need, however, of waiting for these things; the scheme of co-operation can be at once tentatively entered on in rented premises if need be.

THE BAHAMAS.

An article copied in this paper with regard to the aspirations of the Bahamas as to become a province of Canada suggests the question that occurred to many, why it was that the Bahamas, which have expressed themselves so favorable to political union with the Dominion, were not represented at the trade conference at Ottawa, which has resulted in a reciprocity agreement between the West Indian Islands and the Dominion. A glance at a map suggests an explanation. The islands that sent representatives to Ottawa belong exclusively to the Windward and Leeward groups, with Trinidad and the mainland colony of British Guiana added. The Bahamas lie far to the north and west of those islands. They have no commercial connection with them and their problems are altogether different. They are not interested in sugar and cocoa, and think more of the fruit trade and of the winter tourist traffic. Their attitude, as we should gather from the accounts that have reached us of the enthusiastic colonization movement, is that they want free trade with Canada, not in a few articles only, most of which do not particularly interest them, but in everything, and believe that this can only be obtained by that absolute union which would result from their joining the Canadian federation. They look forward to a full course banquet at the Dominion table in the near future, so why should they bother with an advance sandwich, and waste time, and divert the attention of their people by a discussion of the ingredients to be put into that sandwich.

His Excellency Sir William Grey-Wilson, who has been the Governor of the colony for the past six years, and is retiring on May 24th, has been an active promoter of the annexation idea. If we mistake not, his advice to the island legislature has been to have nothing to do with the trade negotiations, which were not of particular interest or importance to them, but to wait until the autumn, and then, if the consent of the Imperial authorities can be obtained in the meantime, to send a deputation to Ottawa to discuss, not a mere trade agreement, but political union. At least this is in accordance with the views privately expressed by the governor when recently here. It will be remembered that Sir William is a cousin of our late Governor-General. Lady Grey-Wilson is a cousin of the Rev. Dr. Barclay, of this city. We see it stated that His Excellency will be gratefully remembered for his very wholehearted devotion to the interests of the colony, and that Lady Grey-Wilson, by her unfailing kindliness, genuine goodness, dignity, approachability and tact, has endeared herself to the people there.

A GREAT SPEECH.

A truly noble oration is that spoken by Mr. Borden over the wires to an international press gathering in New York. Uttered from a quiet vacation retreat, it is, in its majestic sweep over the world, like a searchlight from without. It is in interesting contrast with the jocular utterances of Mr. Taft, spoken from between two election diatribes in Boston. It would be hard to utter nobler sentiments than those of Mr. Borden, or to utter them better, or to take a more comprehensive view of the faults and needs and hopes of our western civilization, with its engrossing and vulgarizing material pursuits. The improvement in the general well-being during the present generation is, he says, undeniable, but there is a dangerous inequality in the distribution of wealth. There always, he says, must be great inequality under an individualistic system, and we are left untold whether at bottom he condemns the individualistic system or not—that is, whether pure socialism is or is not his highest ideal. All will more or less follow him, however, in his declaration that in equality of opportunity lies the only path of safety for the democratic communities of to-day.

Each reader will agree with Mr. Borden measurably as he understands this phrase equality of opportunity—whether it simply means that every one should be secured an entrance into life with a thoroughly well trained body and well equipped mind, with which he can then make a success or a failure in dealing with men and things material, or whether he would go as far as the Socialists do, and see that no one has an advantage over another in the things that he possesses, things in which a man's life consisteth not. Mr. Borden rightly says the only thing in nations that will withstand the shock of time will be the character of the people. We should doubt a little if a virile character could possibly develop should government do everything for everybody. Meantime, all legislation should tend towards equality. Mr. Borden must regard it as a galling fate to find himself the chieftain of the privileged and the impersonation of a system which takes from the many to give to the few. As he says, however the modern democracy is learning the lesson of equality of opportunity slowly and painfully; and, with him, we doubt not that in the end it will be learned thoroughly. Mr. Borden rightly laid upon the newspaper press the responsibility of the success or failure of the nations they there represented. Must we augur the future of Anglo Saxondom from its newspaper demands of to-day, or may we look for better things?

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

Just as the Liberals are seeking to force the issue of reciprocity into the provincial election in Saskatchewan so the Conservatives are seeking to do so here, to the occulting of local issues. Mr. Gault has put that before us as the leading issue. In both provinces the Conservatives are openly congratulating themselves on having the National Government on their side. It would seem to be in all directions rather a fight between national parties than a serious consideration of the vital principles committed by the constitution to the provincial legislatures. While Parliament deals chiefly with material interests, to the provinces falls the keeping of those matters most intimately associated with life and well-being, and we in this province can very ill afford to allow these to be washed overboard in the backwater of an issue foreign to the coming election. The most important of these issues, we do not hesitate to say, is education. In this matter the Gouin Government has been splendidly progressive. We use that strong word not because that government has placed the province abreast with the other communities of this continent. It is indeed lamentably behind. But every one knows the passive resistance that, under the plea of piety, clogs and obstructs every effort to give to the people the common enlightenment of the day. Mr. Bourassa ranged himself practically on the same side, and won thereby the active support of the reactionary element, which became throughout the country an agency for the spread of the Nationalist press.

We have in the Opposition in the province somewhat diverse elements. There is Mr. Tellier, who is a worthy gentlemanly and blameless negative Conservative, without a following and without a policy. Then there are those two somewhat irresponsible personalities, Mr. Lavergne and Mr. Jean Prevost. Mr. Lavergne's stock in trade is racialism and sectionalism. There has been a great blaze up of this sort of thing, and it is still, notwithstanding the repudiation of the archbishop of Montreal, a very inflammable and very mischievous force. If there is any vitality in the Quebec Opposition it is here. As for Mr. Prevost, he is the man whom Mr. Bourassa's diatribes against his administrative honesty forced out of the Liberal ministry, and who then joined forces with Mr. Bourassa to denounce the rest of the administration. The administration has not been perfect; but it has certainly been in grand contrast to the long succession of spendthrift governments that, with the grand exception of that of Mr. Marchand, have preceded it ever since Confederation, and has brought about a splendid change in the financial condition of the province, which was as nearly as possible bankrupt, and which for any but purposes of graft had to plead hopeless poverty against every good thing the people needed. Our financial record alone makes public-minded people dread any reversion to former conditions. Lastly, there is English-speaking Conservatism represented in the late Legislature by Mr. Gault, a worthy associate of Mr. Tellier, whose occasional criticisms have been useful. Mr. Gault is a candidate again for St. George's division, and has Col. Smart, of Westmount, for his running companion. Both would contribute respectability to the Legislature and to the Opposition, which needs it, but were there any reason to expect a Nationalist victory in the province—it will be Nationalist if it is anything—we should greatly deprecate the weight of these two intelligent constituencies not being thrown against such a chance.

A PRIZE FIGHT.

'A notable gathering of Canadian 'pugs' is a heading in an Alberta paper, and from the context one learns that it is to be held in Bassano on account of this town's central position. The pugs are not as one might suppose dogs of a diminutive breed, with curled tails, but men of a class whose reputation is not maligned, or whose dignity is not hurt by the use of the word 'pug' as descriptive of them. In short, a prize-fight under the guise of a boxing match is to be held in the heart of Alberta, and is being extensively advertised to take place some two weeks hence. The lightweight champion of Canada is to be pitted against the champion of the West, and a former world's champion is to act as referee. The officials of Bassano, it is said, have decided to make this the most interesting event in the history of the West. 'It will 'be absolutely on the level and handled 'by upright officials.' The town is, according to the sporting page of the Lethbridge 'Herald,' 'a live sport 'centre, and is not backward in giving 'the Province of Alberta something 'that is above the ordinary, and at

'the same time above reproach.' We were not aware that prize-fighting was allowed anywhere in Canada; yet there seems to be a recognized champion. And a Canadian town has undertaken to debase itself to the level of Reno by officially managing a fight such that almost all civilized communities have declared to be so degrading as to be intolerable. The beaten pugilist will not be the only one who will get a black eye if this fight is allowed. The town of Bassano, whose aim would seem to be to become noted, will become notorious, just as did the Greek of old, who tried to win undying fame by setting fire to the temple. But besides the pugilist and the town, the Province of Alberta and its Premier, Mr. Rutherford, who must shoulder the responsibility, will not be forgotten as sponsors for this disgrace. When Lethbridge was considering plans for its publicity campaign a short time ago, a reporter suggested that it have a prize-fight. The idea was properly rejected. What Lethbridge considered of too foul an odor Bassano has gulped. The reputation it will get from it it is welcome to. The knaves of the country may increase its population, but it will soon be sorry it shouted.

SASKATCHEWAN POLITICS.

While the date of the elections in Saskatchewan is not yet fixed, the fight is being waged most vigorously between the Scott papers and the Haultain papers. It is most unfortunate that the people of the province are not able to vote for Mr. Scott or Mr. Haultain as representative of their respective local policies. The Liberal papers are naturally anxious to fight on Dominion lines, knowing as they do that reciprocity is the most popular issue they can advocate, and Mr. Haultain played into their hands by appealing for support at a convention of his helpers on the ground that his election will strengthen the Borden Government. Of this, they are gladly making much capital, and it is hard to see how they could do otherwise. After such a statement Mr. Haultain must either declare himself in favor of reciprocity or have it assumed that those who support him are voting against it, for, though the late opportunity is past, reciprocity is still an issue and the hope is still held that it may yet be achieved. Mr. Haultain is an able man, with clean hands and an enviable record as Premier of the North-West territories. His opponent, Mr. Scott, has been ill for some time. He was unable to be present during the last session of the legislature, and is still a sick man in New York. He will not be able, it is thought, to take any part in the fray. The fact of his disability is naturally a great point with his opponents. They do not indeed like the idea of being vanquished by a name. While Mr. Scott's lieutenant, Mr. Calder, is a clever man, who ably led the house during the last session, his name as leader has not the strength that Mr. Scott's has, and the party will naturally stick by the man who did so much for the province as long as there is the slightest hope of his being able to work again.

Mr. Scott's government has made a good record. Some of his legislative work has made for him admirers throughout Canada. Unfortunately this is not the issue. Mr. Haultain used to call himself a provincial rights man, but since the national defeat of the Liberals last fall he calls himself a Conservative. Had he not already made it clear that he was fighting for Mr. Borden, the following paragraph from an editorial in the 'Province,' of which he is part owner, would make the alliance clear enough. 'One of the great sources of weakness in the Liberal party this campaign is the loss of the support of the Ottawa government. Premier Scott and his colleagues sold themselves in 1905, and the Federal Liberal party was in duty bound to secure its hired men. In 1905 and 1908 the Scott government was elected by Federal aid. The coming contest finds this aid withdrawn and the government faced with a hostile party at Ottawa. Premier Scott's weapon is now in the hands of his enemies, and his party is sure to suffer.' What is this but a declaration that it is now the turn of Mr. Haultain's party to sell themselves? It is more than a proclamation of alliance: it is an assertion that the Borden government at Ottawa will, to further the united interest, use the weapons of patronage—the placing of rural delivery routes, road money, and so forth—to club the electors of Saskatchewan into voting for them, and so proving to the rest of Canada that they have laid the ghost of reciprocity which still very effectively haunts them.

THE RAILWAYS IN THE WEST.

Saskatchewan has won a notable victory before the railway commission. The lawyer in the case for the Province, Mr. Cowan, has succeeded in making his charge that the railway rates were so fixed as to discriminate against Alberta clear enough to get from the Commission a ruling that a prima facie case had been made and to force the railways to make a plea in their own defence. Mr. Cowan, by his examination of witnesses, has shown that for similar traffic in like quantities the service given by the companies in the East and West is practically the same, but that for such service the West has to pay freight tariffs that are from twenty to a hundred and sixty percent higher than those charged in the East. Added to this he showed that the companies' operating and maintenance expenses are actually less in the Prairie Provinces than in the Eastern Provinces. This is but the first step in a fight that has long been brewing, and every step of which will be keenly contested. The people are convinced that they are being bled, and even should they lose in this attack the companies will not be given any long period of peace.

Coincidently with this news comes a request by the Boston 'News Bureau' on behalf of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific that another melon be cut. That railway is now paying ten percent on its common stock, which is selling around two hundred and fifty dollars for a hundred dollar share. As this ten percent is a higher interest than the Canadian Pacific can pay without laying itself open to other obligations specified in its first contract with the government, it has divided it up into seven percent on the stock and three percent on land sales. The country would, in any case, hardly stand for a further increase in the interest paid to its stockholders in view of the high freight rates. The directors find it necessary to disguise their enormous profits and distribute them in a way that will not be too obvious to the people of the West, who feel the burden most directly. In 1909 they 'cut a melon, as the saying is, by allotting to the stockholders thirty million dollars worth of new stock at $125 a share. This year they made a new issue of about eighteen million dollars worth at 150 a share, and to-day with stock at 250 they are asked to allot another sixty million dollars worth at 150. As every previous allotment has had from the day of issue a value not far from that of the old stock, this new issue will be tantamount to a present to the stockholders of about a hundred dollars a share. On an issue of sixty million dollars this would amount to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company making a present of sixty million dollars to its shareholders. How many such presents is the country going to stand for before it calls a halt?

There is another way of stating this transaction. The directors would say that they are raising a loan of ninety million at six and two-thirds percent interest, and that they naturally give their shareholders who believe in the enterprise a first chance to lend them the money. This is but a subterfuge. Their perpetual debenture stock that only pays four percent is selling above par at 104, and their four percent cumulative preferred at 100. It is evident then that the railway can borrow at four percent, and that the new issue, if made, will be a free gift of about sixty million dollars to the shareholders. Surely if the Canadian Pacific can afford to make such presents the Railway Commission cannot refuse to lower freight rates.

THE STRIKE PROBLEM.

As strikes have grown bigger and more momentous the public has been gradually learning that the strikers and their employers are not the only people concerned with them. Canada was among the first countries to give official recognition to this fact, and to pass legislation protecting to some extent the interests of the public in strikes where the more essential public utilities are affected. The Lemieux Act however only protects us to the extent of making compulsory an arbitration that will discover for the public the facts in the case. The recent strike in England, where the coal owners got rich in selling their stocks on hand and waste at high figures, while the miners got a holiday, and the present coal strike in the United States, where the operators have six million tons to dispose of at enhanced prices, while the miners have their spring holiday, and the arbitration of the differences proceeds leisurely, followed now by the threat of an engineers' strike that would work disaster, have brought to the public an even greater realization of its interest in strikes and lockouts. The public is not only a third and remote party to the dispute, but is in many cases if not in all the party most concerned. When the cotton workers struck and got an increase of wages the price of cotton was raised, and the public paid the bill. When the trainmen struck in the United States a year ago, they got their advance. Again the public paid the bill, though it sent up a great howl at the rise in rates. Every strike where a whole commodity is touched or a whole industry affected must have the same effect. The public pays the bills.

The threat of an engineers' strike that would stop all the railways east of the Mississippi and north of the Potomac is alarming. It is said that if it took place New York would be short of food in a week. This crisis, for it is no less, has set the best intellects the country has at work to provide against a public peril. If there must be lifeboats against shipwreck and armies and fleets against invasion, surely here also it is the part of wisdom to guard against calamity. The railways claimed that they stood to lose some eight million dollars annually should they accede to the demands of the enginemen. The railway managers hold the position they do just because they are the men most capable of solving big problems. The loss that faced them was incentive enough, and there is a possibility that they have conceived and will try a new principle in the solution of labor disputes. They have proposed to the engineers that the rate of wages, which is the question at issue, for the engineers' union have never even advocated the principle of the closed shop, be submitted to arbitration.

The new element in their present proposal is that outsiders be a majority on the arbitration board. That would be to make the board up of three elements—the union representatives, the company representatives, and the people's representatives as the arbitrating and controlling element. There is undoubted justice in such an arrangement. The public is acutely interested in the welfare of the railways. It understands that they must make satisfactory interest on the money they have invested or there will be no rapid extension or adequate service. The public is also interested on behalf of the men, for it is as anxious as any that its safety be only placed in the hands of reliable men who are on the job every minute of their working day. It is also interested that the standard of living be preserved, for which it will see that a fair wage is allowed. Again the representatives of the people being in a majority, and consequently acting as a jury, will be in their right place, because it is they who must pay the bill if the demand is granted. It is to be hoped that both parties to the dispute will see that the suggestion is well worth a serious trial.

JUSTIN McCARTHY.

The passing of Justin McCarthy removes from the public and literary life of England a figure of innate winsomeness and essential nobility. In his parliamentary day every one, whether high Tory, Radical, Liberal or Nationalist held him in high respect not unmingled with genuine regard and esteem. Possessed neither of the commanding genius of Parnell nor of the forcefulness of Redmond, he perhaps accomplished more than either in the double task of making English converts for Home Rule, and of preparing the Irish mind for a system of Home Rule shorn of many of the glories dreamt of by extremists whose ideal was 'complete deliverance from the 'Saxon yoke', for Mr. McCarthy repaid the esteem in which he was held in England by genuine belief in the general good will of the Saxon to Ireland. Like T. P. O'Connor he largely owed his position in journalism and literature to the good will of a Saxon audience. Again, as in the case of 'Tay Pay,' England became his home and like him he gained breadth, because as a man of letters he rubbed shoulders with many men of many minds and inevitably learned that all the virtue and wisdom of the age was not confined to a little knot of the Irish Nationalist party. Mr. McCarthy's literary work was fairly voluminous. Perhaps his masterpiece was 'A History of our own Times'. This history begins with the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign, and successive editions were published, bringing the work up to 1905. Written in an easy flowing style, concise yet picturesque, and betraying little of any shade of political or racial prejudice, it has become a classic. It is almost correct to say that no one can understand national or international politics of the present day without some knowledge of this work of the gifted Irishman. His chapter for instance on 'Irish Affairs', dealing especially with Gladstone's reforms in the late sixties, is a fair, illuminative statement of Irish problems, and of the measures which were taken to solve them.

It was something of a Hibernicism which led Mr. McCarthy to write 'A 'History of the Four Georges and William IV' as a sequel to 'Our Own Times'. Taken together the two works are a standing rebuke to pessimism, for it is a far cry indeed from the sensual and brutal Georgian period to our present—and future—age of reform which was ushered in by the accession of the girl-Queen Victoria. Mr. McCarthy, though hardly corresponding to the usual conception of an Irish politician, was possessed of a fund of real Celtic wit and resource. Upon one occassion when the gaining of time was essential to the passage or defeat of some bill affecting Ireland, Mr. McCarthy, unable to think of any new arguments or to expound more fully those which he had already presented, inserted in his speech a tremendously lengthy 'quotation' in blank verse. It was afterwards stated that the supposed quotation was really improvised for the occasion while the speaker was on his feet. If any man ever took his political life, with its privileges and duties, seriously, it was Justin McCarthy. 'Some 'writers and thinkers', he says, 'are 'apt to regard political life as a 'campaign of noisy, vehement, and 'vulgar contention, or as a selfish en'deavor to obtain popularity and 'power by appealing to the pas'sions of an ignorant multitude. . . . 'In truth a man who has not some 'great cause at heart ought never to 'seek a seat in the House of Com'mons. The cause may be political, 'or educational or industrial, or social, 'but it must be some cause to which 'he is sincerely and thoroughly de'voted or he has no claim to the re'presentation of a constituency. To 'work for such a cause in England's 'Parliament is in itself to have won 'a prize which every sincere man 'must appreciate'. Whether one believes in Mr. McCarthy's political creed or no, one must acknowledge that he exemplified these principles in his life, and so deserves an honored niche in the memory of his generation.

THE FARMERS' SCHOOLS.

Two farmers' journals, published at Toronto, have recently discussed the rural school question, in connection with the conditions prevailing in Ontario. The 'Weekly Sun' takes simply what may be called the anti-bureaucratic point of view. It is convinced that everything is wrong, from the primary school to the university, and that everything is wrong because of alleged bureaucratic methods of the Toronto department of education. The discussions at the recent meeting of the Ontario Educational Association have led nowhere, according to the 'Sun,' unless to the demonstration of its theory that the officials of the department sit on very high horses; and this conclusion is reached by assuming, apparently, that all suggestions advanced at the meeting came from the department. The 'Sun,' however, while recognizing the need of improvement, has no good suggestion to offer on its own account. The close of its article is decidedly a helpless one: 'It is idle to urge to 'greater liberality the farmer who on 'the whole pays as much as he can 'and more in proportion to his means 'than any other class. It is also idle 'to cite the practices of thickly popu'lated New England or of Germany 'which has a population of sixty-five 'millions on an area smaller than that 'of Ontario. The suggestion of county 'boards, largely appointed by the Gov'ernment, to take the place of the 'present trustees will be repelled by 'a community accustomed to self-'government if its old spirit survives. 'A suggestion was to consolidate sec'tions and build dormitories where the 'children would live during the week, 'returning home on Friday night. To 'those who know the conditions in 'the country, the objections to both 'which are practical, ethical and sen'timental, seem insurmountable. The 'problem of these schools, which is 'a very grave one, will be best solved 'by facing the facts. The bureaucrat 'must get off his high horse.'

It is refreshing to turn from discouraging fault-finding, the outcome of which would apparently be to leave everything to happy-go-lucky local initiative, to the 'Canadian Farm,' also published at Toronto, which, while recognizing the same facts as to the need of better rural schools, generously supports the educational policy which has already achieved so much for these schools in so many of the states in the neighboring republic, and which is now rapidly succeeding in Manitoba. The 'Canadian Farm' supports the policy of consolidation. It seems to complain, indeed, that nothing has been done for the principle by the Ontario department of education. We are under the impression that the department and the inspectors have been regularly advocating it, but that the local boards have been resisting it. As a matter of fact, some of the Ontario inspectors have regretted that each school district in a township has an individual school board, as that fact has stood in the way of the union of three or four schools. Here in Quebec we have the one board for a whole township, but even then consolidation makes slow headway. But the 'Canadian Farm' believes in the system, and does not take the view of the 'Sun,' that the farmer cannot be asked to pay more for his schools. The 'Canadian Farm' says: 'Nothing has occurred in this country 'or anywhere else that shows the con'solidated school to be any less ef'fective in solving the rural school 'problem than it once was. The 'trouble is that we are afraid of the 'expenditure of a little capital in set'ting the movement on its feet. What 'is the expenditure of a few thousand 'dollars in any municipality compared 'with the good that would result from 'consolidated schools, in making boys 'and girls more contented with country 'life and surroundings?'

This is sound doctrine, and it is doctrine that needs steady preaching throughout Eastern Canada particularly. If our agricultural interests are to progress as they should; if the young men and women are to be retained on the farm, and if we are not to become more and more an urban population, the rural schools must be made a great deal better than they are, and the only reasonable proposal before the country for improving them is that of consolidation. This does not mean the centralized boarding schools the 'Sun' refers to, but centralized day schools to and from which the pupils are conveyed daily. And the 'Canadian Farm' rightly urges, as we have frequently done also, that in these consolidated schools there is the possibility always of engaging at least one teacher fully qualified to give good modern instruction in agriculture. The true consolidated rural school, as it exists now for instance in some of the western states, is fully organized for the large purpose of making its instruction not only an effective preparation for, but an inspiration towards, modern methods of agriculture.

SMASHING A PARTY.

The United States has never in the past made an undignified choice of a president. When it elected Mr. Roosevelt, it was before that remarkable person had lost his head through megalomania. The country may this time depart from its good record if Mr. Roosevelt succeeds in capturing the rabble of both parties. One thing at least he seems to be in the fair way of doing, and that is smashing the Republican party. The Republican party came into being nearly sixty years ago as the party of human freedom, beginning its career as a free soil party under John C. Fremont and reaching its fruition in the abolition of slavery by Abraham Lincoln. For two generations since then it has rested on the moral strength of those heroic traditions, the Democratic party having strangely sided with slavery, the proletariat of the north siding with the aristocracy of the south to exclude the negro from the claims of manhood. An equally unholy alliance was that of the anti-slavery Puritan of the north with the semi-slavery of protectionism, which requires each man who has a family to bring up to pay toll to some producing interest in addition to the real cost of the things that he needs. Gradually the Republican party came to represent that to the people more than anything else. Apart from that it has always represented nationalism as distinguished from state sovereignty. In this it is undoubtedly on the winning side, at least until nationalism merges, as it naturally does, in imperialism. Even then it has a strong pull on the pride of the nation. A great part of Mr. Roosevelt's old popularity lay in his big stick imperialism, though he is wisely not playing that card just now. But protectionism is of necessity the battle horse of the Republican party. Since it became so, that party's moral strength has lain not in its own virtues, but in the follies of its adversary—in the vile odor of Tammany and in the vagaries of Mr. Bryan. It seems likely that the same combination of vested interests and saving common sense that defeated Mr. Bryan in the country will, within the Republican party, defeat Mr. Roosevelt. What he may possibly be able to make out of the discontented elements of the nation at large, should he be able to get a nomination in some quarter, is as yet out of view. What is certain is that all that has been stable in the Republican party is in revolt against Mr. Roosevelt, and the appearances are that the party cannot survive the assault he has made upon it.

MR. TAFT OPENS FIRE.

The fight for the Republican nomination for president waxes hotter and hotter. Mr. Roosevelt's victories in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia have given him enough delegates to the national convention to make his position threatening. He has but to secure a third of the whole number to be able to prevent President Taft's nomination, and to be in a position to say who shall be chosen as a compromise, thus making himself an overlord. The bargain would probably be made on the basis of a clear field for himself four years hence. While he has won some victories, he has had some notable losses. Of the states that decided last week, New Hampshire as the result of a popular vote will be represented by a solid Taft delegation. Rhode Island also has instructed all of its ten delegates for Mr. Taft. Iowa gave sixteen to the President and ten to Senator Cummins, while Missouri gave thirteen to Mr. Roosevelt, and fourteen to Mr. Taft. Mr. Roosevelt is not expected to be even a factor. Its decision probably lies between Senator Cummins and Mr. Taft, with the chances in favor of the latter.

The great battle of the week, however, was waged in Massachusetts, where Representative Gardner, son-in-law of Senator Lodge, who, by the way, is still on the fence, made a vitriolic attack on Mr. Roosevelt's career as president. He made a number of allegations that are damaging if true. He said that Mr. Roosevelt had written to Mr. Taft, telling him to stand in with Speaker Cannon. He also charged that Mr. Roosevelt wrote to his attorney general, Mr. Bonaparte, asking that the further prosecution of the packers trust be suspended. Mr. Roosevelt has given explicit denial to all these charges, and in his denial made Representative Gardner a member of the Ananias club. He telegraphed Mr. Bonaparte and Herbert Knox Smith, who was commissioner of corporations, and elicited denials from each of them that he had ever asked to have reports on the harvester trust suppressed, though commissioner Smith qualifies his denial by making exception of information that might have injured the government's case.

While Mr. Gardner directed his battery against Mr. Roosevelt, he accompanied it with a reiterated plea to Mr. Taft to lay aside his dislike for personal controversy and give the nation the information that he alone could secure. As a result the president held a cabinet meeting at which the question discussed is said to have been: 'Shall the Republican party be 'sacrificed if need be to defeat Col. 'Roosevelt for the nomination for pre'sident.' The decision was made in the affirmative and President Taft is to throw aside all considerations of friendship and use every means in his power. It is said that this decision was arrived at after his closest friends told him that unless he did so he would be defeated and the Republican party turned over to demagogues and Populists with little or no chance of ever rescuing it. After making his decision, the president asked his cabinet for any correspondence they had that would be of use and wrote a speech with the draft of two others, all of which he submitted for approval. For years there have been charges against Mr. Roosevelt for his misuse of office. Just what these amounted to no one knew except a small circle that were not free to speak. Most people have assumed that where there was so much smoke, there must be fire.

On Thursday, in Springfield in Massachusetts, President Taft made his first personal criticism on the course of his predecessor. There is no doubt that, as we said at the time, Mr. Roosevelt won the support of the delegates of Illinois by his opposition to reciprocity with Canada, a measure of which the Illinois farmers were frightened. Now Mr. Taft shows by a letter from the Colonel that he urged him to take the step and commended the specific form of the agreement. That Mr. Roosevelt is the most adroit of craw-fishes must be admitted, but that he can side-step this seems impossible. He did, of course, admit in Illinois that his attitude had changed toward reciprocity, but no one then knew how strong had been his support of the measure when support counted for something. It is difficult to think that the Progressives will excuse his action in urging his friend to fight for reciprocity and then a year later asking them to support him against that friend on the ground that that friend did wrong in promoting reciprocity.

The next day in response to Mr. Roosevelt's denial that he had stopped the prosecution of the harvester trust, President Taft gave out a letter from the files of the Department of Justice, addressed to Mr. Bonaparte, from Mr. Roosevelt, the last sentence of which read: 'Please do not file suit 'until I hear from you.' Ex-Attorney-General Bonaparte's reply to this is: 'I must own that I had forgotten 'its existence. I did after receiving it 'just exactly what I would have done 'if I hadn't received it; that is to say, 'I completed the departmental inquiry 'and then reported to the President 'that I thought the suit should be 'brought.' No doubt Mr. Bonaparte did forget, but it is hard to think that Mr. Roosevelt had forgotten as the sentence was the point of a long letter written after a long and very important interview with Mr. Perkins, then Mr. Morgan's partner, in which Mr. Perkins had asked that the suit be postponed. The Attorney-General says he advised that suit be taken. Mr. Perkins had asked that it be delayed. Mr. Perkins won; no suit was filed. The delay served to outlaw many of the charges against the harvester trust. It is little wonder that to-day Mr. Perkins is one of Mr. Roosevelt's chief backers.

THE LOSS OF THE 'TITANIC,' OR THE OCEAN'S TOLL.

'O God! My God wilt thou not save?'
The cry smote on the air,
As lost ones sank beneath the wave,
While Heaven seemed not to care.

At midnight came the dreadful stroke,
That sealed their awful fate,
And pity's bleeding heart was broke
At that sad wail—'Too late!'

O draw a veil across the scene,
Lest Reason lose her seat,
For who could sit in mind serene,
When souls swift judgment meet?

From lip to lip the message passed,
On street, and hearth, and mart,
O'er every face a gloom was cast,
And horror filled each heart.

Wild grief, in sable garments clad,
Stalks through our homes to-day,
As spring sends forth her spirit, glad,
Upon the earth to play.

In vain, we smite our breasts and hands,
In vain we cry aloud,
We cannot break death's fearful bands,
The sea is now their shroud.

You laughed at titles, wealth, and fame,
O dark Atlantic wave!
No human knowledge, caste or name,
From thy embrace could save.

No prayer of earth, no tender love
Could long withhold death's fee
Nor meet, to blame the Powers above
For fruit of man's decree.

So true, alas! the ancient text—
'Midst life we are in death,'
Ah! long these words the world have vext,
And quenched the light of mirth.

O ye, who mourn for lost ones, dear,
The world with you doth weep;
A common bond the nations share
In sorrow on the deep.

Still, truly, 'Heaven is as near
By water as by land,'
The faintest prayer doth reach His ear,
And strong our Father's hand.

Though none of earth may check the wail,
In cottage, and in hall,
The Holy Spirit shall avail
For comfort rich to all.

C. BRADFORD.

Montreal.

[These verses can be sung to any common metre tune, and might also be effective as a recitation.—The Author.]

BE BRITISH!

'Captain Smith called through his megaphone, "Be British," and that became the rallying cry of officers and men.'

Proudly the great ship, night and day,
Swept on, with a conqueror's pride,
Fearing nought that could check her way,
Unheeding of wind or tide.
But—slow and cold,—from the ice-bound shores,
Moves the berg, in its silent might,
Till its sword strikes through to the good ship core,
In the calm of the April night.

And a thousand and more, in manhood's flower,
Gallant and strong and brave,
Yield their chance of life, in that awful hour,
To the weak they must help and save!
Braver than fiercest battle-cry
The Captain's voice rings clear:
'Be British!' and silent acts reply
Better than answering cheer.

'Be British!' the call, with its mystic spell,
Thrills the hearts so brave and true;
To honor the name they love so well,
How much they would dare and do!
Now, 'tis theirs to die—in that dear name—
And His—who died to save,
The helpless and weak! They own the claim,
And yield Him the life He gave!

Round the wide world the tale is told—
How duty is no dream;—
How British courage never grows cold
In the stress of a need supreme!
How a glory nobler than that of strife
Lights our banners undefiled,
When the rich and the poor alike give life
For the woman and the child!

'Be British!' 'mid changing hopes and fears,
The words keep the passion still,
That God hath wrought through the storied years,
His mission to fulfil;
And never—when passing from thought to lip—
May their impulse lower fall
Than that which breathed through the stricken ship,
In the Captain's midnight call.

FIDELIS.

Kingston, Ont.

THE EVERLASTING ARMS.

Into the depths of ocean's waters cold,
The strong, the faithful, and the manly brave,
Willing to lose themselves the weak to save,
Denied in fond farewell their loved to enfold,
Nor even by parting word of hope consoled,
All that for which their human hearts so crave,
Borne slowly from them on the silent wave,
And yet by more than human strength made bold!

Into the depths of ocean, with the ship
That should have borne them safe to love and home,
With palpitating heart, and quivering lip,
Down to a fairer haven now they come!

Stilled are all fears, and trembling, wild alarms,
As quietly they fall into His arms!

W. H. C.

Montreal, April 21, 1912.

SURVIVORS OF CREW SUBPOENAED IN BRITAIN.

London, April 26.—Every survivor of the crew of the 'Titanic' who is returning to this country on the steamer 'Lapland' will be served with a subpoena to appear before the court of inquiry when the vessel arrives at Plymouth to-morrow. The court, the head of which will be Lord Mersey, will commence its investigation of the 'Titanic' disaster early next week.

LONDON LETTER

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, April 12.—Since the outrages committed at the beginning of March by the militant section of woman suffragists, the 'cause' has very obviously lost ground. The highest hopes had been entertained for the passing of the second reading of the Conciliation Bill. This was moved by Mr. Agg. Gardiner on March 28. Last year the first reading had been carried by a majority of 167, and it was expected that substantially the same result would be obtained this year. But the window-breaking campaign of the Women's Social and Political Union aroused the deepest resentment throughout the country. In vain did the more sober body, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, deprecate the action of Mrs. Pankhurst and her friends; the 'cause' was doomed. The bill was read for the second time on Thursday, March 28, and was defeated by 222 votes to 208—a turnover of nearly two hundred votes. The debate was one of the most interesting of recent times owing to the way in which it cut across party-lines. The bill was proposed by a Unionist, and seconded by a Liberal; its rejection was moved by a Liberal and seconded by a Unionist. Mr. Asquith (Prime Minister) spoke against it and Sir Edward Grey (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) in favor of it. The Premier, dealing with the argument that the Suffragist movement was gaining ground, remarked that the cause had since last year been 'very conspicuously before the public.' 'To-night,' he added, 'we shall be able to measure what is the degree of advance that it has made in public estimation.' Several members confessed that, although last year they had been in favor of the bill, they were now opposing it on account of the action of the W. S. P. U. Such opinions—it may be remarked in parenthesis—are due merely to prejudice and show a complete disregard for reason; the question of granting votes to women is one of principle. If it is right for women to have the vote it still continues to be right, even if certain women behave lawlessly in their effort to get it. But even members of parliament occasionally act in deference to prejudice rather than reason. A glance at the voting-list shows that the bill was supported by 117 Liberals, 62 Unionists, 25 Labor men and 3 Independent Nationalists; the voters against it were composed of 71 Liberals, 115 Unionists, 1 Labor member, and 35 Nationalists. Unfortunately for the women, the miner members (who support the bill) were absent from the House on account of the coal strike. If they had taken part in the division, the bill would probably have been carried by a majority of two or three. But, even apart from this, its defeat was not wholly due to the action of the militants. Last year 31 Nationalists voted for it and only 9 against it; this year 41 voted against it, and only 3 Independents for it. The explanation for this change of front is as follows: The government had promised the suffragists that if the Conciliation bill were passed they would grant a week later on in the session for the discussion of its further stages. The Nationalists quite frankly admit that it was in order to leave more time for Home Rule that they decided to destroy the Women's Bill. Naturally this action is very much resented by the suffragists, especially as ten Nationalist members are actually on the committee of the bill. The Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation threatens that this will lead to an outbreak of militancy in Ireland.

Within the last few days—on April 10—the suffragist cause has been dealt another blow by the refusal of the National Union of Teachers to adopt a resolution in favor of woman's suffrage. In view of the fact that a large proportion of the teachers are women, and that many of them voted against the resolution, this is very significant. It must be admitted,—however reluctantly—that the prospect of woman's suffrage has at no time seemed more remote than it does at present.

Meanwhile, the leaders of the militant party, Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and Mrs. Pankhurst, are at present remanded for trial on a charge of conspiracy and incitement to sedition. It is rumored that when the case is brought forward some sensational evidence will be forthcoming with regard to the plan of campaign of the Women's Social and Political Union.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of this weeks' issue of 'World Wide':—

ALL THE WORLD OVEVR.

Grandeur Nigh Our Dust—The 'Nation,' New York.
The Home Rule Bill — Mr. Asquith's Speech—English Papers.
How the Press Has Received the Bill—The Irish Press—'Freeman's Journal,' 'Cork Examiner,' 'Irish Independent,' 'Irish News.' The London Press—The 'Times,' the 'Daily News,' the 'Morning Leader,' the 'Standard.' The Provincial Press—'Manchester Guardian,' 'South Wales Daily News,' Yorkshire 'Observer,' Yorkshire 'Post,' Glasgow 'Herald.'
'They' in Turkey—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Fall of the Manchu Dynasty—Sun Yat-sen's Prayer—The 'Times,' London.
The Charm of Persia—Sir Mortimer Durand's Lecture to the Persia Society—The 'Standard,' London.
Social Justice—The 'World,' New York.
The Claimant and the President — The 'Sun,' New York.
Through the Outlooking Glass — The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Son Altesse Royale — The Prince of Wales in Paris—John F. Macdonald, in the 'Daily News,' London.
'Rien ne va Plus'—A Visitor to Monte Carlo—F. G. Affalo, in the 'Morning Post,' London.
By Boat up the Nile—Silas K. Hocking, in the 'Christian World,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Birmingham Art Gallery —The Benefits of a Definite Policy—B. D. T., in the 'Manchester Guardian.'
A Musical Discovery — The 'Morning Post,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

A Freed Spirit—Sylvia Lynd, in the 'Nation,' London.
Love the Immortal—Ronald Lewis Carton, in the 'Academy,' London.
Dostoievsky—Edward Garnett, in the 'Daily News,' London.
Welsh Nationalism — The 'Spectator,' London.
Desire and Revolt — The 'Christian World,' London.
A Big Game Hunter—Agnes Herbert, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
Mrs. Gaskell—The 'Academy,' London

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Congregation of Birds — Horace Hutchinson, in the 'Westminster Gazette'
The Oil Magician—An Interview with Dr. Diesel — The 'Daily News,' London.
Gruesome Finds at Pompeii—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.

PASSING EVENTS
THINGS NEW AND OLD.

So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.

'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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MONTREAL TRADE IS BOOMING WITH ORDERS GROWING

For the past week only four district failures are reported, with liabilities of $18,000.

'Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, April 27, will say on part of Montreal trade:

The country roads are in bad shape, affecting the movement of travellers to off-rail points, as well as of general country trading,but collections are fairly sustained, and returns of failures are unusually light.

Warmer weather will be helpful to retail and sorting business in dry goods, clothing, etc., but trade conditions are of a favorable character. The Dominion Textile Company, the largest aggregation of cotton mills, has issued a notice withdrawing all quotations on grey and bleached goods pending the compilation of an advanced price list. Manufacturers of woollen and knitted goods report that they are fuller of orders than usual.

Boot and shoe men are also well employed, and some of the larger manufacturers say that they calculate on being busy well on to the summer.

Groceries show a reasonable distributions, and preparations are in train for shipments to river and gulf points by first boats. Stocks of goods in jobbers hands are said to be low. The market for raws shows strength, but factory quotations are unchanged on the basis of $5.36 for granulated in bags. Receipts of new butter are increasing, and there is a steady decline from the extreme prices which prevailed during the winter; cheese quotations are also easier.

The inflow of $5,000,000, notes of the Montreal Tramway and Power Company, does not appear to have affected the money market conditions, and 5½ is the general call quotation, though some loans have been reported at shaded rates.

STEEL COMMON STEADY TO-DAY R. & O. IRREGULAR

Steel common continues to range between 60 and 61, and the 'Street' continues to look for a further rise. Richelieu moved irregularly this morning around 122, while Canadian Pacific declined nearly a point to 254.

Canadian Colored Cotton Company continues to be a fairly prominent issue. It rose three-quarters of a point yesterday morning from 25, and closed at the high price.

The total volume of trading was not great, and the general level of prices was not of a kind to create comment.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Quotation — Spanish River bonds stamped sterling, 98 1-2, 96 1-2.

Pacific—25 at 254 7-8, 100 at 254.

Shawinigan—95 at 135.

Detroit—5 at 65 1-2, 5 at 65 1-4, 50 at 65 1-2.

Toronto Ry.—2 at 134 1-4.

Mackay pfd.—7 at 70.

Soo com.—25 at 142.

Rio—195 at 121 3-4, 10 at 121 1-2, 100 at 122, 25 at 122 1-4, 10 at 122 3-8, 25 at 122.

Power—10 at 203 1-4.

Richelieu & Ontario—100 at 122.

Twin City—7 at 105 1-8, 50 at 106.

Bell Tel.—6 at 150.

Dominion Park—5 at 106.

Crown Reserve—100 at 3.12, 100 at 3.13, 400 at 3.14.

D. Canners—25 at 60.

Steel Company of Canada—22 at 31.

Canada Car com.—30 at 69.

Steel Corporation—7 at 60 5-8, 43 at 61, 10 at 60 7-8, 50 at 60 3-4, 10 at 60 1-2, 65 at 60 3-4, 100 at 61, 50 at 60 7-8.

Canadian Cottons pfd.—225 at 73 1-2, 150 at 73 3-4.

Sherwin-Williams pfd.—90 at 97.

Cement pfd.—141 at 92.

Ogilvie pfd.—10 at 120.

Scotia—20 at 94 1-2.

Canadian Cottons com.—171 at 25, 25 at 25 1-4, 129 at 25 1-2, 25 at 25 3-4.

Cement com.—60 at 30 1-2.

Textile pfd.—5 at 101 1-2.

Converters—25 at 42 1-4.

Steel Co. of Canada pfd.—2 at 89.

Merchants Bank—1 at 194.

Union Bank—15 at 159 3-4, 16 at 160, 20 at 160 1-4.

Traders Gank—5 at 170.

Royal Bank—91 at 233.

Textile bonds—$1,000 at 97 1-4 C.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Steel Common—10 at 60 3-4, 4 at 61.

Power—35 at 204, 25 at 203 3-4, 50 at 204, 75 at 204 140 at 204.

Scotia—135 at 94 1-2 75 at 95.

Russell—20 at 107 1-2.

Richelieu—35 at 122.

Cement—101 at 30 3-4.

Locomotive—24 at 40.

Spanish River—25 at 46 1-2.

Canadian Cotton—10 at 26, 5 at 25 1-2.

Soo—9 at 141 3-8.

Canadian Cotton pfd.—41 at 73 1-2.

Bell Telephone—4 at 149 1-2, 83 at 150.

Montreal Cotton—44 at 46 1-2, 6 at 46 -4.

Shawinigan—25 at 135, 75 at 135 1-2.

Converters—5 at 42 1-2.

Montreal Cotton—44 at 46 1-2, 6 at 46 3-4.

Cement Bonds—$500 at 100 3-4.

Quebec Bonds—$1,000 at 74.

Power Bonds—$1,000 at 100.

Rio—100 at 122 1-4; 100 at 122 1-2; 25 at 122 5-8; 50 at 123; 60 at 123.

Textile pfd.—30 at 100.

Illinois pfd.—3 at 92 1-4.

MARKET OPINIONS

Laidlaw & Co.—The organized manipulative sources appear to be working on the bull side, and it is quite possible that prices may be forced to a higher level before there is a reaction of consequence, but the methods used in Reading would suggest that the motive behind the advance is distribution of stocks.

E. & C. Randolph.—There was no special reason given for the extraordinary strength in Reading, but it lead to a very general belief that some kind of a melon similar to that given to the Lehigh Valley stockholders and to the Delaware & Hudson stockholders would be awarded to Reading before long.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company, 29 Hospital Street, Montreal, reports the Cotton Market for the 'Witness' to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	2.30 p.m.
Jan.	....	1160	1164	1139 1139
May	....	1125	1132	1112 112
July	....	1145	1150	1125 1127
Aug.	....	1150	1156	1126 1126
Oct.	....	1158	1164	1137 1139
Dec.	....	1169	1171	1146 1146

PULP STOCK IS UP.

Ontario Pulp Common stock crossed 35 in the Unlisted Department for the first time since it has been traded in on the local market.

NEWFOUNDLAND PULP & PAPER TRADE GROWING

Ottawa, April 26.—Budget speech of minister of finance of Newfoundland, delivered to the legislature last week, contained some figures showing the rapid development in the colony of the paper and pulp industry.

In 1909 no paper or pulp was produced in Newfoundland. In year ended June 30, 1910, 7,866 tons of paper, valued at $352,155 and 6,853 tons of pulp valued at $69,164 were produced. In following year output was 21,064 tons of paper valued at $943,699, and 27,177 tons of pulp valued at $251,048. In the six months ended December 31, 1911, 17,184 tons of paper valued at $769,920, and 31,933 tons of pulp valued at $360,218 were produced.

Output of pulp and paper this year in Newfoundland will be double that of last year, and next year it will doubtless be doubled again. The Harmsworth mills at Grand Falls, owned by Lord Northcliff, employ 2,000 men, and the payroll this year will amount to $1,000,000, while the mills are expected to have an annual output, when the new machines are installed, of about 40,000 tons of wood pulp and 60,000 tons of paper.

The Sebert Reed mills at Bishop Falls employ 800 men, and another large pulp mill is being built at Bay of Islands.

ORE SHIPMENTS FAIRLY LARGE

Cobalt, April 29.— The shipments of ore from the camp last week were no greater than the previous week, 10 cars being shipped by six properties.

The shipments for the week in pounds are as follows:

Nipissing, 2 h	159,764
Townsite, 1 h.	112,350
La Rose, 1 h	152,843
Crown Reserve, 1 h	42,735
Buffalo, 1 h	56,700
McKinley-Darragh, 2 h	156,150
Totals	680,532

C.P.R.---$643,000

The earning of the Canadian Pacific Railway issued at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the week of April 14 to 21, show an increase of $643,000.

Firmness Maintained in Packed Meats Market

The market for smoked meats exhibits very little change, prices being firmly maintained under a steady demand for supplies from local and country buyers. Sales of heavyweight hams were made at 15 1-2c and medium and lightweights at 16 1-2 to 17 cents per lb. Breakfast bacon is moving freely at 17c and Windsor cuts at 18 1-2 cents per lb.

A moderate trade continues to be done in lard for the season of the year, and prices are unchanged. Compound lard in 375-lb. tierces is selling at 9 1-4c, and in 20-lb. wood pails at 9 3-4c per lb. Pure leaf lard is changing hands at 13 3-4c in 375-lb. tierces, and at 14 1-4c in 30-lb. wood pails.

The demand for abattoir fresh-killed dressed hogs is good and the undertone to the market is firm at $12.75 to $13 per 100 lbs.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, April 29.—White wheat, 90c to 95c per bushel; red fall wheat, 90c to 95c per bushel; peas, 70c to 75c per bushel; barley, 60c to 65c per bush.; oats, 42c to 45c per bushel; corn, 75c to 80c per bushel; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4.00 per cwt.; cornmeals, $3.75 to $4.00 per cwt.; flour, $2.50 to $2.75 cwt.; bran, $25 to $26 per ton; shorts, $28 to $29 per ton; dairy butter, 30c to 35c per lbs.; creamery, 35c to 40c per lb.; eggs, 20c to 22c per dozen; potatoes, per bag, $1.50 to $1.75; live hogs, $8 to $8.25 per cwt.; hay, $16 to $18 per ton; hides, $10 to $11 per cwt.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, April 29.—There was a little fair beef offering, and the price was slightly lower at $8 to $10. Pork was a trifle easier, showing a drop of 50c a cwt. for light and heavy. Mutton at 10c to 14c is very scarce. Fowl went at 17c to 20c a lb., and the few turkeys met a ready sale at 25c per lb. Butter was easier, and prints brought from 28c to 30c, and pails 23c to 25c per lb. While eggs were plentiful, the price remained up at a general run of 25 cents a dozen. Oats came down a trifle, selling at 56c to 59c per bushel, but hay remained steady at $14 to $16 a ton.

OAT MARKET FIRM.

Firmness in oats continues with No. 2 Canadian western at 54½c; extra No. 1 feed oats, 51½c; No. 2 feed oats, 51c; No. 3 Can. western, 50c; No. 2 feed oats, 49½; No. 2 local, 50c; No. 3 local, 49c; No. 4 local, 48c.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Reported by W. P. O'Brien, 57 St. Francois Xavier street. Tel. Main 631.

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyers
Bell Tel. Co.	150	149½	Dom. I. & S	....	....
M. C. Pf. A. A	....	99¾	" pfd	102	....
M. C. Pf. A. B	....	100	Duluth com	....	....
Can. Con...	41	42	" pfd...	....	....
Can. Pc-Ry.	254½	254½	Halifax Ry	....	....
Crown Res've	3.14	3.12	Hav. Elec..	....	....
Detroit Elc.	65¾	65¼	" pfd..	....	....
D. Canicom	....	....	Mex. L. & P	....	81
" " pfd.	....	112	" pfd	....	....
Ill. Trac. pfd	92¾	92	Mont. Tel...	....	147½
Int. Coal. m	....	....	Nipissing..	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Sao Paulo..	209	208
Lake of Woods	....	....	Shaw W. & P	135	134½
Mackay com	84½	....	St. John Ry.	....	....
" pfd	70	68¾	Toledo....	....	....
Nor. Ohio...	....	....	Toronto....	135	134½
N. S. Steel..	94½	94	Tri City pfd	....	....
" " pfd.	....	....	Twin City	106¾	106
N. W. Land	....	....	West India	....	....
Ogilvie com	129	127¾	Winnipeg	215	....
" pfd.	122	119			
Penmans Ltd	58½	57¾			
" pfd	88	86¾			
R. & O. Nav.	122½	122			

BANKS

B. N. A....	....	153	Nationale..	123	....
Commerce..	228	226	N. W. Brunsk	261	....
Dom.....	....	226	N. Scotia...	280	276
East. T....	....	....	Ottawa.....	....	....
Hamilton..	....	....	Quebec....	....	134
Hochelaga..	164½	164	Royal.....	234	233
Imperial...	....	....	Standard..	....	....
Merch.....	194	....	Toronto....	....	210
Molson.....	208	207	Union.....	160½	159½
Montreal...	260	250			

COTTONS

Can. C. Cot.	26	25½	Dom Tex. pf	101	100
D. Tex. com	71	....	Montreal...	....	46¼

BONDS

Bell Tel..	....	103½	Ke'w'n Mts	....	....
Can. C. Co.	....	99	L. of Woods	....	....
Can. Con.	98	....	Lau. Paper	....	....
Cable.....	....	....	Mag. L. D.	....	....
Dom. Coal	99¾	99	Mex. E. L.	....	....
Dom. Cot.	102¾	101¾	Mex. L. & P	91	....
D. I. & S.	95	94¾	M. L. H. & P	4 100¾	100
Halifax T.	....	....	Sao Paulo	100	....
Hav. El. R.	....	....	St. John R.	....	....
Mt. St. Ry. 4½	....	....	Tezu'. S. A.	....	97¾
M. Warehs	....	....	" " B.	....	102
N. S. S. & C.	....	....	" " C.	....	96¾
N. Sco. Cs	....	....	" " D.	....	....
Ogilvie M.	....	....	T. Y. k. Rs	....	....
Series B..	....	....	Wes. India	....	85
Price Bros.	....	....	Win. Elec	105¾	....
Rio de J.	....	....	Win Mot'l	....	....

MUCH SEEDING IN THE WEST TO-DAY --KANSAS DAMAGE

The excitement over the reports of frost damage to wheat in Kansas continues to engage the attention of the trade, and views differ very much as to its extent and seriousness.

Finley Barrell & Co., of Chicago, wire to James Carruthers & Co. this morning: 'Lecount fails to confirm damage in Kansas. Claims of damage have been greatly exaggerated. Also generous rains throughout the thirsty district.' The Kansas City 'Star' predicts 90,000,000 bushels of wheat for that state.'

Chicago, April 29.—For every inch of rain reported from the western half of Kansas, the price of wheat to-day broke a cent a bushel. The decline in values reached as much as 2 1-8c to 2 1-4c in July wheat, selling at $1.11, against $1.13 1-8 to $1.13 1-4 at Saturday's close. It is upon that section of Kansas that hopes are largely centered to produce a yield which will in a measure offset the severe crop losses in the states further to the east.

A wire from Winnipeg states that the weather has been favorable for the past twenty-four hours, and is becoming warmer. Seeding will be carried on on a large scale to-day.

Liverpool cables opened steady to 1-8 up to-day, with corn steady, unchanged. At 1.30 p.m. wheat was off 1-8, with corn firm and unchanged.

Enthusiast Shows How Canada Would Benefit by Union With Newfoundland

Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell has been lecturing in Montreal upon the advisability of closer commercial and political relations between this country and Newfoundland. Among the many weighty arguments advanced, it was shown that while the fisheries remain the chief industry of the population of the Island colony it is by no means the only source of livelihood as was the case years ago.

To-day mining, lumbering and farming, and the manufacture of wood pulp and paper are rapidly taking on an increased importance and putting the country on a much more stable foundation. The financial budget of the colony for last year shows it to have been the most prosperous one in its history. The revenue showed a respectable surplus over expenditure and there is also shown a largely increased volume of foreign trade both in imports and exports.

Canada produces many articles which are needed by the Newfoundlanders, while they produce much that would find a ready market in this country. The free trade that would automatically follow upon political union would be a distinct advantage to the citizens of both countries.

The commanding position of the island at the mouth of the St. Lawrence is also a tremendously weighty argument on the side of those who favor confederation.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Weakness continues the main characteristic of the butter market, and prices are quickly getting to a reasonable level. At Cowansville on Saturday weakness was more pronounced than ever, and prices as compared with a week ago showed a further decline of 2 1-4c to 2 3-4c per lb., making a net drop since the opening of this board of 9 1-2c per lb.

The offerings were the largest of the season so far, for which the demand was fair at the price bid, but sellers in some cases would not accept it, and in consequence 245 packages were left over.

The receipts for the week in Montreal were the largest this season so far, showing an increase of 2,462 packages compared with the previous week, and 81 with the same week last year.

The choicest creamery continues to be quoted locally at 25c to 26c.

Receipts of cheese for the week totalled 4,287, as compared with 1,961 for the previous week, and 5,471 for the corresponding week last year. The arrivals since May 1st to date were 1,840,039 boxes, as against 1,995,100 for the same period a year ago, showing a decrease of 155,061 boxes.

The market is quiet, with finest white and colored at 13c to 13 1-2c.

Receipts of eggs for the week were 14,489 cases, as compared with 11,044 for the previous week, and 13,584 for the corresponding week last year.

The market continues steady, with prices ranging from 23c to 25c.

Honey is in small request, with clover, white, at 10 3-4c to 11 1-2c; dark grades, 7c to 8c; white, extracted, 8c to 10c; buckwheat, 7 1-2c to 8c.

The market for maple product is steady, with maple syrup, in wood, 7c to 7 1-2c per lb., and in tins, 70c to 75c as to size, and maple sugar at 8c to 9c per lb., as to quality.

A fair trade continues in Green Mountain potatoes, and prices are unchanged, with sales of car lots at $1.80 to $1.85 per bag, and in a jobbing way at $2.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 29, Closing—Wheat, spot strong; No. 2 Manitoba red western winter, 8s 6d; futures easy; May, 8s ¼d; July, 7s 10d; Oct., 7s 8⅝d.

Corn, spot firm; new nominal; old, 7s; American mixed new kiln dried, 6s 9d; futures steady; May, 6s 7½d; Sept., 5s 1¼d.

Flour, winter patents, 29s 6d; hops in London, Pacific Coast, £10 to £11 5s.

Beef, extra India mess, 115s; pork, prime mess, western, 92s 6d; hams, sh. cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 60s 6d; bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 55s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 58s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 56s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 55s 6d; do., heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 55s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 54s; shoulders square, 11 to 13 lbs., 48s 6d; lard prime western in tierces, 53s; American refined, 55s.

Cheese, Canadian finest white, 74s; colored, 75s; tallow prime city, 31s 3d; turpentine spirts, 36s; rosin common, 16s 3d; petroleum refined, 9⅝d; linseed oil, 41s 3d.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow, April 29.—Neil S. Ritchie, Glasgow, late Watson & Ritchie, reports cattle scarce, higher prices in prospect; top quality streets making 9 cents to 9 1-4 cents; secondary, 8 3-4 cents; middling, 8 cents; prime quality bulls, 7 cents to 7 1-4 cents; secondary, 6 1-2 to 6 3-4 cents per lb. live weight.

BIG DEMAND FOR HAY.

A large demand for local and United States consumption of hay keeps prices up.

No. 1 hay, now quotes at $17.50 to $18.50; No. 2 extra, $16.50 to $17; No. 2 good, $14.50 to $16; No. 3 hay, $11.50 to $12; clover mixed, $10.50 to $11.

LARGE STOCKS OF WHEAT YET IN THE COUNTRY

In his views upon the general wheat situation Mr. James Carruthers expressed himself on 'Change to-day as being satisfied that as far as demands for Canadian wheat concerned, supplies will be ample for the present year.



Mr. Carruthers.

'There are between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 bushels of wheat in the West awaiting shipment from Canada in May and June, and private advices lead me to believe that once more the amount of grain in the interior is underestimated.'

Asked as to the trend of prices, Mr. Carruthers stated that no dissatisfaction could be felt by producers in 'his regard, and he was inclined to think that the level would remain for some time attractive enough to stimulate increased production.

STRAWBERRIES NOW ON MARKET

There was quite a busy scene in the Montreal Fruit Auction room this morning when new fruit from the south was being sold off. The main feature was the arrival of the first car of strawberries which came from North Carolina and sold to all who wanted good-sized quantities at from 25 to 35 cents per cup. The quality appeared to be good, and more will follow.

Following are f.o.b. quotations of general fruit of the Peterson Fruit Co.:

Oranges, Floridas, very sweet, $3.75 per box; Cal. Navels, $3.25; Cal. Navels, $3.50; Bloods, $2.50; lemons, 300s, new fruit, $3; choice, $3.50; bananas, Jamaica Jumbos, $2.25 per bunch; cocoanuts, 100s, $4.50 per bag.

Apples, Baldwins, Ben Davis No. 1, $4.50 per brl.; No. 2, $4; Spies, No. 1, $7; No. 2, $4.25; pineapples, 36s, $3.50 per crate, 30s, $3.75; 24s, $4.25. Dates, Hallowii, 7c per lb.; in packages, 8c per pkg.

CHEESE BOARDS.

Cowansville, Que., April 29.—There were offered for sale on the Cowansville Board on Saturday 810 boxes of butter—the market was not very brisk, and 26 cents was the highest price bid. At this figure sales were made of 565 boxes, the remainder refusing to accept this price.

Belleville, Ont., April 29.—At the cheese board on Saturday, three hundred boxes of white and sixty-four boxes of colored cheese were offered for sale. All boarded was sold at 12 5-8 cents and 12 11-16 cents.

St. Hyacinthe, April 29.—Sales on Saturday, 240 packages of butter at 25 1-8 cents.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Toronto, April 29.—Export cattle, ch., $7 to $7.30; do., medium, $6 to $6.90; do., bulls, $4.50 to $6; butcher cattle, choice, $6.50 to $7.10; do., medium, at $5.50 to $6.25; do., common, $4 to $5; do., cows, choice, $5.50 to $6; do., medium, $3 to $4.60; do., canners, $2 to $3; do., bulls, $3.50 to $6.

Feeding steers, $5.50 to $6.25; stockers choice, $5 to $6; do., light, $3.75 to $4.25; milkers choice, each, $40 to $70; springers, $40 to $55.

Sheep, ewes, $5 to $6; bucks and culls, $4 to $5; lambs, $7 to $9.

Hogs fed and watered, $8.50 to $8.60; do., f.o.b., $8.15 to $8.25; calves $4 to $8.

Receipts 261 calves, 1798 cattle, 595 hogs and 1184 sheep and lambs.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago, April 29.—Cattle receipts, 25,000; market steady to 10c lower.

Beeves, $5.60 to $8.90; Texas steers, $5.25 to $7.20; western steers, $5.60 to $7.00; stockers and feeders, $4.30 to $6.75; cows and heifers, $2.70 to $7.50; calves, $5 to $8.25.

Hogs, receipts 55,000; market slow, 5c under Saturday.

Light, $7.45 to $7.90; mixed, $7.50 to $8.00; heavy, $7.50 to $8.00; rough, at $7.50 to $7.70; pigs, $4.85 to $7.10; bulk of sales, $7.75 to $7.95.

Sheep receipts 18,000; market, 10c to 25c higher.

Native, $4.85 to $7.35; western, $5.25 to $7.65; yearlings, $6.40 to $8.10; and lambs native, $6.20 to $9.20; western, $6.50 to $9.80.

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE.

East Buffalo, April 29—Cattle receipts 4100 head, active, heavy steady, others, 10c to 15c higher.

Prime steers, $8.50 to $8.75; shipping, $7.50 to $8.25; butchers, $5.50 to $7.75; heifers, $5.00 to $7.40; cows, at $2.75 to $650; bulls, $4.00 to $6.30; stockers and feeders, $4.50 to $5.75; stockheifers$4t o $4.50; fresh cows and springers active and strong, $43 to $70.

Veals receipts 3000 head ,active and 25c to 50c lower, $4.50 to $8.50; a few at $8.75.

Hogs receipts 14,500 head, active and 10c to 15c lower.

Heavy and mixed, $8.30 to $8.35; Morkers, $7.50 to $8.20; pigs, $7.25 to $7.40; roughs, $7.20 to $7.30; dairies, at $7.75 to $8.25.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 17,000 head, active; lambs, 10c, wethers 15c higher. Lambs, $4.00 to $9.50; yearlings, at $7.50 to $8.00; wethers, $7.00 to $7.25; ewes, $6.00 to $6.50; sheep mixed, $2.00 to $6.75.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE.

John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable to-day that the price of cattle in the Birkenhead market held firm. United States and Canadian steers making from 15 1-2 to 16 cents per pound; sheep were steady, with an improved demand for young wethers, and quotations are hogs, 15 1-2 cents and wethers from 14 1-2 to 15 cents per pound.

VEGETABLES EN GROS.

Following are wholesalers' prices of vegetables as quoted on McGill street: Onions, Spanish, large cases,$4 per case; Egyptians, about 112 lbs. to the bag, 3c per lb.; sweet potatoes, $2.25 per pkg.; celery, 5 dozen per case, $5 per case; tomatoes, Floridas, 6 basket carriers, $4.50 per pkg.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, April 26.

The beautiful weather helped to bring much more than the usual numbers of sellers and purchaser of farm and garden truck to the Bonsecours market to-day, and a brisk trade was done at slightly lower prices for potatoes, butter and eggs and shalots. Oats sold at $1.26 to $1.30 the bag. There were more potatoes offered by the farmers to-day than the total offering during the past five or six weeks; they sold at from $1.50 to $1.75 the 80 lb. bag. Turnips, 60c to 75c the bag; beets, 90c to $1.10 do.; carrots, $1.90 to $2.25 do.; onions, $3 do.; cabbages, $3 the barrel; celery, 50c to $1.25 the dozen; rhubarb, $1 to $1.50 the dozen bunches; radishes, 50c to 60c do.; lettuce, 35c to 60c do.; dead turkeys, 22c to 25c the lb.; geese, 16c do.; wild geese, $1.75 each; chickens, 15c to 20c the lb.; live fowls, $2 to $2.50 the couple; butter, 30c to 35c the lb.; eggs, 27c to 32c the dozen; cream, 30c the quart; apples, $3 to $6 the barrel; oranges, $2.25 to $3 the box; lemons, $3 do.; tomatoes, 50c the small basket; bananas, $1.60 to $2 the bunch; hay, $12 to $14 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $6 to $7 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LA ROSE MINE CO. ISSUES REPORT ---FINE SHOWING

The annual meeting of the La Rose Mining Company will be held at 165 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, April 29 next, when Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon will present the financial report for the year ended Dec. 31 last, and which states in part that the production of silver for the year amounted to 3,691,797 ounces, the net value of which was $1,810,470. The cost of production was 19.20 cents per ounce, and the average selling price 53.55 cents per ounce. The market price of silver is now about 58 cents per ounce. The ore reserves on Dec. 31, 1911, amounted to 4,250,861 ounces, of an estimated net value of $1,643,938. The combined surplus of the operating and holding companies at the end of the year amounted to $1,551,420.70, after payment of dividends to shareholders aggregating $599,450.80.

The directors have had under consideration for some time the disposition of this large cash surplis. Three courses have been suggested: to distribute the surplus in the form of largely increased dividends or bonuses, to invest in other mining enterprises, or to keep the surplus intact until the value of the properties now owned by the company has been fully demonstrated.

After giving the matter very earnest consideration, the board has come to the conclusion that the best interests of the shareholders would be served by adopting a middle course, namely, to increase the dividends to ten percent per annum, payable quarterly, and in view of the fact that the company has still a large undeveloped area, to continue the vigorous policy of development which has produced such satisfatcory results during the past two years, and, as opportunity presents, acquire interests in other mining enterprises which, after thorough examination and reports of the most competent engineers, are considered proper investments for the company's funds.

This policy, conservatively followed, concludes the report, should make the company a permanent organization for the profitable development of mining properties, and with this policy in view, the directors have placed the dividend on a ten percent basis.

FOREIGN RATES

Paris, April 29.— Closing: Three percent rentes 94 francs for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 22 1-2 centimes for cheques. Private discount rate 3 1-8 percent.

Berlin, April 29.—Exchange on London 20 marks 47 pfennigs for cheques. Money for the settlement 4 1-2 to 5 percent.

WINNIPEG GRAIN

Following was th ecourse of prices in the Winnipeg wheat market this morning, up to 1 o'clock, ontreal time:

	Wheat.			Oats.	
	New.	May.	July.	May.	July
Close ..	105¼	105⅝	106⅞	49¾	47⅞
Open ..	104⅞	104⅝	106	49½	47½
High ..	105⅞	204⅞	106⅝	49¾	47⅝
Low ...	104⅝	104⅝	106	49½	47½
Noon ..	104⅞	104⅝	106¼	49¾	47⅝

GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

St. John, N .B., April 29.—Grain shipments for the week were 282,303 bushels of wheat, 62,605 bushels of oats.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company, 29 Hospital Street, Montreal, reports the opening and closing quotations in Chicago to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	115½	116⅝	114⅜	114⅝
July	111¾	113⅝	111	111⅝
Corn—				
May	80	81¼	79¾	79¾
July	77¾	78⅝	77⅝	77¾
Oats—				
May	57¼	57⅝	57	57¼
July	54¼	54⅝	54¼	54⅝b
Pork—				
May	1937	2000	1937	1945
July	1955	2030	1935	1975
Lard—				
May	1095	1120	1090	1095
July	1110	1140	1110	1112b
Short Ribs—				
May	....	....	....	1120
July	1042	1060	1040	1142

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

April 29.

About 900 head of butcher cattle, 375 calves, 50 sheep and lambs, and 1,600 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stock yards to-day.

The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 1,300 cattle, 1,800 calves, 150 sheep and lambs, and 2,800 hogs.

Trade was fair, with firm prices all round.

Mr. Fred Richard bought ten of the best cattle on the market at 7 3-4c per lb. Pretty good animals sold at 5 1-2c to 7c, and the common stock, 4c to 5 1-2c per lb. Calves sold at from 2 1-2c to 7c per lb. Sheep sold at from 6c to 6 1-2c per lb. Good lots of hogs sold at 9 1-2c to near 9 5-8c per lb.

FLOUR QUOTATIONS.

There is no change from the firmness of the flour market.

Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts quote per barrels, in wood, at $6.10; in jute, $5.80; Manitoba spring wheat patents, seconds, per barrel, in wood,$5.60; in jute, $5.30; Manitoba strong clears, per brl., in wood, $5.40; in jute, $5.10; choice winter wheat patents, per barrel, in wood, $5.10 to $5.35; in wood, $4.65 to $4.75; winter wheat straight rollers, per bag, in jute, $2.15 to $2.25; winter wheat, extras, per bag, in jute, $1.90 to $1.95.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London, April 15.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 310 head. For both prime and second quality English fat beasts trade ruled slow but firm at 2d to 4d per stone more money. Scotch and Devons cleared early at our top quotations. Irish beasts made 2d per stone more money. Fat cows and bulls sold steadily at 6d per 8 lbs. advance. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.—80 to 90 st. Scotch and 90 stone Devons, 5s 6d to 5s 8d; 90 stone polled Norfolks, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; 100 stone shorthorn Norfolks and 95 stone Irish, 5s to 5s 2d; 80 stone fat cows, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; 100 stone fat bulls, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; rough do., 3s to 3s 6d. Arrivals—10 Scotch, 92 Irish, 802 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex; 26 midland, home, and western counties; 10 Devon. Increase of 1160 in number of sheep and lambs penned, compared with Monday last. For choice quality English clipped sheep trade ruled brisker at an advance in value; those in the wool only maintained late currencies. First consignment of Scotch clipped sheep offered, and sold readily at good money. Lambs, 4d per stone lower; 7½ to 8 stone Down tegs made 6s 10d to 7s; clipped, 6s 2d per 8 lbs. Quotations per 8 lbs., sinking the offal: Beasts, 3s to 5s 8d; sheep, 4s 4d to 7s; lambs, 5s 4d to 7s 4d. Total supply—Beasts 940, sheep and lambs 5310, calves 5, milch cows, 25.

London, April 15.—Fair supplies and trade slow, though prices continue firm. English beef, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; Scotch sides, 4s 8d to 4s 9d; shorts, 5s to 5s 2d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; Argentine chilled hindquarters, 3s 4d to 3s 7d; do., forequarters, 2s 4d to 2s 5d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; do., tegs, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; do., ewes, 4s to 4s 4d; English wedders, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; do., ewes, 4s to 4s 4d; English lamb, 6s 4d to 7s 4d; veal, 4s 4d to 5s 8d; English pork, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; Dutch do., 4s 4d to 4s 6d per 8 lbs.

CHANGES IN INSPECTION

Conference of Marine Department Officials Called.

Ottawa, April 23.—Following the 'Titanic 'disaster, Deputy Minister Alex. Johnston, of the Marine Department, issued an order yesterday to the acting chairman of the Steamboat Inspection Board to proceed here at once. The chief officials of the department will meet this week in conference as to the necessity for changes in the present method of inspection.

Hitherto each vessel carrying passengers to Canadian ports got an annual certificate stating that it had been inspected and fulfilled the requirement for self-saving appliances. This yearly inspection each vessel usually took place in June and July.

Arrangements are now being made here to act in conjunction with the British Board of Trade in the matter of inspection.

Information has reached here that drastic regulations for the carrying of life-saving appliances will be enforced by the Board of Trade. Besides the necessity for more lifeboats, the question of discipline, especially on emigrant ships, will be taken up. It is not unlikely that the Italian method on emigrant ships will be adopted. This method, which is considered the best, requires that a trained royal officer be sent with each ship, and in moments of danger he assumes the responsibility for discipline, while the captain looks after the ship.

IN DR. DRUMMOND'S MEMORY.

Cobalt Y. M. C. A. Gets a Contribution From a Montrealer.

The gift to the building fund of the Cobalt Y. M. C. A. that is most highly



THE LATE DR. DRUMMOND.

prized by the directors of the institution has just been received from Mr. James Williamson, in memory of the late Dr. Drummond, who spent many years of his life in Cobalt studying types of the French habitant, in the depiction of whose life he became famous.

Mr. Williamson explained five years ago, at the time that he set aside $25 to be used in a purpose in which Dr. Drummmond would have been interested, that the money should be 'In Memoriam' of Dr. Drummond, with whom he had enjoyed years of close friendship. The Cobalt Y. M. C. A. was at length decided upon as the institution in which a memorial of Dr. Drummond might be most fitly established. The money was accordingly awarded to the building fund of the Y. M. C. A. and has just been received by the men handling the fund.

RAILWAY ASSISTS FARMERS.

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MASSACRE OF FRENCH IN FEZ

Planned by Rebels, But Impatience of Women Frustrated Everything

Paris, April 23.—The massacre at Fez in which a large number of French officers, soldiers and citizens were killed and wounded has given rise to considerable criticism of the government authorities for not foreseeing and preventing the occurrence. It is pointed out by the newspapers that the French troops occupied the Moroccan capital more than a year ago. Premier Poincare telegraphed to-day to Eugene Regnault, the French Minister, to make a rapid and complete investigation of the outbreak.

The special correspondents of the French newspapers at Fez indicate that the plan of the rebels included the massacre of the whole of the French mission headed by M. Regnault which recently arrived at the capital to establish the protectorate. This plan failed owing to the impatience of the Arabian women to begin the carnage. These women are described by the correspondents as creatures of terrifying appearance, who pass their time in rushing about the streets and torturing the wounded, and sometimes aiding the Moorish rebels in the final mutilation and desecration of the victims.

Scenes of awful horror occurred in the Jewish quarter of the city where the mob murdered, pillaged and burned all the Jews they could find, throwing their bodies from the roofs. Many young girls were carried off and these suffere dindescribable outrages. The Jewish quarter was set on fire and three-fourths of it entirely destroyed, rendering over a thousand people homeless.

The complete story of the death of the telegraphers is a narrative of coolness and bravery ,and the newspapers are comparing their faithfulness to duty with that of the wireless operators on board the 'Titanic.' Although they possessed only one revolver between them they kept the howling mob outside at bay for a considerable time, succeeding in picking off and killing sixteen of the fanatics. All the time one or other of them were sending off despatches to headquarters at Tangier telling of the plight of the city.

Finally, however, the Arabs tore a role in the roof into which they sent a murdererous fire, together with a showery of flaming torches, which set fire to the telegraph room. Three of the telegraphers fell dead, and a fourth turned his revolver on himself rather than deliver himself into the murderous Moors. The shot missed, and he was later able to escape from the burning building.

Fears are expressed in Paris that outbreaks may occur in other parts of Morocco.

Tangier, April 24.—The story printed yesterday to the effect that the French radiographers at Fez were not killed by the Moors, but that they were killed by a comrade, who afterwards committed suicide, is confirmed. The four men had one revolver between them, but had plenty of ammunition. They put up a brilliant fight, and had killed fifteen of the Moors, when the latter climbed on the roof of the wireless building. They bored a hole through the roof and began pouring blazing oil on the floor below.

Seeing that their capture was inevitable, and knowing the horrible fate in store for them, the wireless men resolved to die. They drew lots to see which one should use the revolver on his comrades. The lot fell to one of them named Rebout. He immediately shot his three comrades, and then turned the revolver on himself. The wound did not prove fatal immediately, and after the mutiny had been put down Rebout was found by the troops and taken to the hospital. He was just able to finish his story at the hospital when he died.

Tangier, April 25. — The record of events since April 17, when the mutiny of native troops began, is now fairly complete. The total French losses were sixty-eight, including officers and men killed in suppressing the uprising. Nine were massacred in cold blood.

Four of the radiograph operators maintained a four hours' fight against overwhelming numbers until they were overpowered and killed. Their bodies were burned. The Jewish victims numbered fifty to one hundred.

After the first French officer was killed the mutineers ran through the streets carrying his head on a pike. The murder of other officers and non-commissioned officers followed. Their heads and entrails were borne on pikes and followed by a fanatical mob of civilians who began searching the French houses for other victims. It was in the course of this raid that the radiographers were attacked and killed.

Moorish women were conspicuous in inciting the mob, who behaved with the customary Arab ferocity. After killing as many French as they could find, the mob went to the Jewish quarters. Here the savagery reached its climax and they ravaged, sacked and burned everything in sight. The resistance of the victims made this work easy. Women were everywhere prominent in the orgy of blood and fire. They chased the Jews from house to house and pushed them into the streets where the mob captured them and treated them with the utmost brutality, regardless of age or sex. They were stabbed, kicked, beaten, slashed with swords and beheaded.

Three-quarters of the Hebrew quarter was burned. Fifty-seven corpses were found in the ruins. The total number of victims is uncertain, but the wounded numbered over three hundred, and several thousand were left destitute. These are being succored in the palace of the Sultan.

Meanwhile the French troops were concentrated to protect the consulate quarters, and they prevented an invasion of this section.

WAR MORE POSSIBLE.

Therefore, the German Army Must be Increased, Says the Chancellor.

Berlin, April 22.—The debate on the bills increasing the German Army and Navy began to-day in the Reichstag.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, in introducing the measures justified the increases on the grounds of Germany's exposed Continental position and the ever-present danger of unexpected war. The present international situation, he said, was most reassuring, despite alarmist rumors and evidences of perhaps mistaken patriotism abroad. He was sure that no great power wished for or was planning a war with Germany, but war in the past had developed unexpectedly, and the possibility of a conflict remained in a higher degree than before owing to the increased facilities for fanning public agitation.

Gen. von Heeringen, the minister for war, and Admiral von Tirpitz, minister of the navy, followed.

Herr Kuhn, secretary of the treasury explained the proposals and the estimated outlay. He admitted that the severest economy would be necessary in every department to avoid supplementary taxes.

The Socialist deputy, Herr Hasse, announced his party's determination to oppose an increase in armaments.

Radical Centre speakers promised support of the increases.

KAISER'S WISH.

Conference to Attempt an International Agreement.

Berlin, April 24.—A conference of government officials and representatives of the shipping companies and maritime societies in order to study the problem of insuring the safety of steamers and to obtain material on which international regulation of the question can be based, has been convoked here at the personal instance of the German Emperor. The sessions were opened this afternoon at the Ministry of the Interior.

The most important points on the programme of the conference are an increase in the number of lifeboats, and the regulations concerning wireless telegraphy and water-tight compartments.

The Emperor is displaying the liveliest interest the subject, and is in constant telegraphic communication with the officials. He has ordered the Minister of the Interior and the president of the Maritime Association to report to him in person the results of the deliberations.

A NEW DEATH.

Chinese Adopt Method of First Chloroforming, Then Shooting Robbers.

Shanghai, April 25.—In connection with the execution of robbers and others at Kashing in the province of Che Kiang the Republicans have effected a notable reform. The persons condemned to death are now first chloroformed and then shot. It is understood that this is done in order to avoid unnecessary suffering due to the bad shooting of the executioner.

The military authorities at Shanghai have arranged for an independent loan of 2,000,000 taels (approximately $1,400,000) for the payment of the troops, through a German firm. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce is acting as guarantor.

CHAOS IN CANTON.

After the Reduction Dissatisfaction Prevails Among Soldiers and Officials.

Hong Kong, April 22.—Fears are entertained of further serious disorders in Canton. Thousands of soldiers have returned from the north in a state of discontent and have been disbanded. The governor and general in command have been impeached for the execution of a Chinese editor. The provincial assembly and populace condemn the arbitrary action. Several officials have resigned because the governor has been appointing his clansmen to office. The West river is being rigidly patrolled to keep off the pirates.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the former provisional president, is due to arrive here to-day.

VENICE ABLAZE.

Venice, April 25.—The inauguration of the new Campanile of St. Marks to replace that which fell ten years ago, took place this morning in brilliant weather and assumed a character of international importance. Italians and foreigners arrived by thousands on special trains and in boats from both sides of the Adriatic.

ANOTHER TURK.

Colonel Enver Bey, Who is Dead, Is Not the Famous One.

Berlin, April 24.—Colonel Enver Bey, whose death is reported from Egypt, is not the Enver Bey who was formerly military attache in Berlin and who took a leading part in the Young Turk movement.

According to official despatches received here, Colonel Enver Bey, to whom the report refers, was commander in chief of the Cyrenaica district in Tripolitani while Major Enver Bey was still chief of staff there.

WILL CANCEL LOAN.

Powers Object to China Borrowing From Belgian Syndicate.

Pekin, April 24.—Premier Tang Shao Yi has practically agreed to the demands of the ministers of Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States for the cancellation of the arrangement with the Belgian syndicate for a loan.

NO TAXES: NO TRAFFIC.

Chinese Policy of C. O. D. Causes Dislocation of Traffic.

Amoy, China, April 26.—Reports from Tungan, on the east coast of Kwang Tung province, to-day, are that serious disturbances have resulted from an attempt to collect the likin, or transit taxes. All traffic in he neighborhood has been suspended.

JUST IN PASSING.

Scouts Met Natives—Managed to Kill Thirteen—Cost Only One Life.

Manilla, April 26.—A detachment of scouts came upon a band of hostile Moros in South Lanao yesterday and killed thirteen of them. The scouts lost one man killed and two wounded.

GERMAN SHIP 35,000 TONS.

Berlin, April 23.—The new transatlantic steamer which was ordered by the North German Lloyd Company on April 11 at the Schichau Shipbuilding Yard at Bremen is to have a displacement of 35,000 tons. The company declares that the reports published, according to which the vessel was to displace 54,000 tons, and that the construction of further similar ships, was in contemplation, are incorrect.

AFRAID TO OPEN.

Constantinople, April 23.—The reopening of the Dardanelles has been postponed owing to the continued presence of Italian warships in the Archipelago. No further bombardment is reported here.

CRISIS IS IMMINENT

Turkish Government Refuses to Open Dardanelles Until Italy Keeps Away

London, April 26.—The bombardment of Italian warships of the Dardanelles forts a week ago was much more serious than officially admitted, says a Constantinople despatch to the 'Daily Chronicle.' Kumkuleh fort, at the entrance of the Dardanelles, was completely destroyed, three hundred Turkish soldiers being killed, and more than that number wounded.

OPEN THE DARDANELLES!

St. Petersburg, April 26.—Turkey having replied in a manner considered unsatisfactory to the Russian note protesting against the closing of the Dardanelles, the Russian Government has decided at once to send a second and more energetic note to Constantinople.

DARDANELLES TIGHT UNTIL GUARANTEE GIVEN.

Constantinople, April 26.—Until a guarantee is given by the Italians that they will not attempt to force the Dardanelles, the Turkish Government will keep the Straits closed. Turkey formally places the responsibility on Italy for the inconvenience caused to international commerce.

SHIPPING EMBARRASSED.

Paris, April 26.—It is understood here that the Powers are considering the matter of advising Italy to either try to force the Dardanelles or definitely abandon the plan as her present indecision embarrasses international shipping.

NO INTERFERENCE.

M. Sazonoff Asserts Treaty With America Never Violated by Russia.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Sazanoff, in the course of a statement on Russian foreign relations made in the Douma to-day, referred to the abrogation by the United States of the Russo-American treaty of 1832.

The minister said that President Taft had made the abrogation in a form acceptable in international intercourse. The assertions that Russia had violated the treaty were not, however, he said, believed in serious circles in America. If the United States should take steps to negotiate a new treaty Russia would take into consideration all the wishes of Russian society.

But conscious of the national honor and in close union with all classes of the Russian people, the Government firmly intends, M. Sazonoff added, not to allow the interference with the indisputable sovereign right of Russia to define its internal legislation as exclusively dependent upon its own needs. The Government hoped that the time-honored friendly relations would not be darkened by the passing divergency of views and that Russia and the United States would be able to co-operate where their interests coincided.

UNDER THE FLAG.

Interests of British Subjects in Mexico Guarded by Warships.

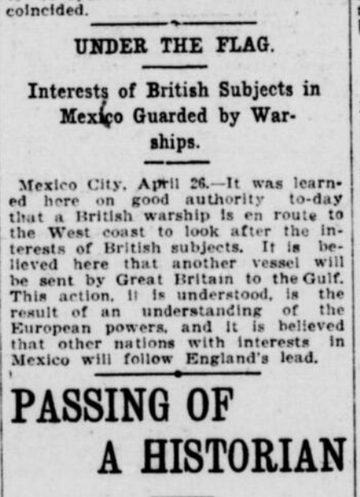
Mexico City, April 26.—It was learned here on good authority to-day that a British warship is en route to the West coast to look after the interests of British subjects. It is believed here that another vessel will be sent by Great Britain to the Gulf. This action, it is understood, is the result of an understanding of the European powers, and it is believed that other nations with interests in Mexico will follow England's lead.

PASSING OF A HISTORIAN

Mr. Justin McCarthy, Writer and Politician, Dies in His 82nd Year.

London, April 27.—Mr. Justin McCarthy, novelist and historian and for many years a member of Parliament, died last night at Folkestone. He had been ill throughout the winter and spring. His daughter had acted as his nurse, and friends had hoped that he would live to see the fruition of Home Rule.

Born in 1830, Mr Justin McCarthy was one of the most prolific political and



MR. JUSTIN McCARTHY,
Novelist, Historian and Home Ruler, died last night at Folkstone in his 82nd year.

historical writers of the time. He was an ardent Home Ruler and was for 25 years a political writer for one of the London daily papers. He was vice-chairman of the Irish parliamentary party in the House of Commons before the rejection of Mr. Parnell by the majority, when Mr. McCarthy was by them elected chairman. He became attached to the staff of a Liverpool paper in 1853, and entered the Reporters' Gallery of the House of Commons in 1860 for the 'Morning Star.'

After resigning as chief editor of the paper in 1868, he travelled through the United States for nearly three years, and since then has more than once revisited America. His publications include 'A History of Our Own Times' (completed in 1905); 'A History of the Four Georges and William IV.'; 'Life of Pope Leo XIII.'; 'Modern England,' and 'Reminiscences,' together with a large number of novels.

24 HOURS FIRE

Constantinople, April 29.—The great bazaar quarters in Damascus have been destroyed by fire. Several persons were killed and many injured, and the damage is estimated at ten million dollars. The fire began at midnight Friday, and lasted until late on Saturday night.

Damascus, one of the holy cities of the Mohammedans, capital of the vilayet of Syria, is noted among other things for its numerous bazaars. The bazaar quarters comprist long streets covered in with high wood-work and lined with shops stalls, werehouses and cafes.

TALKING IT OVER.

Insurance Men Will Gather in London to Discuss the Business.

London, April 25. —An international congress of insurance brokers' agents will be held here from June 3rd to 6th, when it is expected Canada, in common with the other Dominions, will be represented. France, Germany, United States of America, Italy, and Russia are sending representatives. Among the subjects to be discussed are the advantages of international co-operation; state monopoly of insurance; fire insurance at home and abroad; life assurance; accident and other casualty insurance, and the training of insurance brokers.

The social arrangements include a visit to Windsor Castle, and a reception by the Lord Mayor at Lloyds.

ALL HE COULD DO

Was to Say the Suffragette Was Dishonest—Chivalry.

London, April 23.—Judge Rentoul, of the City of London Court, to-day refused the application of a typewriter firm for the committal to jail of a suffragette named Fowler, because she had not complied with an order to pay a debt which she owed the firm. The judge refused to grant the order on the ground of sex.

In doing so Judge Rentoul said that after the great chivalry shown by the men towards the women on the 'Titanic' he did not think the plaintiffs should demand the committal of any woman. As for himself, he could not help them. All he could do, if she refused to pay the debt, was to say she was dishonest and let it go at that.

AFTER HOME RULE.

Comes the Welsh Disestablishment Bill—First Reading Passed.

London, April 26.—The Welsh Disestablishment Bill passed its first reading in the House of Commons last night by a vote of 331 to 253. This bill provides that after July 1 the four Welsh dioceses will cease to form part of the province of Canterbury and for the appointment of commissioners to take possession of the church property and distribute it. The Church of England in Wales, according to the Home Secretary, will be left with an income of $400,000 out of the existing endowments of $1,300,000.

INSULTING HOME RULE.

London, April 23.—Mr. Walter Long, M.P., speaking at Dulwich last night, declared that after reading the Home Rule bill he couldn't understand how any men outside the walls of Bedlam could have produced such a measure. Far from being a boon to Erin, it was an insult to their intelligence. If Parliament were not sitting during August and September, the former Irish Secretary said he meant to visit Canada and place the whole question of Home Rule before the Unionists of the Dominion.

Mr. Long added: 'When we were engaged in war Canada sent a magnificent contingent, while the Irish members did their best to prevent men from Ireland joining the British army and navy. I am going to ask Canada what she thinks of a party which could be guilty of an attack of that kind, and whether the men who tried to paralyze our hands and check our power were not traitors.'

He believed that if the case were put plainly before Canada it would be found there wasn't any Dominion support for Home Rule as we understand it.

A NOBLE IMMIGRANT.

London, April 24. — The Duke of Sutherland leaves on the 'Olympic' today for his Alberta estate.

COAL STRKE ENDED

Agreement Reached by Anthracite Miners, But Terms Unknown Yet.

Philadelphia, April 25.—Confirmation of the report that the anthracite miners and operators had reached an agreement in settlement of the dispute as to wages and hours of labor was made to-day at the office of Mr. Baer, in this city. The terms and conditions of this report, however, will not be made public until after the meeting of the general committees on the second of May.

CRUISER IN DANGER.

Struck by Torpedo During Practice Injury Not Dangerous.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 25.—It is reported that the United States cruiser 'Maryland' was struck last night by a torpedo during practice. The torpedo is said to have pierced one of the plates, flooding a compartment. The 'Maryland' is inside the breakwater and has a decided list to starboard.

The accident to the 'Maryland' occurred at 10 o'clock last night while the destroyers 'Lawrence,' 'Farragut,' 'Goldsborough' and 'Whipple' and the submarine 'Grampus' were firing torpedoes at her.

The cruiser was struck nine feet below the water line. Divers were sent over the side to ascertain the damage done and the work of repairing has been in progress all day. It is hoped to have repairs made in time to allow the 'Maryland' to sail late to-night for San Diego.

TRACKED BY A HOOF.

Nowata, Okla., April 24.—Because the hoof of his horse exactly matched a plaster cast of the foot print of the horse driven to the spot near here where Mrs. Irene Gohen was murdered recently, H. O. Jeffriess, editor of the Nowata 'Advertiser,' yesterday was arrested, charged with killing the woman.

NO STRIKE AT PRESENT

Offer of Mediation Accepted by Engineers—Demands Refused.

New York, April 23.—The offer of mediation from Mr. Charles P. Neill, United States Labor Commissioner, and Judge Knapp, of the United States Commerce Court, which was accepted by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers last night just after they had declared for a strike as the next move in their campaign for increased wages, came formally before the conference committee of railway managers to-day.

That the eleventh hour proffer of mediation by officers of the United States Government will also be accepted by the railways was the general belief this morning. The engineers appeared to be delighted with the offer of mediation, declaring that their position with respect to increased wages was perfectly sound, and that if the question was put up for arbitration they were bound to obtain some concessions.

The demands for increased wages were made by engineers on fifty railways east of Chicago and north of the Potomac River, and Grand Chief Stone said that a strike order would affect 54,000 engine drivers. In turn the engineers' strike would throw 200,000 firemen, trainmen, conductors and other railway employees out of work. The engineers' committee received last night a final refusal of the railways to the demands for increased wages, and Grand Chief Stone and the division representatives of the engineers were about to depart for their destinations to bring on a strike when the offer of mediation was received.

G.T.R. MEN GET INCREASE.

Toronto, April 23.—The Grand Trunk locomotive engineers, through their executive to-day in Montreal, signed an agreement with the railway for three years, by which they get an increase of from twelve to fifteen percent, bringing them to practically the same scale as the C.P.R. Two thousand men are affected by the agreement.

WANT A SETTLEMENT.

Kansas City, Mo., April 23. — The Federation of Railway Employees, in session here, have appealed to President Taft to mediate in the strike of shop employees of Western railways, which has been on now for some months.

SOCIETY SENSATION

Man Accused of Slashing Wife Returns from Europe With Her.

New York, April 24.— Mr. Frederick O. Beach and Mrs. Beach reached here to-day on the steamship 'Kaiser Wilhelm II.' from a trip abroad, where Mr. Beach learned that he was wanted in Aiken, S.C., for trial on the charge of haivng attacked Mrs. Beach there on Feb. 26 last.

The attack on Mrs. Beach created a sensation in society last winter. She was seized in front of the Beach's winter home in Aiken and slashed in the throat with a sharp weapon. It was said that Mrs. Beach was assaulted by a negro. Mr. Beach stated that he ran from the house to his wife's rescue when he heard her screams. After Mrs. Beach's recovery she and her husband returned north and sailed for Europe.

Later, a warrant was issued on the affidavit of a detective, accusing Mr. Beach of the attack. The latter cabled from abroad that he would return home at once.

AFTER THE FLOOD.

Waters Subsiding After Three Weeks—Refugees Returning and Being Sought.

Caruthersville, Mo., April 22.—Flood refugees who fled to this place from points in Tennessee are returning to their homes. The flood which for three weeks bombarded fifty miles of Missouri levee has moved southward, and no further damage is expected.

The water has fallen five feet, and is expected to be within its banks in a week.

SCOUR COUNTRY FOR REFUGEES.

New Orleans, April 22.—Hundred of persons still are marooned on floating house tops and rafts in the flooded sections of northwestern Mississippi, according to official reports received here to-day, rescue parties have employed motor boats and launches to scour the inundated country for refugees. There has been intense suffering among the floods prisoners.

TWO YEARS PER WIFE.

Alleged Bigamist is Not Thirty Yet Had Four Wives.

Portland, Oregon, April 24.—A deputy sheriff is on his way here to take George R. Carr to Spokane to answer the chmarges of bigamy. Carr, who is 27 years, has achieved a marriage record reaching from Minnesota to Louisiana and including several points west. The record thus far shows four wives in eight years.

HILLSVILLE TRAGEDY

Prisoners, Under Strong Guard, Start for the Scene of Shooting.

Roanoke, Va., April 22.—Under strong guard the seven Hillsville prisoners, who have been in jail here since their arrest for connection with the assassinations in the Carroll county court, started for Hillsville to-day. In the little court room where the shooting of Judge Massie, Attorney Foster, Sheriff Webb and Miss Betty Ayers occurred, the men will be placed on trial to-morrow. Floyd Allen, the first man arrested, still is suffering from a broken leg, but was taken back to face the charges against him. With Victor Allen, his son; Byrd Marion, Sida Edwards, Claud S. Allen and Friel he is under indictment for murder. John Moore, the seventh prisoner, is under indictment for felony, the charge being that he assisted the Allens to escape. Sida Allen and Wesley Edwards are still at large.

Hillsville, Va., April 23.—Six members of the Allen clan were arraigned here to-day to answer for their part in the Carroll tragedy of March 14. The prisoners, Floyd Allen, his sons, Claude and Victor, and his nephews, Sida Edwards and Byrd Marion, are charged with murder in the first degree. They were brought here from Roanoke last night.

Attorneys for the accused have admitted that an effort will be made to place responsibility for all of the murders upon Sida Allen and Wesley Edwards, the only two members of the gang still at large. It will be claimed that Floyd Allen shot in self-defence when attacked by court officers; that Claude and Friel Allen fired in the excitement of the moment, and that Sida Edwards, Byrd Marion and Victor Allen did not shoot at all.

THIRTEEN FIRES.

All of Mysterious Origin, One of Which Consumed City Hall.

Waterbury, Conn., April 23.—A series of thirteen mysterious fires within the course of seven hours—all believed to be of incendiary origin—caused a night of anxiety and excitement in this city. Only one of the fires was disastrous. The handsome City Hall, recently remodelled, being destroyed at a loss of $200,000. The burning of the City Hall brought out a crowd of more than 50,000 spectators. There was continual turning in of alarms, and Mayor Reeves called out the three military companies to preserve order. The militiamen, with bayonets attached to their guns, patrolled the streets and drove the crowds home. There was no disorder.

From 7.15 o'clock to 9.30 last night there were six fires. In nearly all cases the blaze was discovered in closets under stairways. One door was found to be locked and the key missing.

SETTLING A DIFFICULTY

Commissioners Conferred with Managers—This Afternoon With Engineers.

New York, April 25.—Mr. Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, and Judge Knapp, who are endeavoring to bring about a settlement of the wage controversy between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and fifty eastern railways, conferred again to-day with the subcommittee of railway managers. The session was executive, and at its conclusion, Messrs. Neill and Knapp announced that they would also confer this afternoon with the representatives of the engineers. Commissioner Neill declined to verify or deny a report that the railways desired arbitration, rather than mediation, and had suggested that a board of nine arbitrators be appointed to settle the controversy.

MEN AND RELIGION

Movement Holds Last Session in New York—Dr. Jowett Preaches.

New York, April 25.—The Christian Conservation Congress of the Men and Religion Forward Movement adjourned last night after holding eighteen sessions during the past five days, with greater success, its leaders declare, than had been anticipated. The congress has not only been one of the largest and most representative gatherings of church workers ever held in New York, but has been unique in that it developed between church and secular activities, church and press, and, as particularly desired, between church and man.

The final meeting last night was devotional, with a sermon by the Rev. John H. Jowett, D.D., of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, on 'Power.'

POLICEMAN BURGLAR

Alleged New York Constable Broke Into Store Taking Cuff Buttons.

New York, April 22.—A New York policeman, John Maroney, was arraigned in court here early to-day, charged with burglary. It was alleged that he broke into a men's furnishing store and took a pair of valuable cuff buttons and hat. The presiding magistrate held him under $500 bail.

TO BE EXTRADITED.

John McNamara Wanted on Burglary Charge to be Sent Here.

New York, April 23.—After an examination of the evidence in the case of John McNamara, alias 'Australian Mack,' wanted by the Canadian authorities for a burglary alleged to have been committed at New Westminster, B.C., United States Commissioner Shields to-day held the prisoner for extradition to Canada.

In the warrant McNamara was charged with having broken into a garage and stolen the automobile used by the gang of 'crooks' who on September 15 last plundered the vaults of the New Westminster branch of the Bank of Montreal, and secured $241,000 in Canadian money. McNamara sought to establish an alibi.

LOOKS LIKE FIGHT.

International Harvester Co. Will Not Dissolve—State Will Do It.

Washington, April 26.—Hope of dissolving the $140,000,000 International Harvester Company without a fight in the courts has been practically abandoned. A suit against the corporation under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law probably will be filed at Chicago about the middle of next week.

The crux of the whole difficulty, it is believed, lies in the contention of the Harvester Company that the McCormick and Deering companies, which are subsidiaries, should not be separated in any scheme of reorganization. The government wanted these integral parts made distant.

A ROYAL OAK.

Successor Planted to One Planted by King Edward in New York.

New York, April 24.—A royal English oak tree has been set out in Central Park as the official successor of the one planted by the late King Edward VII. when he visited the United States in 1860. The King's tree died in 1908, after a twenty years' attempt by the park authorities to nurse it out of persistent ill-health.

ADDRESSES BY TELEPHONE

Mr. Borden Spoke From Virginia and President Taft From Boston

New York, April 26.—Representative journalists from all over the United States and Canada were brought together last night at the annual banquet of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, held in the ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and the entertainment provided for them, which was interesting throughout, was novel in character in some of its features.

The telephone played a prominent part in leading both variety and novelty to the programme. President Taft, although actually in Boston, addressed the assembled gathering over the long distance wires of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, his voice being distinctly conveyed to each guest by means of a receiving instrument. In like manner Mr. Borden adressed the guests by long distance telephone from Hot Springs, Va. At the tables were seated over 700 guests, among them Thomas A. Edison and Alexander Graham Bell.

MR. BORDEN ON AN UNCORRUPTED PRESS.

Mr. Borden spoke of the responsibility and opportunities of the uncorrupted press and expressed the hope that Great Britain and America would always unite in a common effort to attain the highest standards of civilization. His speech follows:

'At the conclusion of a delightful holiday among the picturesque and sunny hills of Virginia, I esteem it not only a pleasure but a privilege to address the distinguished gathering which is assembled to-night at the annual banquet of the Associated Press. That I am enabled to do so at this great distance is a striking example of the wonderful triumphs over time and space which have been achieved by human ingenuity and skill within the past quarter of a century.

'During that time the development and progress in all things material have been infinitely greater than those which have been attained in any corresponding period of recorded human history. It must be admitted also that the average standard of living among the great mass of the people has greatly advanced during the same period and that the reasonable comforts of life are enjoyed more widely than ever before.

'But the vast increase of wealth has been attended with an enormous and alarming inequality in its distribution. It cannot be denied that this inequality in its distribution is attended with a certain danger or even menace to the existence of democratic institutions in their present form. Equality of result can never be expected or attained under an individualistic system of national organization, inasmuch as men differ widely in their energies and capacities.

BULWARK OF DEMOCRATIC IDEALISM.

'Gentlemen of the Associated Press, if there be anything of truth in what I have urged it touches none of us more vitally than yourselves. You are the Fourth Estate. You should be the bulwark of democratic idealism. Honest and highminded publicity is the most faithful friend of good government and there can be no effective public opinion on a great continent like this without the aid of a powerful, independent and incorrupted press. To you have been given the ten talents, your power is great, and your opportunities as well. But equally great is your responsibilities. There is no more important factor in the future development of national life whether in the United States or Canaa than the just fulfilment of the responsibility.

'To those who doubted of the future there came the tidings, not many days ago, of manhood that failed not in the supreme test of heroism that endured the last agony with a smile and of love that triumphed over death. Tidings of infinite sadness but yet of high hope.

'Speaking of the press of both countries, may I express my firm conviction that upon you depends in large measure the continued existence and strength of the happy relations which prevail between this great Republic and the Empire to which Canada owns a proud allegiance.'

PRESIDENT SPEAKS FROM BOSTON.

Speaking from the Arena in Boston, where he addressed a political meeting, President Taft delivered a message to the diners. He said:

'The committee representing your two associations seems to be dreadfully afraid that there is one banquet in New York, out of one hundred thousand I have attended, which I shall miss, and it is attempting to break the blow to you and to me by giving me an opportunity to speak to you by long distance telephone from the home of the sacred cod, and to convey to you my deep regret that I am prevented from being with you to enjoy the substantial part of the feast. I have been detained in Boston by an exigency which I would be glad to explain to you confidentially, but as the wires leak, I shall keep it to myself until I can safely communicate it to you in the bonds of confidence.'

100 YEARS' PEACE.

Bill to Create Commission to Represent United States Heard.

Washington, April 24.—Hearings on the Burton-Little Bill, which will create a commission to represent the United States Government and supervise the government's participation in the celebration of 1914-15 of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking people, began before the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day. A notable committee, representative of the east and south, and headed by Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, appeared to advocate the bill.

MINERS' WAGES.

Are Going Up Gradually, and Coal, Too, in Proportion.

New York, April 24.—The sub-committee which is arranging the terms of settlement in the anthracite situation has raised the wage increase, it is reported, from five to 5.26 percent and may further increase it. It said that the operators will agree to abolish the conciliation board and substitute a plan by which the grievances will be settled directly with the men. The price of coal will be raised as a result.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO

NOT AMBITIOUS.

Toronto, April 24.—Sir James Whitney scouts the idea that he will be the next lieutenant-governor of the province, succeeding Sir John Gibson.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.

Stratford, Ont., April 22.—Ed. Beaurell, a young man who was to have been tried to-morrow for housebreaking, escaped from the jail to-night.

DIED, AGED 96.

Kingston, April 23.—William McCormick died yesterday in the house of Providence, aged ninety-six. He had lived in this vicinity over sixty years.

EXIT KEEWATIN.

Toronto, April 23.—The new territory added to the province of Ontario by the division of Keewatin will be named Patricia district, out of compliment to Princess Patricia of Connaught.

RAILWAY FILES PLANS.

Ottawa, April 23.—Plans of the C. N. R. tunnel and terminals at Montreal have been filed for approval before the Railway Commission. Hearing of the application is expected on Friday.

WORTH $1,800.

Galt, Ont., April 24.—Mr. J. C. Pickard, who left a short time ago with his effects for the West, lost four of his valuable horses in a railway accident. The four horses were valued at $1,800.

SIR WILFRID GOING SOUTH.

Ottawa, April 23.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Justice Brodeur left Ottawa last night en route for Richmond, W. Va., where they will spend a couple of weeks.

BRAKEMAN CRUSHED.

Kingston, April 24.—During a heavy rain storm this morning, Henry Coffin, a brakeman on the Kingston & Pembroke Railway, slipped between two cars and was badly crushed. He will recover.

$40,000 FIRE.

Kingston, Ont., April 23. — Fire did damage to the amount of $40,000 to the harware store of Dalton and Sons this afternoon. The blaze originated in the cellar among some barrels of oil. The damage is covered by insurance.

POST-OFFICE INSPECTOR.

Ottawa, April 24.—Mr. A. E. Bolduc, post-office inspector here, will probably be appointed superintendent of rural mail delivery for Canada under the new scheme for extension of the service. He was inspector at Quebec before coming here.

WHAT WILL IT COST?

Ottawa, April 23. —A new investigation is to made to ascertain what the Georgian Bay Canal will cost. The survey, completed five years ago, shows that it would cost about a hundred million dollars to complete the waterway to a depth of 21 feet.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Ottawa, April 23.—Mr. J. Anderson, of the Experimental Farm staff, has been sent to Windermere, B.C., to start the new experimental farm which has been established at that point. Some fifty acres have been purchased and experiments in fruit culture will be carried on.

EPIZOOTIC DISEASE.

Ottawa, April 23.—Dr. Torrance, of Winnipeg, has been commissioned by the government to go to England to study an epizootic disease which is spreading amongst Canadian cattle. English experts have made a special study of this disease and Dr. Torrance will get the benefits of their investigations.

EDWARD VII. MONUMENT.

Ottawa, April 23.—The government announces that the judges of the competitive designs for the monument to be erected at Ottawa to His late Majesty King Edward VII. will be the advisory arts council, composed of Sir Edmund Walker, Toronto; Dr. Francis J. Shepherd, Montreal, and Senator Arthur Boyer, Montreal.

FOR THE MANOEUVRES.

Ottawa, April 24.—Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia and defence, announced last night his 'intention of proceeding to England this summer for the purpose of witnessing the military manoeuvres at Salisbury Plain. With him will go Lieut.-Col. Morrison, D.S.O., editor of the Ottawa 'Citizen'.

THE ROSS RIFLE.

Ottawa, April 23.—The Hon. Col. Hughes, who returned to-day from meeting at Quebec the N. R. A. representatives. Colonel Barlow and Colonel Crosse, says there will be no hitch over the use of the Ross rifle at Bisley. The N. R. A. will accept what Colonel Hughes says is the official service arm of Canada.

INCREASED IMMIGRATION.

Ottawa, April 23.—During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912, 354,237 immigrants arrived in Canada. Of this number 220,527 arrived at ocean ports, and 133,710 from the United States. These figures show an increase of 14 percent. Immigration for the month of March this year shows a gain of seven percent over that of March last year.

SAW MILLS READY.

Kenora, Ont., April 25—The big sawmill of the Keewatin Lumber Company commenced sawing yesterday. The company has a large boom of logs in the bay which will last them till the ice departs, and it was possible to bring in the winter cut, which was unusually large. They anticipate a busy season, and will have a day and night shift during the season.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

Ottawa, April 22.— Two Liberal M.P.'s are to be pitted against each other as opposing counsel in an important reference to be argued here on Wednesday. The case is the old dispute betweeen the counties of Pictou, Antigonish and Guysboro, as to the cost of the right of way of the Eastern Extension, now part of the Intercolonial Railway.

LINEMAN KILLED.

Port Hope, Ont., April 23.— Frank D. Currie, a lineman in the employ of the Midland Construction Company, which is re-wiring the town for the Seymour Power Company, was fatally injured at noon yesterday by the breaking of an electric light pole on which he was working on William Street. The pole is said to have been in an unsound condition.

CHILDREN STARVED.

Toronto, April 25.—Mr. W. A. Gunton, provincial inspector of the department of Neglected Children, said last night that in his work throughout Ontario he had often rescued children who were actually and intentionally being starved to death by their parents. 'I believe there are some cases in Toronto where people starve children to get rid of them,' he said.

KEPT ALIVE.

Stratford, Ont., April 22.—The spark of life kept alive for four hours by the use of oxygen, and then passed away. Such was the fate of Henry A. Hartleib, a traveller for the Globe-Wernicke Company of Stratford, who to-day was stricken with heart failure and through the combined efforts of several doctors was kept alive from ten o'clock this afternoon by the use of oxygen.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Fort William, Ont., April 22. —This morning three men employed at the Right of Way Mine at fifty-mile post along the Port Arthur and Duluth Railroad, were blown up with dynamite. One man had an arm torn from his body and ribs smashed; another was severely injured about the head, and it is thought blinded, while the third was rendered unconscious and had several bones broken.

HEALTH REFORMS.

Toronto, April 26.—Seven health districts are to be organized by the government under the provisions of the Public Health Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature. Two of these districts will be in New Ontario, two in the sparsely settled districts stretching across from Georgian Bay to the Ottawa river, and the remainder so arranged as to produce the best results having regard to population and natural conditions.

FIRST SUFFRAGETTES.

Owen Sound, April 25.—The first 'votes for women' meeting held in Owen Sound took place last night in the Town Hall, when addresses were delivered by Mrs. Hamilton, of Toronto, and Miss Olivia Smith, a member of the militant suffragette brigade, of London, England. The audience was comparatively small, and there was applause only on two or three occasions. A local branch of the Canadian Equal Suffrage League will be formed in a few days.

QUEBEC

FIGHTING ANNEXATION.

Quebec, April 22.— By a majority of 14 votes the town of Montcalm to-day voted against annexation to the city. The town to-day presented all the appearances of a general election.

CONDITION OF THE ICE.

Quebec, April 25.—The ice jam at Cap Rouge, on the St. Lawrence, is still solid. It was predicted that to-day's high tide would break it, but it had no effect. Floods are feared.

A BAD BEGINNING.

Quebec, April 25.—Edward Gaumond, winter guardian at the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, was drowned there yesterday afternoon, while engaged in clearing away ice from the government pier preparatory to the opening of navigation.

THIRTY FEET OF ICE.

Quebec, April 22. —The ice shoved on the St. Lawrence to-day, around Port Neuf and the track of the Canadian Pacific Railway were buried for 150 yards with a depth of from 20 to 30 feet. The ice at Port Neuf is fully 70 feet high. Passengers had to be transferred.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Quebec, April 23.—Cleroux and Garneau, the two youths who have been undergoing their trial in connection with the death of Geo. Leclerc, were found guilty of manslaughter this afternoon, and sentenced to ten and five years respectively in the penitentiary.

STREETS UNDER WATER.

Three Rivers, Que., April 23.— The flood has not abated here, so far. The streets under water are, north to south, St. Roch, Bureau, Gervais and Laurier, together with the portion of the cross streets Notre Dame, St. Phillippe, Olivier and St. Denis, lying west of St. George Street. Several factories have been obliged to stop running.

PROGRESSIVE QUEBEC.

The City Council of Quebec has just decided by a unanimous vote to instal a new and greatly improved system of electric lighting through the principal thoroughfares and terraces of the town at an estimated cost of $35,000. This system of lighting is not unknown in Canada or the United States; but, in Montreal it has been confined to isolated buildings or blocks of buildings, and has never been adopted for lighting whole streets or avenues.

WAS M. P. FOR RICHMOND.

Sherbrooke, Que., April 26.—Mr. M. T. Stenson, former M.P. for Richmond and Wolfe, died at his home here at 7.30 this morning, at the age of 74. He was born in Mulligan, County West Meath, Ireland, and came to Montreal in 1840. He then moved to Motton, where he was engaged as a farmer. He defeated the late Mr. C. C. Cleveland in 1896 and resigned in 1900 to become Collector of Customs at Sherbrooke. He leaves a wife and twelve children. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon.

CELEBRATED GOLDEN WEDDING

Quebec, April 24.—Sir L. A. Jett, formerly Lieutenant Governor of the Proivnce of Quebec, and ex-Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and Lady Jette yesterday celebrated their golden wedding. A special mass was celebrated at the chapel of the Fathers of the Sacre Coeur by Father O. Gignac, chapian of Spencer Woods, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Regand, superior of the order. There was a full choir in attendance.

DID MUCH DAMAGE.

Sherbrooke, April 26.—After causing serious damage throughout the district of Beauce the waters of the Chaudiere have sunk to their normal proportions, leaving in their wake the ruins of overturned houses, a debris of fragments of verandahs, furniture, fences, firewood, pulpwood and logs of all sizes, the whole of which is distributed among huge masses of ice that are piled in the streets and threaten to obstruct them for some time yet. The municipal authorities will make but small effort to clear the streets, as this would be far too costly.

NEW BRUNSWICK

MAILS DELAYED.

St. John, N.B., April 24.—Eight freight cars left the track some 20 miles from here on the C. P. R. this morning. Montreal and American mails were delayed.

CONDUCTORS RELIEVED.

St. John, N.B., April 26.—A system of ticket collectors on Intercolonial express trains between St. John and Halifax, relieving conductors of this work, has been put into effect. The new officials are called train agents.

BY TWO VOTES.

St. John, N.B., April 24.—The official count of the ballots in yesterday's commission election gives Mayor J. H. Frink the mayoralty by a majority of only two votes over Mr. T. H. Bullock. The latter said to-day the matter of a recount may be taken to the courts for decision.

PILOT BOAT WRECKED.

St. John, N.B., April 22.—The pilot boat 'Nina Blanch' was abandoned in the Bay of Fundy, ten miles from here, during the night, having sprung a leak and was settling fast. Only two of the crew were aboard, and these reached the shore after a hard row. The pilot boat was later washed ashore into the rocks.

DALHOUSIE ROMANCE.

Dalhousie, N.B., April 22.— The elopement from Dalhousie of two young people came as a great surprise last night. The young lady is Miss Opal Labillois, the talented daughter of the Hon. C. U. Labillois, member of the Legislature for Restigouche, and the groom is Roy A. Lennox, a well known and popular commercial man. Owing to a difference in their religious beliefs and the opposition of both of their families to the match the young people determined to marry first and let the world know afterwards. Miss Labillois went to Campbellton on Saturday afternoon from Dalhousie, and Mr. Lennox arrived there in the early evening. They procured a license and were married that evening, leaving on the Maritime Express on a trip to the West.

St. John, April 26.—The pilot boat 'Nina Blanch,' which was abandoned off Negro Head, sinking, but later drifted in on the rocks there. The escape of William Trainor, son of Pilot Thomas Trainor, and Charles Stevens, both apprentices, was fraught with the greatest danger as they rowed from the fast filling craft in the inky darkness. The Nina Blanch left here a few days ago for a trip down the bay with Pilot Thomas Trainor, his son William, and Stevens aboard. The former left the vessel on Sunday and brought in the three-masted schooner 'J. Arthur Lord.' About one o'clock in the morning it was found that the pilot boat was leaking and the water gained in the hold so fast that the pumps could not keep her clear. As the vessel rapidly settled in the water the situation was serious, and Messrs. Trainor and Stevens took to the boat.

NOVA SCOTIA

BLIGH ELECTED MAYOR.

Halifax, April 25.—The civic elections held yesterday passed off quietly. There was very little interest taken in the contests, and the vote polled was very small. Frederick P. Bligh was elected Mayor by a majority of 1,823 over Dr. M. Chisholm. The vote polled for Bligh was 2,799, and for Chisholm 976. The total number of voters in the city is over 6,900.

HALIFAX CITY ELECTION.

Halifax, N.S., April 24.—The civic elections in Halifax to-day resulted in the return of F. P. Bligh as mayor with a majority which far passes all records. Bligh led in every ward. William Dennis, proprietor of the Halifax 'Herald,' was elected as alderman from ward three. The other successful aldermen were: Morrow, in Ward One; Hallie, Ward Two; Keltie, Ward Four; J. C. Harris, Ward Five, and Dr. Gough in Ward Six.

MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD.

Halifax, N.S., April 22.—Memorial services were held in the churches of Halifax yesterday for the 'Titanic' dead. The service in St. Paul's was peculiarly sad, for it was at this church that George Wright, the only Halifax man who perished in the disaster, attended. Mr. Wright was a devoted parishioner of this church, and one of its most liberal supporters. The service was attended by Lieutenant-Governor McGregor, officials of the provincial and civic governments and members of the consulate service. At the close the congregation stood while the Dead March in Saul was played.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER PRESIDENT.

Halifax, April 25.—'Forrest Hall' is the name by which the residence for young lady students at Dalhousie University is to be known,—an announcement made at the annual meeting in the Munroe room, of the vigorous Aimunae Association, to whose efforts its opening next September will be entirely due. The selection of the name—that of the former honored president of the university—is a very graceful and fitting recognition by the alumnae of the large debt which they owe him. It was during his long presidency that women were admitted to Dalhousie, and from the day upon which they were first admitted to the day on which he resigned the presidency, his interest in their welfare was a thing always to be relied upon.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

TEN SOULS IN ALL.

Winnipeg, April 22.— The pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church here yesterday referred feelingly to the loss of the Anderson and Banbom families., ten souls in all, who were among th 'Titanic's' third class passengers, and were bound for Winnipeg, where the two mothers have a sister.

TO GO, AND QUICK.

Winnipeg, April 22.— 'The segregated district of the city of Winnipeg has got to go and go quick,' This was the decision reached by the Police Commission on Friday last, following the murder on McFarlane Street last Monday morning, when Mignon Ducharme, of Montreal was found choked to death in bed.

PRIDGE COLLAPSES.

Red Deer, Alb., April 23.—In a collapse of part of the false work over the Red Deer River on the A. C. Railway bridge west of here late this afternoon one man lost his life and another was seriously injured. The injured man, Austin Aunn, had his back injured but it is hoped he will recover.

DIED AT HIS POST.

Stettler, Alb.., April 23.—Shortly after eleven o'clock this morning a signalman named Edwin Bradley, employed at the Diamond Crossing between the junction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern lines, was discovered on the steps leading to the signal box, and when assistance arrived life was extinct. Death was due to heart failure.

BOY ENDS HIS LIFE.

Edmonton, April 25.—Angry because his mother refused to allow him to go outdoors and play with the other boys about 7 o'clock last night, Henry Hill, the ten-year-old son of Constable Evereth Hill of the Edmonton city police force, committed suicide by hanging himself to the rafters of an outbuilding at his home on McDonald street in Riverdale.

ALLEGED MURDERERS.

Yorkton, Sask., April 23.—At present there are two alleged murderers in gaol here. They are John Auriezuk, charged with the murder of the Rev. Joseph Cbarnowski, near Goodee, on March 16th, and Wasyl Lozanski, who was arrested in Winnipeg last week, charged with the murder of Paul Malowski, at Melville in December last, whose body was not discovered until this spring.

NO TRUTH IN STORY.

The Hon .A. Turgeon at the Liberal Convention at Humboldt, Sask., made the announcement that there was no truth whatever in the stories that the Hon. Walter Scott, premier of the Province, was about to retire from politics on account of poor health. The Hon. Mr. Scott declared Mr. Turgeon, will be back in the field in three or four weeks and 'will come back healthier, stronger and more determined than ever.'

SEED BED FAVORABLE.

Winnipeg, April 22.—Saskatchewan will have 2,303,226 acres of new land under crop this season, and 2,188,118 acres of summer fallow, according to J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration, who said today that this big acreage is in ideal condition for seeding and will largely compensate for lack of fall ploughing. He adds that grain threshed from the stock this spring is drier, harder and of better grade than that threshed early in November or during the winter.

Seeding became general on April 15, the same date as last year, and a month earlier than in 1909 or 1907. Frost is out of the ground ten or twelve inches, and the seedbed is unusually favorable.

PRAIRIE FIRE.

Davidson, Sask., April 23. — Robert Crawford, a farmer liing near here, had his ears cooked to a crisp and his arms, hands and other parts of his body badly burned in a prairie fire, which is believed to hae been started from sparks from a railway engine, and which has been raging for some days. Mr. Crawford was hurried to the Saskatoon Hospital, and his recovery is doubtful. Many farmers are fighting the fire, which for a time threatened to reach Manitou and Long Lake. Some of the fighters had narrow escapes from death and many farmers have nothing left of their magnificent farms, but the blackened earth.

CITY TO GROW OATS.

Regina, April 27.—Another vocation which the city is adding to its already long list of branch businesses, is the pursuit of agriculture, which is to be conducted by the health and relief committee. The committee have pledged themselves to cultivate an area of about 80 acres around the compensating basin to supply the civic steeds with oats for the coming winter and in accordance with instructions previously issues, inspector Berthwistle submitted a price from a local farmer, who undertakes to cultivate the land, sow the seed, reap, stook and thresh, at $10 an acre; the seed to be supplied by the health and relief department.

SCARCITY OF MEN.

Saskatoon, April 27.—That there will be a scarcity of men for all kinds of work here this summer is the general opinion of architects and contractors in the city. With such an immence building programme as has been projected for the coming season, it is hardly believed that enough men can be obtained to carry it through without delays. The general concensus of opinion is that higher wages will be demanded in all lines as has already been done by the carpenters. Commissioner Sclanders was also of the opinion that labor will be at a premium in Saskatoon this year. 'I estimate that the work which will be done in Saskatoon this year will cost at least eleven million dollars,' said he. 'Now, where are we going to get the men? There are a great number of men coming into the city, but there is no doubt that there will not be enough to carry through the programme already in hand.'

FOUR PERSONS PERISHED.

Prince Albert, April 22.— Four persons were burned to death early on Sunday morning in a fire which destroyed the residence of Robert Adamson, a farmer three miles west of Shelbrook. The dead are: Hazel Naomi, aged 8; Cecil, aged 6; Horace, aged 3; John Ruhlban, the hired man. The details of the fire indicate that Mr. Adamson, who slept down stairs, got up on Sunday morning and started the fire in the cook stove. He called the hired man, who arrived, and then went down to the barn a few minutes later hearing screams, he ran back to find the house in flames. He succeeded in getting up a ladder to the upstairs window and pulled at the bedclothes, but could not find the children. In the meantime, Mrs. Adamson, who is badly burned about the arms, called to the hired man to throw the children out of the window, but getting no response she attempted to get out of the door, but was unable to open it, and had to escape by the window with the baby in her arms.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA TO VANCOUVER.

Victoria, B. C., April 25.—For years people of this city have been talking of the advantages of a proposed bridge across Seymour Narrows, which would bring about a long-sought rail connection for Victoria, with the transcontinental lines. It has been estimated that the project would cost from twenty to twenty-five million dollars.

NEW TRADES COUNCIL.

Cranbrook, B.C. unionists have organized a Trades and Labor Council in which the typos and railway men took an active part. The retail clerks have also organized a local, and the teamsters are lining up for similar action.

TO CROSS THE FRASER.

Victoria, B.C., April 26.—An arrangement has been reached between the provincial government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for the construction, at the joint cost of the province and the company of a combination high level railway and vehicular traffic bridges where the line of the G. T. P. will cross the upper Fraser river near Fort George, and also where it crosses the upper Nechaco near Fraser lake.

DOCTOR LOSES APPEAL.

Vancouver, April 24.—The Court of Appeal has missed the appeal of Dr. W. C. Acheson against the verdict of $2,000 recently awarded against him in favor of Alfred Adams, by Mr. Justice Clement. Adams claimed the damages for alleged improper treatment of a broken leg. The court dismissed the appeal because proper material had not been filed or security for costs given. Mr. J. E. Bird, who appeared for Adams, afterwards obtained from Mr. Justice Murphy in Supreme Court Chambers an order to have Mr. Acheson examined as a judgment debtor.

VERDICT FOR $10,000.

Vancouver, April 24.—A verdict of $10,000 for the plaintiff was given in the case of Peter Collins against the Britannia Mining Company. This was an increase of $2,500 over a verdict given in a former trial. The accident occurred in 1910, and the first case was tried a little less than a year ago. At that time the presiding judge addressed the jury while defendant's counsel was absent from the court. The plaintiff appealed, and on the ground named a new trial was ordered by the Court of Appeal. This time again the plaintiff sued for $20,000 damages.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT FERNIE.

Fernie, B.C., April 23. — Last night at 11 o'clock, Coal Creek was the scene of a tragedy in the form of an attempt at murder and suicide. A young man, by the name of Richard Benton, shot Walter Joyce, fire boss, in the arm, near the entrance of the mine. Joyce fell and Benton must have thought his shot would prove fatal for he turned and walked away a few feet, then, putting the revolver to his head, killed himself instantly. The trouble is said to have originated over Joyce having discharged Benton some time ago. Mr. Joyce is now in the Fernie Hospital, but it is hoped that his wound will not prove a serious one.

MONTREAL

REV. DR. JOHNSTON STAYS.

The call to Emmanuel Church, Los Angeles, California, will not be accepted by the Rev. Robert Johnston, pastor of the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal ,he having notified the Los Angeles congregation to that effect.

WINTER PRICES ALL SUMMER.

At the last meeting of the Milkmen's Association of Montreal, it was decided, considering the raise in the cost price of the milk at the farm, that the winter prices would be maintained all summer, this is 25 cents per gallon wholesale, and 8 cents per quart retail.

CITY HAS TO PAY.

Mr. Justice Beaudin has directed the city to pay $100 to a claimant injured as a result of a fall on the sidewalk. The case was that of Lagnanade vs. the City, and plaintiff succeeded in proving that at the time of the mishap, the sidewalk was covered with ice and was in a dangerous condition.

SOCIALISTS TO PARADE.

The Mayor does not purpose to interfere with the parade of the Socialists on May 1, as long as good order is maintained. He takes the position that any orderly body of citizens have a right to hold demonstrations in the city. He also believes that only a few policemen are actually needed to watch small processions.

FELL FROM SCAFFOLD.

While working on a scaffold at the Nazareth Institute, St. Catherine and Mance streets, on April 16th, a carpenter named Arthur Rochon, 50 years of age, of 320 Chambord street, missed his footing and fell a distance of ten or twelve feet, his chin striking the edge of one of the scaffold planks. He was hurried to Notre Dame Hospital, where it was found both jaws were broken and there was a deep cut in the chin.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Mr. Justice Charbonneau has issued an interim injunction restraining Henry Upton from continuing building operations on a lot adjoining Senator Owens' residence, Dorchester Street West. Petition was granted on behalf of Dame Margaret C. McMartin, wife of Senator Owens. The petitioner alleges that the erection of the building contemplated will deprive her of four feet of lane space, guaranteed her when she purchased the property.

$250 HEART BALM.

Miss E. Laniel has been awarded $250 heart balm by Mr. Justice Pouliot, in a breach of promise suit for $999 instituted by that lady against her quondam finance ,A. Cousineau, alleging failure on his part to carry out promises assumed on betrothal. A marriage contract was drawn up, but it is alleged the defendant took every opportunity to postpone the date of the wedding, alleging sickness or some other reason. The lady finally refused to consent to further postponement, and accordingly entered the action.

NEW QUARANTINE RULES.

Dr. Louis Laberge is drawing up a set of stringent regulations to govern the quarantine of patients ill of contagious diseases. He proposes to prohibit persons leaving houses where patients are confined without a thorough disinfection of their persons and clothing, to enforce the removal of patients to hospitals when occupants of houses affected desire to continue at their daily vocations, to force the thorough disinfection of houses in cases of death or recovery, to limit attendance at funerals of victims of such diseases to clergymen and physicians, and to compel the enclosure of the corpse in a sheet saturated with carbolic acid.

DEATH CLAIMS CHILD VICTIMS.

Dr. Louis Laberge, medical health officer, said recently that 4,278 children under one year of age died in Montreal last year out of a total mortality of 9,974. Thus the deaths of infants under one year constitute 42.89 percent of the whole. Certain wards show much worse conditions than others. In Emard Ward the infant mortality was 61.96 percent of the total deaths; in Hochelaga, 50.92, in St. Denis, 50.27; in St. Mary's, 48.97; in Delorimier, 47.82. In St. George's it is 11.56, or less than one-fifth of what it is in Emard Ward. In Rosemount it is 44.82; in St. Cunegonde, 39.70; in Ahuntsic, 30; in St. Ann's, 28.26; in St. Lawrence, 22.83; in St. Andrew's, 17.48. Bordeaux Ward, with its 10 percent, is the lowest.

SUICIDED IN JAIL.

Stanislaus Radishefsky, a prisoner in the city jail, who a few days ago was sentenced by Judge Bazin to eight months imprisonment and deportation to Poland, hanged himself Tuesday in the jail. He was discovered and cut down by a turnkey but died soon after. Radishefsky had only been in Montreal a short time, coming here from New York. He lived at 70-Ninth Avenue, Lachine, where he robbed a fellow-boarder of $91 and then disappeared. He was later arrested by Constable Mallvoff and sentenced by Judge Bazin to eight months imprisonment and deportation to Poland. While incarcerated in the city jail he obtained possession in some manner, of a leather belt. In the morning he was permitted to enter the toilet room of the jail alone where he hanged himself by means of the belt from an overhead pipe.

GYM. EXERCISE COMPULSORY

Queen's First Year Students in Arts, Science and Medicine, Take Physical Culture Too.

Kingston, April 26.—At a meeting of Queen's Board of Trustees yesterday, on the recommendation of the Senate, it was decided to make gymnasium exercise compulsory for all first year students in Arts, Science and Medicine. The treasurer reported there had been added to the capital account, during the year, $56,136, and that the average rate of interest on all investments was 6.83.

TO NOMINATE PRINCIPAL.

The Provisional Board of Queen's Theological College met to-day, with Principal Gordon in the chair. Committees were struck and there was considerable routine work, necessitated by the separation from the college. A committee was appointed, with the Rev. Dr. Macgillivray as convenor, with power to nominate a principal for the Theological College. Dr. Macgillivray was also appointed a commissioner to the General Assembly, to outline plans and to get sanction of that body for the proposed measures.

PROHIBITION BY-LAW

Quashed by New Judge Who Characterized It as 'Extraordinary.'

Ottawa, April 26.—Judge J. M. MacDougall, in the Hull Superior Court to-day, quashed the prohibition by-law recently passed by the Wright County Council, cutting off all liquor licenses in the county without reference to the individual parishes thereof. The by-law was characterized as 'extraordinary,' and the judge ruled that it was illegally passed.

LAVISH APPLAUSE.

London Symphony Orchestra Receives Enthusiastic Reception in Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., April 26.—The London Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Herr Arthur Nikisch, appeared in Massey Hall last night before an audience which completely filled the parquet, balcony and galleries. From the first number 'God Save the King' played by the entire hundred British musicians standing, to the Hungarian Rhapsody which closed the programme, enthusiasm ran riot. Both Nikisch and the entire orchestra were compelled again and again to respond to the repeated encores. While each number on the programme was lavishly applauded, the Tannhauser overture proved the most popular, for this number elicited an applause which lasted twelve minutes.

C. N. R. AND CITY CONFER.

C. N. R. Representative Postponed Application For Mountain Tunnel Until Tuesday

Ottawa, Ont., April 26.—When the application of the Canadian Northern Montreal Tunnel and Terminal Company for its line and tunnel in the city of Montreal came up before the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways, this morning, the representative of the company asked that the application be postponed until Tuesday next in order to allow a conference between the company and the city authorities of Montreal to be held.

STUDENTS TOURING CANADA.

A party of English University students arrived in Montreal on Thursday, and are staying at the Queen's Hotel. Their first sight-seeing expedition was to McGill University, and from there they came to the C. P. R. headquarters at the Windsor Street Station. In the afternoon they were conducted to the Angus shops, inspecting the various departments. Particular interest was displayed in the construction of the great locomotives, and the new cars which are being built for the 'made in Canada' train, which will shortly start on its journey through Western Canada. After visiting many places of interest in the city of an engineering character, they will start on a long journey through Western Canada, travelling over the C. P. R. Some time will be spent inspecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's irrigation works at Calgary, and the erection of the great dam at Bassano, B.C. The party, which is in charge of Mr. Henry Crees, hon. secretary of the International Interchange of Students of London, consists of Messrs. W. J. Gell, of Birmingham University; Stephen Glennie, of Formingham, H. M. Gell, Birmingham est Hill, London University; P. J. Godber, Radcliffe; W. B. Haynes, Radcliffe, and Eric Wainwright, of Weybridge, Rugby.

CANADA CLUB GUESTS.

London, April 24.—The Canada Club will entertain the Lord Mayor and the sheriffs on May 8.

DEATH STALKS IN CHINA

One Hundred Die Each Week in Single Township in Central Province

Mr. Sparling, of the Canadian Methodist Mission, who is engaged in relief work under the direction of the Central China Famine Relief Committee in North Kiangsu, reports that during the three days of big rain last week three hundred persons died in the township where he is working.

Dr. J. B. Woods, the Famine Relief Committee's Superintendent for North Kiangsu, reports that they are now feeding in the vicinity of Tsingkiangpu forty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty people, of whom something over ten thousand are able to work at digging drainage ditches. They are now working at three points, and he expects to begin at two more places in seven days.

At the meeting of the Famine Relief Committee in Shanghai on Friday, March 8th, $20,000 additional was voted for this district, and it will be possible to extend the work and save a large number of people. It is utterly out of the question, however, with the limited funds at present on hand to anything like meet the situation.

Our attendant threw open the door of our home, a sort of lean-to. There was no light, no window; after we got used to the dimness we saw sitting on the floor a young girl, with a very attractive face. On the floor in front of her was her little child lying on the mud floor, sobbing and sobbing. For quite a little while we did not see any one else in the room; but soon over in the corner we saw standing against the wall a little child of 2 1-2 years. I asked the mother: 'Why is the child crying?' To ask it seemed almost stupid; but the mother turned to the leaves on the skillet and said, 'He won't eat those any longer, and he is dying of hunger.' It seemed impossible to pull oneself away from this really bright young girl under such circumstanies as these. Her husband had gone off, we learned afterwards, to get some help from the station; but still to leave her in that little darkened room, to starve, made me feel almost as if I were a murderer. She was taking it gently as a matter of fate, not asking in the slightest way for any sort of help, but answering with a gentle courtesy.

The day was balmy and beautiful as we rode across the plains; it might easily be one of the garden spots of China or of the world.

We made our way into the small town of Yukon and were faced with facts that began to give a different impression. The street was crowded, that is comfortably filled at any rate; but almost every shop was closed. There was not a thing for sale in the town but a little something to eat, and very little of that. Here would be a shop with perhaps a dozen cakes of bread; another with ten cents worth of salt; and another with half a bushel of rice; altogether there was not exposed to view enough in the whole town to feed for one meal the crowd which was actually on the street.

We saw scores of houses from which the roofs had been taken and the rafters carried away. I do not think any one could go through that experience and be the same person: I am sure I felt ten years older in ten hours. These people were not beggars; I have been accustomed to beggars; we had 75,000 in Nanking the first winter I lived there. One pities them, but there seems about even the best of them something professional. These were not. They did not ask for anything. Except for the moan of a child, and now and then the bursting forth of the cry of one woman, they were quiet. Silently the great waters had during the summer risen over their fields; silently the famine has entered their homes; silently will come the typhus and the famine fever; and silently as the fate that overwhelms them, they wait their doom.

The 'Witness' gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions in aid of the Chinese famine sufferers:—

Previously acknowledged	$1,599.38
Doris and Norman	1.00
Miss J. S. Pullar, Hamilton	2.00
J. Wilson, Albert Co., N.B.	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ewing, Flodden, P.Q.	2.00
S. P. Aylmer, Que	3.00
A friend, W. Moncton	.50
A friend, North Winchester	1.00
Peter Burton, Hamilton	1.00
T. E. T., Manotick Station	3.00
Sympathy, do., do.	2.00
A friend, Portneuf station	5.00
The Glen Ogilvie S.S., Cyrville, Ont	10.00
Two friends, Maple Hill	10.00
W. J. McEheran, Avonmore	5.00
A friend	1.00
A. S. Elder, Edmonton	5.00
A. B. A., Perth	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cunningham, Hopewell, N.S.	2.00
Walter Hortman	10.00
'In the Master's name,' Franklin Centre	1.00
Yearley S. S. Muskoka, Ont.	2.50
B. Meron, Scarboro'	5.00
For friend, Clarke	1.00
Mrs. John Turner, Appleton	2.00
A friend, Martintown	3.00
Bessie J. Shaver, Morewood	1.00
G. E. L., Ottawa	1.00
Jas. C. Whyte, Toronto	1.00
John Whyte, do.	1.00
A friend, Holywood	5.00
Mary Conlin, Regina, Sask.	10.00
W. Sinton, jr., St. Louis station, Beauharnois Co.	50.00
Wm. H. Shanly	2.00
F. C. Ross, Westboro', Ont	2.00
C. W. Ross, do.	2.00
Miss J. M. Ross, do.	1.00
Miss A. Ross, Westboro' Ont	1.00
R. F. W.	2.78
A. sympathizer, Birnie, Man.	10.00
Mrs. J. W. Elliott, Oxbow, Sask.	1.50
A friend, Elora	5.00
N. T. Eaton, Port Coldwell	15.00
W. S. Porteous, Amherst, N.S.	1.00
Theaston Syson, Stettler, Alta	1.00
Young People's C. E. Society Kisbay, Sask.	15.00
Jas. Essery, P. E. I.	1.00
Isaac Essery, do.	5.00
Mrs. Geo. Ferrier	1.00
Simon Bou, Point Fortune	6.00
Mr. J. Edgar Bou, do.	2.00
A friend, Toronto	1.00
Two helpers, Vernonville	15.00
C. W. F. Jessopville	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. S. Ewing, Flodden.	2.00
Mrs. J. Paul, Feversham	1.00
Mr. J. Graser, Cushing	1.00
Mrs. J. Fraser, do	1.00
Grace B. Fraser, do.	1.00
Mrs. T. Kains, do.	1.00
Miss McArthur, do.	1.00
Mrs. W. N. Findley and family, Primacle	10.00
Reader, Winterbourne	1.00
J. E. Crystal Rock	1.00
A. sympathizer, Wyoming	.50
Reader, Ayton	3.00
Total received to date	$1,866.66

AGRICULTURAL.

TRANSMISSION OF DAIRY QUALITIES

Selection of a Herd Bull is the Important Question.

Professor C. H. Eckles, in his address before the Indiana State Dairy Association, gives some concrete statements regarding his experience with bulls at the Missouri Agricultural College.

'The most forcible means I have at hand to illustrate the remarkable difference in sires is to show some results from our own herd. In 1884 the Missouri Agricultural College bought four registered Jersey cows and the entire herd we have on hand to-day is descended from these cows. Of course, herd bulls have been purchased from outside, but no female has been bought. Since 1892 complete milk and butter-fat records have been kept of every cow. Up until 1901 practically ebery female was retained in the herd regardless of her dairy qualities. These conditions give an opportunity to study the effect of sires which can hardly be duplicated anywhere.

The first bull used was Missouri Rioter 19400, a son of Bachelor of St. Lambert. There is no record indicating the dairy quality of his dam. In fact, his sire is the only animal in his pedigree known to be a strong breeder. This bull was a very weak breeder as is shown in the chart. His daughters averaged 4,336 pounds of milk per year, while their dams averaged 5,380 pounds. The average yearly fat production of the dams was 234 pounds, while the daughters averaged 216 pounds—a decline of 18 pounds per cow annually from the dams to the daughters.

The income from ten daughters, counting milk at six cents per quart, fell $313.20 per year behind the dams. Counting fat at 25 cents, the loss was $45. As long as this bull remained in the herd it was going backward in production instead of ahead. Suppose the herd had had thirty daughters of such a bull. Each year we would have been $135 behind what the dams produced, counting fat at 25 cents. If these cows were milked six years each, the total loss would be $820. This sum would buy several good bulls.

CHEAP BULL WAS TRIED.

The next bull used in the herd was Hugorotus 34447. This was a cheap bull without many tested animals in his pedigree. His mother, however, is said to have been a good cow. The daughters of this bull were inferior to their dams in milk production, but on account of a higher percent of fat they gained slightly in fat production.

The ten daughters fell a total of 3,770 pounds of milk per year behind their dams, but gained 100 lbs. of fat. The general results of using this bull were disastrous. In fact, the poorest animals ever in the herd were his offspring. The averages shown are made as good as they are only by the fact that two full sisters sired by this bull through some 'nick' proved first-class animals.

When this herd was culled on milk records alone, nine out of the eleven daughters of this bull then in the herd were sold to the butcher. The two remaining were the full sisters mentioned. As long as this bull was in the herd, the general tendency was backward.

The next bull at the head of the herd was Lorne of Meridale, 30424. This bull had a splendid pedigree from from the standpoint of records and his offspring show the results. His daughters, with one exception, were all superior to the dams.

AVERAGE MILK PRODUCTION RAISED.

The average milk production was raised from 4,542 lbs. per year to 5,571 lbs.; the fat production from 220 to 280 lbs. per year. At butterfat prices the ten daughters of Lorne of Meridale returned each year $150 more than their dams. What a difference from the results from Missouri Rioter.

If we had milked thirty daughters of this bull six years each, their product would have exceeded their dams in value $2,700, while the daughters of Missouri Rioter went $2,939 behind, or a difference in thirty cows six years of $4,639 in actual income.

What would be the value of Lorne of Meridale in a large herd? We cannot say, but I am convinced that as a business proposition an owner of a large herd could better pay $1,000 for him than accept Missouri Rioter as a gift. Yet if he had been offered for sale when mature, the chances are that instead of bringing what he was worth, he would have brought little more than a bull beef price.

The next herd bull was Missouri Rioter 3rd 34587. This bull was the son of Missouri Rioter, and was the only good thing this latter sire left in the herd. The remarkable qualities of Missouri Rioter 3rd may come in part from his dam, which was the best cow in the herd up to that time and, like the sire, the daughter of Bachelor of St. Lambert.

BEST COWS IN THE HERD.

The best cows ever in our herd were sired by Missouri Rioter 3rd. From dams with average records of 4,609 pounds of milk, he sired daughters whose records average 7,154 pounds. The dams averaged 2 38 pounds of fat per year and the daughters raised this to 348 pounds.

The daughters of this bull produced $275 worth of fat per year more than their dams. Counting this on the same basis as before thirty cows for six years we have $4,950 worth of butterfat produced by the daughters in excess of that produced by the dams. What would be the value of this bull had he been owned by an association of neighboring dairymen where he might have had one hundred daughters or more? This bull was raised on the college farm and, as is often the case, because he was a home product, instead of coming from a distant state, he was not counted of any special value and was sold from the herd without any record being made as to his purchaser, and he was never transferred. His remarkable breeding value was recognized when it was too late, and now we would like the chance of giving $1,000 to have him back.

Minette's Pedro 50031 is the last herd bull with a sufficient number of daughters to give figures of any value. It may be observed that the herd remained practically at a standstill while he was at its head. In general, this bull was not a very prepotent bull, since we have wide variations and a lack of uniformity in his offspring. Among them are some excellent cows and some worthless. From the good dams we secured good daughters; from inferior dams the same quality of daughters.

These figures show the immense difference in the way dairy qualities are transmitted even where all are pure bred animals. The selection of a herd bull is a very serious matter for the man who is trying to build up his herd and the higher developed they are in the way of dairy production, the more serious is the problem.

ROTATION GIVES INCREASED YIELDS

While rotation of crops alone will not maintain crop yields indefinitely, it is a big step in the right direction. Most farmers have learned that it does not pay to raise corn continuously. A good many are using a rotation which includes legumes. A good many more are a little slow to appreciate the value of rotating their corps and using clover, alfalfa and cow peas.

Crops vary greatly in the demands which they make on the soil, as well as in their power to absorb plant food. Buckwheat will thrive on a soil too poor for the next corn crop. Oats are stronger feeders than wheat, and will make fair yields on soil too poor in available fertility to raise satisfactory whaet crops.

When one crop is grown continuously, heavy drafts are made on certain elements of plant food, while others are used to a more limited extent. Weeds and insects become very troublesome. Rotation tends to keep the elements of plant food in better balance and discourages weeds and insects. When legumes are included in the rotation the yields increase rapidly. They are deep-rooted plants and loosen the soil. They gather nitrogen from the air and store it for the benefit of other crops. The roots add humus which improves the physical condition of the soil. This effect is much more marked if an occasional crop is ploughed under.

The following figures from the Illinois experiment station show the effect of rotation on the yeld of corn: They cover the period from 1876 to 1904:

Corn alone, average yield, 22 bushels.

Corn alternated with oats, average yield, 36 bushels.

Corn alternated with oats and clover, average yield, 59 bushels.

At the Rothamstead station in England it was found that the average increase in yield of corn on unmanured land following the use of clover was 167 bushels per acre.

THE CONTROL OF FLAVORS IN MILK

High quality will sell any product, and usually at remunerative prices. The milk, butter and cheese manufactured in the dairy when possessing a pleasant, agreeable flavor command top-notch prices, but when tainted, due to improper mixing or sour feeds, or giving too largely of cabbage, rape, rye, silage or pumpkins, they are soon refused by the customer. Flavors may also be absorbed in the cellar or dairy house where the milk is cooled. The most common causes, however, are due to some one feed which is given in too large quantities, and if dairymen guard against this practice and their animale are thrifty and healthy, pure wholesome milk is always secured.

The most common flavor that is noticed particularly is due to turning cows out in spring on rye pasture. Rye gives the milk, as wel as the butter, a distinct flavor, and usually the consumer is not well pleased with it. This evil requires but a simple remedy. When changing from dry feeds to green pasture it should be done gradually. In that instance there will still be a flavor, but customers are so gradually accustomed to it that they do not register a complaint.

Flavors caused by feeding cabgabe, rape, pumpkins and silage occur in the fall and early winter when these feedstuffs are plentiful. These flavors however, are not entirely disagreeable, and many consumers really prefer them after a time, especially the mild silage flavor. Sometimes milk contains an appreciable odor and taste of onions. This is caused by absorption in the milk house, or by onions in the hay or grain. Wild onions are a pest in some sections of the country, and where they are a part of the feed it is practically impossible to remedy the evil. Flavors caused by certain feeds may be checked by regulating the time of milking. These feedstuffs should not be given until after the milk is drawn.

The best flavors of milk are secured when there is a well balanced feed and when cows are thrifty and healthy and are given all the pure, fresh water they desire. Silage mixed in the right proportion with alfalfa or clover hay and some grain, will produce milk of the best quality.

DRILLING OATS.

Drilling oats showed a yearly gain of 3.9 bushels per acre over broadcasting at the Illinois station. The figure is the average result from three separate fields for three years. Kansas station reports a yearly increase of 5.3 bushels for seven years in favor of drilling. Ontario station shows that yields have been increased four bushels yearly for three years by drilling. These increases in yield are due to the drill covers the grain well with moist fine earth, and the discs cultivate the soil. The root systems become firmly established when the grain is planted to a proper depth.—F. H. Decaree, Missouri Station.

TELLING A SHEEP'S AGE.

The age of sheep cannot be told with so much certainty as can that of horses. Both are estimated by the teeth, which vary with feeds and other conditions. Sheep have the temporary, or milk, teeth and later the permanent teeth. The latter can be easily told by their larger size and white color. The mouth of the sheep is much like that of the cow so far as the arrangement of the incisors is concerned, neither having incisors in the upper jab bone. There are eight teeth shown when the lips of the animal are opened for examination. The lamb is often born with the middle pair of milk teeth already showing.

At an approximate age of fifteen months the middle pair of milk teeth is replaced by the first pair of permanent teeth. These are twice as broad and easily recognized. The succeeding pairs of permanent teeth appear at intervals of approximately eleven months following the appearance of the intial ones. When they are all up and wearing there is little change for a time, but as the animal grows older they shrink away from each other and become narrower, exposing considerable space by the eighth or tenth years.

The following is an approximate age table for sheep according to their teeth:—

First, or middle, pair of permanent teeth .. .. 15 months
Second, or first intermediate pair of permanent teeth..26 months.
Third, or second intermediate pair of permanent teeth..37 months
Fourth, or lateral, pair of permanent teeth .. .. .. 48 months

THE NEW HEAD OF THE HERD

Bull Calf Should Receive the Best of Care—Exercise and Proper Feeding

When a bull calf is kept, or purchased from another herd, in order to become the future stock bull, he ought to receive the best of care. We will take for granted, of course, that he is well bred, and as likely as not will be frequently seen inside the show ring. But if kept for breeding purposes only, a bull calf that is worth keeping to head a herd, and none other ought to escape the stock knife, is worthy of a good deal of care and attention. As a calf he ought to be kept on milk till he is at least ten months old, and during that time he should be also taught to take solid food;. Bulls for show often get milk till they are 14 months old, besides all other kinds of rich food. The young bull ought to have some good sweet hay, a little bran or chop, and some green food, as well as the milk. When weaned he will not feel the want of milk so badly. After he has been weaned he ought to get all the good hay he can eat, and also some pulped or cut roots and all the good water he can drink, especially should the weather be hot and dry. Give him plentiy of exercise, but at the same time teach him to tie up.

The teaching of the young bull to lead and turn is of the greatest importance, and he must be taught to stand quietly when tied up. When about 8 to 10 months old, ring him; do not on any account allow him to get any older, without this important precaution being taken; in fact if he shows any temper he should be ringed earlier. A bull calf should be taught very much as the colt is taught, that is to lead, stand and walk; he ought also to be well groomed and taught to lift his feet.

The head of the herd must of necessity spend the major portion of his time in his box, and from this enforced idleness the hoofs, especially the hind ones, get long and unshapely and require to be chisled and sawn into proper length and shape. It is on the occasion when a job like this requires to be done that the time spent on learning the bull calf to lift his feet will bring its own reward. The best place for the stock bull is a good roomy loose box with plenty of light and air, with a paddock attached, into which he can be turned on hot summer nights, and in which he can get plenty of exercise. The prevalent practice, of course, is to put the bull out with the herd, but an owner runs the risk, even with the most docile of animals, of having his bull injure some one, as there is no safe bull, except a dead bull. The bull should not be allowed to get too fat. He should be kept in good healthy condition, and he will throw better stock and be a surer sire, but his breeding powers should never be overtaxed, as an overtaxed bull is always uncertain. Keep him in good breeding condition. Feed him good hay or grass or alfalfa, give him a good allowance of turnips along with some oats or chop and a little bran. This ration, with abundance of exercise will easily keep him in a good thriving, breeding, condition.

CLYDES BOOMING.

The flourishing condition of the Clydesdale horse trade in Scotland is attracting a great deal of attention at present. The year 1911 was the most prosperous in the history of the Clydesdale Horse Society, according to its recent report. Not only was the increase in membership large and the number of pedigrees recorded greater than ever, but the export trade was heavier than usual. Canada took 1,349 and the United States 97 animals the past year.

The dispersion of several large studs cut down the annual Glasgow show to some extent, there being but 120 stallions entered this year, compared to 162 last year, and an average of 165 since 1906. The dispersion of the noted Park Mains stud, in which 54 Clydesdales made the average price of $636, nineteen stallions averaging $1,090, is an example of the present condition of the home Clydesdale business. The top prices at this sale were $4,180 and $7,776 respectively, for the stallions Sir Dighton and Sir Rudolph.

At the Scottish Stallion Show, held in the grounds of the Glasgow Agricultural Society, Scotland Yet, son of Royal Favorite, was given the supreme championship of the show, taking with him the Cawdor cup for the honor. This horse has twice topped his class at the Highland show, and is from the mare Chester Princess, a great prize winner.

SUGAR CANE FOR SUMMER FEEDING

The experience of other years has surely taught cattlemen that they who rely entirely on pasture are pretty sure to find they are relying on a mighty uncertain quantity. All good feeders are now, no doubt, making plans for next year's 'dry spell.'

Sugar cane is like corn in that it wants warmth to make it grow, and it grows similar to corn. It can be sown any time, from say tenth of May until July. When the weather is warm and the ground fit in May, sow the seed in drills, about three feet between the rows, and the seed eight to ten kernels to the yard. The seed is much smaller than corn, and it takes very little seed for an acre. The reason it should be sown then is that, unlike corn, when the green canes are cut they start to grow right away and every plant stools out to two or three feet, so that the second crop is very thick, and if too thick will grow too short and small. Last year I cut it three times. However, the third crop would be better pastured, as there were eight or ten times as many stalks as the first cutting and consequently did not grow over two or three feet high. Frost will cut it the same as corn, so that it must all be fed before early frost. If not fed it could be cut and piled in stooks same as corn and would make excellent fall feed.

It is much more sappy than corn and that of a saccharine nature and would not make good silage alone, but it would be worth while trying, mixing some sugar cane with the corn, in filling the silo, to see how it worked. Stock are fairly ravenous for it, and they generally know what is good for them.

There is a reason for its great growth, and it is not hard to understand why it grows so, through hot dry spells. On ploughing the ground in the fall where sugar cane has been grown, we turn up immense roots, two or three times as much roots feeding it as there were feeding the corn alongside and the corn was extra good.

Start cutting the first crop when it is four or five feet high; it is not at its best then, of course, but cut it then, so as to get the second crop started; by the time the middle of the patch is reached it will be good, and when the last of the first crop is cut it will be ready to cut again where it was first cut—that is, if it takes five or six weeks to go over the lot. I think about an acre would be enough for ten or twelve cows, but the amount will depend upon what pasture is available, and it is a subject for each to work out by experimenting. Anyway, grow a small piece of sugar cane and find out what a valuable thing it is.—Geo Rice, in the 'Canadian Farm.'

AYRSHIRES WITH FINE RECORDS.



BARCHESKIE HEATHFLOWER (Imp.)—1st in class, Senior Champion and Grand Champion at the A. Y. P., Seattle, Wash., 1909. (Note the perfect form and utility build.)



PRIMROSE OF TANGLEWYLD—15943.—Gave during 1909, 13,536 lbs. milk and 528.08 lbs. fat. In 1910 she gave 16,1852 lbs. milk and 631 lbs. fat. Her record for two years was 29,731 lbs. milk and 1,160.08 lbs. fat.

QUALITY VEGETABLES.

'The leading commercial varieties of vegetables are not always the best for home use, especially after being in a store window a few days,' says an Exchange. 'The only way to have quality vegetables is to grow them yourself. Some kinds of vegetables which the amateur may grow are never seen in the market because they will not stand shipping well or do not make as attractive an appearance as some of the other sorts. Moreover, many kinds of vegetables ought to be eaten as soon as they are harvested. Corn loses much of its sweetness in twenty-four hours. The best early corn for quality is Golden Bantam, but seldom is it sold in stores, because it is yellow. Peas must be eaten the day they are picked, if one is to have them at their best.'

'In growing potatoes the intelligent amateur knows that the dry, mealy tubers come from sandy soil, while soggy flavorless ones are the usual production of heavy soil. The commercial grower may know this; but he also knows that the heavy soil grows the biggest crops, and it is quantity, not quality, that he is after.

To realize what quality lettuce is like one must eat the new young leaves, and these are not to be found in the markets.

'In the home garden tomatoes can be picked at just the moment when they are fully ripe, and that is the stage at which they should be eaten, for they begin to deteriorate quickly. It is seldom possible to buy tomatoes at the quality stage of ripeness.

'No one knows the taste of a melon at its best until he has eaten it within an hour or two after it has been parted from the vine. Melons sold in stores are very unsatisfactory substitutes for the kind one may grow in his own garden.

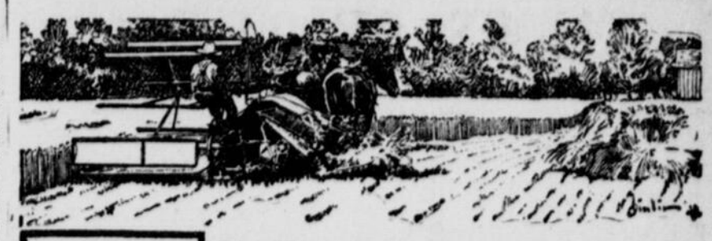
'In the home garden all kinds of vegetables can be picked when they are at their best, and that usually is in the cool of the morning when the dew is on the plants. The commercial grower picks his vegetables when he has the opportunity, and that occurs often at the time when the sun is withering or has withered the product.

'Another advantage in favor of the home garden is that the owner is able to gather young vegetables which seldom reach the market; for instance, beet greens with tiny beets attached are a delicacy, and these are secured by merely thinning out the rows. Young carrots also are delicious, and string beans, peas and cucumbers should be picked before they have reached full size.

'By making a succession of sowings one may have vegetables at their best for a long season. String beans, peas, lettuce, radishes, spinach, carrots, corn and other things may be had practically all summer.

'To have quality vegetables the amateur must not think that it is necessary to follow only haphazard methods in his garden. A rich, loamy soil, well tilled, the use of manure and water in abundance, and a plot that slopes to the south will give most satisfactory results.'

The best flavored butter is made in June or thereabouts, when the cows' food consists entirely of young fresh grass. Prime butter can, however, be made all the year round where the cows' rations are judiciously blended.





Let Your Next Binder be a Deering

THE Deering name has always stood for progress. The Deerings bought the patents of the first knotter. A Deering tag was on the first single strand fibre twine, and the first company to grow dissatisfied with the steel it purchased, and build its own roller mills was the Deering. It was this spirit of leadership which led them to make the Deering New Ideal binder to meet the demands of farmers in Eastern Canadian provinces.

These machines are made in Hamilton, Ontario, by Canadian workmen for Canadian harvest work. Ask the Deering agent to show you these points on Deering binders: The main frame made of high carbon steel bars, hot-riveted together, forming a unit which the hardest usage cannot twist out of shape; ball and roller bearings to make the machine light running; equipment for the use of either a smooth section or serrated knife, and, last but not least, the venerable Deering knotter, simple, accurate, unfailing.

The Deering line is complete and of the same quality, whether binders, twine, mowers, rakes, tedders, or hay loaders. See the I H C local agent and make an inspection yourself, or, write the nearest branch house for a catalogue.

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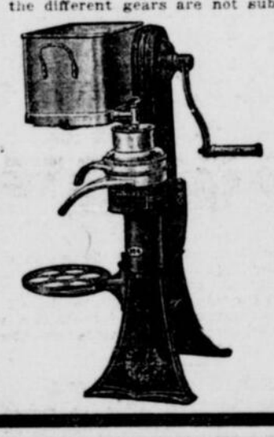
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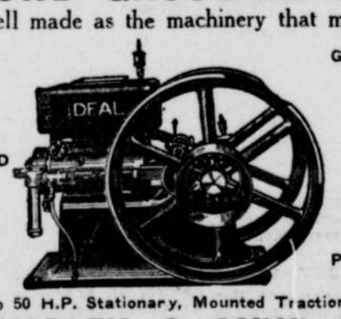
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POULTRY

THE HOUSING OF CHICKENS

Houses Should Provide for the Health and Comfort of the Ch ckens.

In previous articles we have discussed the methods of incubating and brooding chicks; setting the hen and caring for the chicks by the natural method; the operation of the incubator, and brooding the chicks by the artificial method. In this article will be discussed methods of housing.

Whether the chicks were being brooded in colony brooders or in continuous brooders, the principle object was to keep the chicks comfortable by maintaining a proper temperature and feeding properly. The same principle holds good in housing, the main object being to keep the chicks comfortable. The same applies in the housing of laying hens. Comfort with laying hens means increased egg production and comfort with chicks means steady growth and health.

Chicks may be brooded in houses which may afterwards be used for them after they require no artificial heat. An illustration and plans of such a house are here illustrated. This is a combination colony house, and will serve the chickens until they are fully matured in the fall. At the same time this house could not be used for brooding much before the middle of April, in this part of the country at least, for there is often snow on the ground and the weather is unfavorable. Chicks hatched early and brooded inside may be placed in the colony houses about the middle of April. Whether they are hatched early or late, it must be remembered that they must be 'hardened off' gradually when put in the house. In incubation it was noted that the chicks were 'hardened off' by a gradual lowering of the temperature in the incubator before the chicks were removed to the brooder. And so, when the chicks are removed to the colony house they must be healthy and hardy, so that they can stand the change. Where they are brooded in the house from the star they will be naturally hardened off at six or seven weeks of age, when they will practically do without any heat.

As far as the location of the house is concerned, it should be on a rather light porous soil. If possible heavy clay soils should be avoided. They are hard to keep clean, and sanitary. A wet soil is colder than a dry one. The soil should be well drained, either naturally, as on a slope of a hill, or by underdrainage, and water should never be allowed to stand in the yards. Dampness means colds, lack of growth and disease. Wherever possible the colony houses should not be exposed to high winds. Chicks and even laying hens do not like the winds. You often notice laying hens staying around the buildings in shelter out of the cold winds.

It is advisable to use the portable house on the intensive as well as on the extensive poultry plant. Chicks, to do best, must have plenty of free range, and they will also do much better when raised on new soil than when raised on the same soil year after year. Much of the trouble from diseases comes from keeping the chickens on the same ground continually, and here is where intensive poultry plants have their greatest trouble—keeping the soil free from contamination. By keeping the chicks on clean ground, which is possible with portable houses, they are kept under natural and hygienic conditions. The colony system is more economical, since the chickens will thrive much better at less cost for feed, because they will pick up a great deal of their living from the fields. Many injurious insects are destroyed and soil fertility is increased to a certain extent. At the same time where the colony system is adopted there is no expense of fencing.

Where fowls are kept on the extensive scale the colony system is undoubtedly the best On all poultry plants the chicks should be grown on free range, which will give them the best possible chance of developing into healthy and profitable producers.

PURPOSE OF HOUSING CHICKENS.

Why many poultry houses fail to meet the requirements for protection to egg producers, and the main points which should be observed in building hen houses, are told by Prof. James Dryden, of Oregon Agricultural College, in one of his circular bulletins.

'The purpose of housing fowls is to increase productiveness,' says Prof. Dryden. 'A little shelter from the cold winds and storms will add to the comfort of the fowls and therefore to the egg yield. A cold wave means a check to egg yield, and the reason is probably because the change means a sudden demand for increased fuel or food to keep up the heat of the body, and the food that has been going into the making of eggs will be drawn upon for the purpose. It is the food that furnishes the heat.

'Too great difference in the temperature of the house by night and day is given as the principal reason why many houses fail. A house with double walls and windows will never be warm or dry without artificial heat, which has not yet been proven practicable.

'The main requirements of a good poultry house are: Good ventilation, for fowls require much more fresh air than other farm animals; protection from cold winds and storms. Unless the hen is provided with shelter where she can scratch and exercise she will not be productive. Activity is the life of the hen.'

WHAT TO FEED CHICKENS.

The following method of feeding young chickens from hatching time to maturity, recommended by the Poultry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture, is the result of many experiments in comparing different rations and methods of feeding, and is giving excellent satisfaction. Further information is contained in the Cornell Reading Course Lesson entitled 'Feeding Young Chickens.'

Mixture No. 1.—Eight pounds rolled oats; 8 pounds bread crumbs or cracker waste; 2 pounds sifted beef scrap (best grade); 1 pound bone meal.

Mixture No. 2.—Three pounds wheat (cracked); 2 pounds cracked corn (fine); 1 pound pinhead oatmeal.

Mixture No. 3.—Three pounds wheat bran; 3 pounds corn meal; 3 pounds wheat middlings; 3 pounds beef scrap (best grade); 1 pound bone meal.

Mixture No. 4.—Three pounds wheat (whole); 2 pounds cracked corn; 1 pound hulled oats.

Mixture No. 5.—Three pounds of wheat; 3 pounds cracked corn.

The Method.—One to five days, mixture No. 1, moistened with sour skimmed milk, fed five times a day; mixture No. 2 in shallow tray containing a little No. 3 (dry) always before chicks. Shredded green food and fine grit and charcoal scattered over food. Five days to two weeks, No. 2 in light litter twice a day, No. 3 moistened with sour skimmed milk, fed three times a day; No. 3 (dry) always available. Two to four weeks, as above, except that the moist mash is given twice a day. Four to six weeks (or until chicks are on range), reduce meals of moist mash to one a day; mixture No. 4 in litter twice a day; dry mash always available. Six weeks to maturity, No. 3 and No. 5 hopper fed. One meal a day of moist mash if it is desired to hasten development.

First provide fine grit, charcoal, shell and bone from the start; give shell and bone from the start; second, give grass range or plenty of green food; third, have fresh, clean water always available; fourth, feed only sweet, wholesome foods; fifth, avoid damp and soiled litter; sixth, disinfect brooders frequently; seventh, test all beef scrap before feeding; eighth, keep chickens active by allowing them to become hungry once daily; ninth, feed moist mash sparingly; tenth, keep dry mash always before the chicks.

THREE POINTS IN HATCHING DUCKS.

The secrets of successful hatching in duck-rearing are as follows:—

(1) To set eggs from hardy unrelated stock of large size.

(2) To make the nests on the ground, so that there is some moisture to soften the inner membrane of the eggs; and

(3) To keep the young birds growing from the time they are hatched.

The first is easily accomplished by that care to which we have referred, and the second by making the nests with damp soil, beaten down hard with some fine hay at the bottom, rubbed up very short, as the shells of ducks' eggs are usually thinner than those of fowls, therefore the nests should be made so that the eggs do not bind together when the hen goes on them.—'Farm and Field.'

VENTILATION FOR HEN HOUSE

Where it seems advisable to change a poultry-house in order to establish better ventilation, the following method will be found very satisfactory. It consists of substituting a wire panel for the usual wooden panels in the doors. Behind the wire there should be a second panel of burlap, so that in the severest weather the ventilaion may continue without too much draught. It will not be necessary, in operating such a scheme, to provide any other outlet for foul air, although the air can be kept from getting foul by daily removal of the droppings. In summer the burlap can be readily removed to permit of very free movement of the air, a necessary thing in hot weather.—'Poultry World.'

WATCH THE CHICKS.

If anything goes wrong with a flock of young chicks get busy as soon as you are sure of it. Find the cause if you can and remove it. Don't let your imagination lead you into trying to find trouble and meet it more than half way just to escort it home and make things interesting. You don't need to look for trouble all of the time, for the man who does can usually find plenty. If, in spite of good care and a reasonable display of common sense, things do begin to go wrong a little extra attention to feeding and care may set things right if you take hold in time. Usually the symptoms of trouble are huddling and loss of appetite. If you use fireless brooders see that the chicks are tucked in often to warm up. If they do not respond quickly give them a bottle of hot water wrapped with flannel to keep their hover warm. With heated brooders give more heat, enough to drive them out from under the hover. Discontinue the regular ration and give scalded sweet milk, thickened with boiled flour and seasoned with a bit of nutmeg and ginger. Let them drink all they will of this three or four times a day. Alternate with feedings of well-cooked cracked rice, cracked barley and cracked wheat. These cereals should be thoroughly boiled, until almost dry, in water barely seasoned with salt. Feedings of raw potato will help and a little boiled potato occasionally is good. Boiled rice and boiled barley fed cool or just warm with a pinch of fine granulated dry raw bone scattered over the feed are excellent to prevent and to remedy indigestion and diarrhoea. When chicks brace up and begin to grow as they should, gradually return to the regular ration.—'The Homestead.'

REARING YOUNG DUCKS.

Ducks need no more water than chickens until they are three months old. Neither pond nor stream is necessary until the ducklings have their feathers. In fact, until the ducklings are well feathered, it is best that they be not allowed to get their down wet. For this reason their drinking fountains should be such that the little ducks cannot get more than their bills into the water. Thrifty ducks can easily be raised on a yard one-quarter of an acre in extent.

Hens, especially the more docile breeds, such of the Cochin and the Brahma, make excellent mothers. Another advantage of these breeds is that their large size enables them to cover several more eggs than Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte hens or hens of the lighter varieties. They will easily cover nine or 10 eggs. If set very early, however, they should not be given quite so many unless their quarters are warm.

The eggs should be aired oftener and longer than hens' eggs and not allowed to get as dry as hens' eggs while hatching. None but fresh eggs from healthy parent stock should be used. By fresh eggs is meant eggs not over 10 days old. It is true that eggs, even three weeks old, have been set under hens, but these do not usually give as good results; the ducklings are likely to be weak. Preferably the hen should be taken from her nest at noon when the temperature of the air is warmest. A half hour off the nest will be sufficient for the hen to range, secure green food, grain, water and dust herself.

As the ducklings hatch they should be put in a warm place, preferably near the kitchen stove, and kept warm just as little chicks are managed. When the hatch is over the ducklings may be put under the hen in a coop or in a brooder; preferably they should be kept confined for two or three days and then allowed to roam in a small yard as soon as the weather is warm. Many farmers who raise ducks on a small scale believe it absurd to allow a nice hen to run her legs off with a brood of ducklings. The ducklings are never still a minute. They care nothing for the mother except to use her at night as a hover.

If one is raising ducks artificially and has not enough ducklings to justify a brooder, a small box lined with old woollen or flannel goods will be found satisfactory. Heat may be supplied by a jug of hot water placed preferably above the heads of the ducklings. The little ducks may be fed at first with hard-boiled eggs, bread crumbs, clabber or other soft food. Mush and milk are also good, but preferably this food should not be given before the second week. After they are two or three weeks old raw corn meal, moistened with milk or water, may be fed, also scraps from the table. When scraps are fed the ducklings may be given some fresh animal feed, chopped cabbage, turnips, etc. Liver and lights are very good when finely mixed. Ducklings and older ducks do better on soft feed than on grain. In the soft feed should be some grit not too fine. Grit should also be within reach at all times.

CARE OF THE BREEDING PEN

One of the Most Important Questions at this Time of Year.

At this time of the year the breeding pens require the most care of all the poultry. The knowledge of rearing has so increased of late years that only those requiring show birds or table poultry need be bothered with winter rearing. It can be done when necessary, but there is, with best management, rather more loss and a great deal more trouble than later in the spring, and March to June pullets, according to the breed, can be grown quite well enough for autumn and winter laying, so that only a comparatively few have many chickens on hand at present. But from now on the hatching should go forward with great speed—indeed, the great bulk of the stock should be out in the next two months. I have always to remember that I am not writing so much for the professoinal poultryman as for the agricultural class, and, therefore, remarks are suited to them which to the former may seem somewhat out of place.

With the greatest of care no one will succeed in getting eggs as fertile with pure-bred stock as with cross-bred. From now the difficulty is less, but in the early spring a snap of keen frost, such as we have this year experienced, will upset all one's calculations. Where two cocks are running with twenty hens in a large pen, the eggs will be more fertile than in single. In small pens they might be less so. Where my second pens, with a quarter of an acre, are located the eggs are invariably more fertile than in the first pens, where one bird has six to ten hens. One can understand this, as the cocks are jealous, thus no hens are unmated. In a single pen the bird sometimes takes a dislike to one, and neglects her, even if he does not behave brutally. But condition is the main thing.

CONDITION ASSISTING BREEDING.

Successful breeding depends much more upon the receptive condition of the female than upon mere mating. This, as I have often shown, can only be attained by exercise and feeding with a narrow ration of about one of albuminoids to three and a-half of heat-givers. A moderately full pen of hens, with an open field range, can scarcely fail to give fertile eggs. A heap of straw in the corner can be thrown, is a help in the same direction. A few small seeds, of which the birds are fond, such as hemp, keep them on the move much more. One of the greatest aids to fertility is periodic doses of aperients, and it is surprising what quantities may be given without doing harm. One of the brightest and hardest (in condition) lots of birds I ever saw had had 1lb of sulpha.te of soda once a week to a hundred birds for twelve months. On a poultry farm we have to keep reserve birds to be ready for a temporary failure in the open. Contrary to the general opinion, I have often found that cocks left in the pen with hens the whole year round are safer stock birds through the resting season. As an instance, the second Birkenhead Ravenolle cockerel last year was placed with a pen of hens after he had won four prizes, and has not been out since. He has never been off color for a day, and is now as solid in flesh and as fit as possible. My best pen of Buff Rocks has a second-year bird that has done the same. A three-year-old dubbed Leghorn has never been away from hens, and is as vigorous as ever he was. It is the cockerels that go to pieces, and have to be taken up and put into a cage for special treatment. A poultry farmer remarked to me only three days ago that bought birds often went wrong with him. It is just the fret of the change. Fowls are so nervous and highly strung that a very little upsets them. Just a change to new quarters will stop a pullet from laying, so a change to new surround-

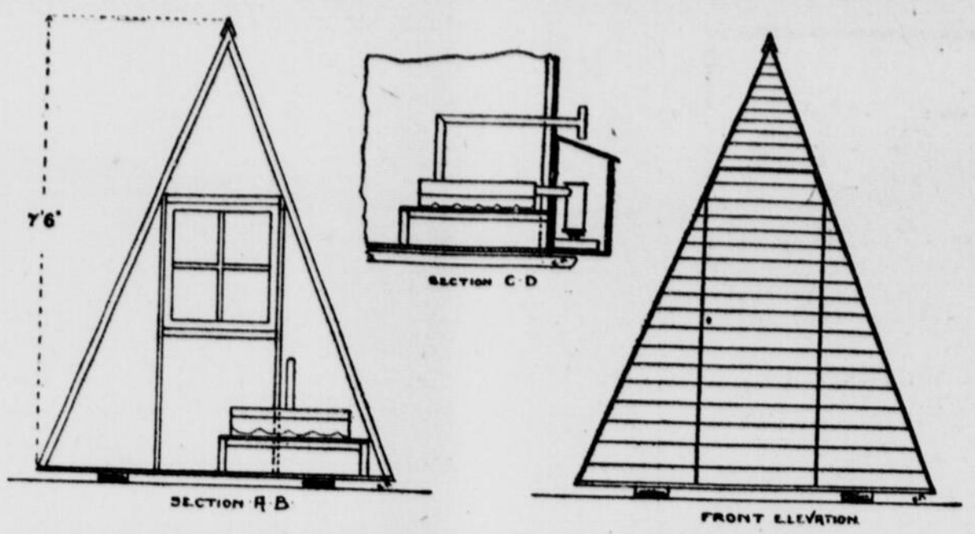


Fig. 3—Showing the two end sections of the colony house, giving the height of the house as 7½ feet. Position at door in front end is shown, also size and position of window in rear end. The location of the individual round hover is shown in section A.B.; also the brooder fittings are shown in section C.D. Scale 2 feet by 1.

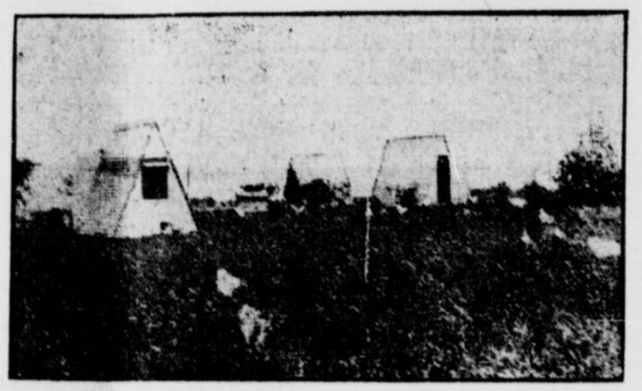


Fig. 1—Young breeding Cockerels on free range and housed in colony houses.

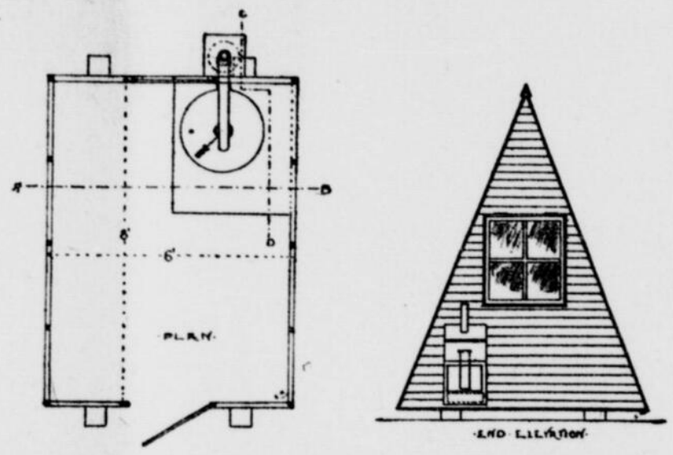


Fig. 2—Showing ground plan of colony house giving position of brooder in the house; also showing end elevation giving position of lamp box as it is attached to the house. This colony house, which is 8 ft. by 6 ft., is used for brooding the chicks while young, then after 6 or 8 weeks the hovers are taken out and the houses are moved about the fields and orchards, giving the fowls plenty of free range. Scale 2 feet to 1.

ings will sometimes kill a perfectly healthy cockerel. The curious thing is that after being patched up once they are generally as strong as ever.

DO NOT LIKE CHANGE.

I sent a turkey cockerel out this year, and after a few days had a letter to say that the bird seemed ill, and would not eat. I at once exchanged for another. As soon as he got to his old quarters he commenced to feed at once and in a fortnight was as strong as when he first went out. Then he was sent out again, and this time the change made no difference. Bought cockerels should always be hatched, and if they lose flesh should be taken from the pen and have a large cage to themselves, and be fed with all that is good for a week, when they may be fit to go back. The advantage of having the heavy-combed breeds dubbed has been particularly seen this season. None of my Leghorns and Minorcas with the combs on escaped being pinched a little, whilst the dubbed cocks seemed none the worse for the extreme cold. If a bird's comb goes over it is the only thing to be done, and if one varies much in condition it will put him right. I had a Black Leghorn that was undubbed, and he never could be kept fit for long. Three months ago I took his comb off, and there is not a stronger bird on the place to-day. The loss of blood is slight, and the bird begins to pick up and gain condition within a week. To call it cruelty is absurd. It is a momentary pain for a lifelong relief.

FERTILE EGGS.

One question that has been asked me many times recently is, how soon the eggs may be assumed fertile after the introduction of the sire to the pen. The probability is that at this time of the year most of them would be in a week, probably all within a fortnight—that is, as many as ever would be. There are such things as barrenness in hens as well as in mammals, and I have known an apparently healthy hen that never laid a fertile egg, although properly mated. That there is less likelihood of sterility when crossing is an established fact. On any poultry farm where both pens and crossing pens are kept and the stock managed exactly the same, the proportion of unfertiles is less in the crossing pens. Any farmer will understand this, as he knows that many a cart mare that has refused to breed for several seasons to one of her own kind will do so at once to a blood sire. Another question I am often asked is, what number of hens to allow to a pen? This depends upon many things—age of birds, breed, conditions under which kept. In the very heavy breeds less hens should be given in the second year.

The very heaviest Asiatics are often useless in the second season. The cocks of such medium bredes as Wyandottes, Rocks and Orpingtons are usually quite as reliable in the second season. Much depends upon the individual bird, but there can be greater latitude than has been generally supposed. An English fancier often gives only four or five birds to a pen. I allow eight to ten. The Americans give far more. There may be something in climate, but one friend of mine in this country who works with pure-bred stock says that two cocks are plenty for thirty to forty hens.

TOO FEW HENS.

There is an idea that two few hens results in unfertile eggs also, but I cannot say that my experience bears this out. I once knew of a trio of White Wyandottes in which every egg was fertile right through the season, and over a hundred and twenty chickens were reared from the two pullets. The age of the hens does not seem to matter. Strong, well-matured pullets have eggs as fertile as hens, and I have bred as successfully from four to five-year hens. A nine-year-old hen I mentioned last year as having done such a marvellous record was mated to a cockerel, and her eggs were all sterile. Next to the Asiatics, I should allow fewest hens to Favorelles, Dorkings, and heavy, square-bodied fowls. Light, strong-constitutioned fowls, such as the Old English Game and Leghorns, may have more, and the Houden seems safe with any reasonable number. The observant poultryman soon knows the capability of his birds and finds out which must be fed by themselves. There are a few that will not eat with hens, and will starve themselves until they are mere skeletons. One other question upon which many are in doubt is when a hen may be considered pure from previous matings. My own opinion is that almost any hen is absolutely pure after she has ceased laying her lot and had a rest. If one cock is taken from a hen and another placed in, some of the chickens might be by the second sire within ten days, whilst some might be from the former one for weeks, or ever until the hen went broody. There have been instances in which hens have sat, reared chickens, and laid again, with all the eggs proving fertile, although they had never seen a male after they were taken from the breeding pen when first broody. Such cases are, however, extremely rare, and I only quote them to show how careful one must be in laying down definite rules.—G. A. Palmerfl in the 'Farmer and Stockbreeder.'

WHEN THE HENS BEGIN TO LAY.

Yes, we very well remember
When the snow began to thaw,
And we stood beside the saw-buck
With a newly sharpened saw,
Working hard when of a sudden
There arose a fearful din
And we dropped the saw and hastened
To the henhouse and within
Saw the rooster on the nest walk
And the hens on nests of hay
And we knew the time was with us
When the hens begin to lay.

Long we'd waited through the winter
For the joyful cackling sound,
Often looked and found but nest eggs
In the nest so nice and round.
Long we'd thought of all the good things,
That our Ma and Sal would bake,
Frosted custards, pies and puddings,
That an appetite would wake;
But these much desired dainties
Must appear some distant day,
When the basket we were heaping,
When the hens began to lay.

Oft the mind reverts to boyhood,
With its joyous, happy days,
With its pleasures and its troubles,
And our free and happy lays,
But the memory still will linger,
For it never can depart,
'Cause the way is through the stomach
That you reach a farm boy's heart;
All the tempting rows of dishes,
That the cupboard did display,
Was a feature sure and certain,
When the hens began to lay.

THE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK.

The Barred Plymouth Rock is an American breed, having originated in the New England States. When first originated it became very popular among farmers and poultrymen, and its popularity has increased. It is among our best general purpose or utility breeds, being a good winter layer and a fine table bird. It has a yellow beak, yellow legs and yellow skin, and is well suited for roasting purposes. It lays a good sized egg, which is brown, or has a brownish tinge. There are many good egg laying strains, since the Barred Rock has been used extensively in line breeding work for heavy egg production. The standard weights are, cock, 9 1-2 lbs., hen, 7 1-2 lbs., cockerel, 8 lbs., and pullets 6 lbs.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR. A number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

WEYBURN, SASK.—IN THE CENTRE of the greatest grain growing district in the West, the coming railway and wholesale centre of Southern Saskatchewan. C.P.R. is in with two lines; Grand Trunk and C.N.R. coming. I handle only inside property, mostly my own. Have been in Real Estate here for eleven years. Would like connection with Eastern dealers. Write me for description of property and prices. Property for sale in lots or blocks. Have some acreage fit for subdivision. FRANK MOFFET, Weyburn, Sask.

FARM LANDS. — DO YOU WANT a Ready-to-Work Farm in South-Eastern Saskatchewan? If you give us a chance we can interest you in farm lands, with good soil, in the Carnduff District, just north of the International Boundary, within easy reach of railroads, schools and markets. Do not put this aside; it may be your chance to make good! Come and investigate the conditions, prices and terms, or write to LOCKHART & FOULDS, Carnduff, Saskatchewan, Canada.

PORT ALBERNI, B.C.,
AND
DISTRICT.
FOR SALE, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS,
ranging from $25.00 to $200.00 per acre.
For full particulars, write to
HAYNE & WILKINSON,
Real Estate and Insurance. | P.O. Box 60 | Engineers and Contractors.
Reference—Royal Bank of Canada.

TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

SEND $1 AND I WILL MAIL YOU prepaid 100 strawberry plants. Three leading varieties. Catalogue and price list free. S. H. RITTENHOUSE, Jordan Harbor, Ont.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

25 FANCY POST CARDS, Postpaid, 25c. Greetings, Mottoes, Lovers, Views, etc. Beautifully colored and gold embossed. Extra 100 given free. Best value ever seen. Money refunded if not delighted. EMPORIUM CONCERN, Beebe, Que.

BOOKS ON POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Book catalogue free. MORGAN'S PET STOCK SUPPLY HOUSE, London.

"BRAID SCOTS"—THE NEW TESTAMENT in Braid Scots, by the Rev. W. Wye Smith. Nicely bound in cloth, complete, with glossary, good readable type, printed at Paisley. Price $1.6? postage paid. Address, A. P. NICHOLSON, 68 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, P.Q.

AGENTS WANTED.

DO YOU REALIZE THAT FARMERS are now keenly interested in fruit-growing; that you can make big money selling fruit and ornamental trees? There is money in the business if you represent a reliable firm; we want now a reliable agent in every unrepresented district. Write for terms to THE PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURTAINS FROM THE MAKERS. Art Fabrics, Muslins, Linens, Underwear, Shoes, Costumes, Clothing. Direct Loom Prices. Great Saving. Write for Catalogue; over 600 illustrations free. SAML. PEACH & SONS, Box 668, The Looms, Nottingham, England.

BEES — PAY CASH FOR HONEY. Wax and Bees, and sell A. I. Roots and other manufacturers, beekeepers supplies. F. W. BELL, 4 Cherrier street, Montreal.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED. — STRONG BOY, AGE 16, wants place on farm. Apply, with particulars, GEORGE, 4848 Sherbrooke street, Westmount.

CARRIAGE WOODWORKER: Steady job; state age, wages, experience, to R. HAMILL, St. Catharines, Ont.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, LIVERPOOL
A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and modern Adjoining Central Hall, and Roscoe Gardens, and near Stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-Stage stop at the door. Cab fare 1-6. References: Rev. Dr. Briggs and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto.

Valuable Book on Barn Building FREE

Write at once for this valuable book. It contains information that every farmer should have regarding the sanitary housing of dairy cows. It explains every fundamental of correct construction and gives proper dimensions and arrangements. It describes lighting, ventilation, stable floors, and their construction, and contains suggestions about silos, site, exposures, appearance, design, drainage and inside equipment. Besides, you will find in this book a number of practical barn plans and other information that may point the way to your saving many a dollar. We have designed many of the finest and most modern dairy barns in this country and this book is based on our long experience and expert knowledge in dairy barn construction. The book contains in concise, clear and condensed form, information necessary to any farmer who is planning to build or remodel. Understand, we send you this book absolutely free without any obligation on your part—just for answering these few questions: Do you intend to build or remodel? How soon? How many cows have you? Will you want a litter carrier? Will you want a hay fork outfit? Send to-day.

BEATTY BROS. BOX L. FERGUS, ONTARIO

RUN IT YOURSELF.
You can quickly learn to run steam engines by studying Young Engineer's Guide. Save the expense of hiring an engineer. Book recently revised to 264 pages. Illustrated. Endorsed by engine manufacturers and leading engineers everywhere. Price, postpaid, $1.66. Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont. Free—Our large catalogue, "Engineers' Bargains."

EGGS AND POULTRY.

FOR SALE, 2 HENS, 2 PULLETS, 1 Cockerel (not related); Kellerstrass White Orpingtons, $10.00; 4 Pullets, 1 Cockerel Partridge Rocks, $10.00; Trio, $6.00. Eggs, $3.00 setting. Won 8 firsts, 10 seconds, 2 Specials this year. W. A. MATTHEWS, Cannington, Ont.

MY BREEDING PENS FOR SALE, cheap. Golden Wyandotte, White Wyandottes, Barred Rock, White Rock, Silver Hamburgs, White Orpingtons. Eggs reduced; $1.00 setting. Prize winning stock. E. CARSWELL, Grafton, Ont.

ANCONAS FOR SALE. — A GRAND breeding pen of pure bred Anconas. Five pullets and one male, a perfect beauty. Wonderful layers. A magnificent pen to start right with. Price, $10.00. GRAHAM ROGERS, P.O. Box 47, Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Canada.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS and Pullets from imported Cock. Eggs, $1 and $3 per 15. JAMES McGREGOR, Caledonia, Ont.

WHITE LEGHORNS (WYCKOFF'S famous laying strain; my flock averaged 180 eggs each in year; winter layers; twenty eggs, $1.00; hundred, $3.50. F. NURSE, Malton, Ontario.

EGGS.—WHITE ORPINGTONS, BY 1st Toronto Cockerel, from imported stock; $5 per 15. Rose Comb White Leghorns, by 1st Canadian National, Western and London Thanksgiving Fairs; $1.50 per 15. Barred Rocks, $1.50 per 15. GEO. J. NORTHCOTT, 'Clarum Brae,' Solina, Ontario.

BUFF S. C. LEGHORNS, 4 FIRSTS, 3 seconds, at Brantford and Hamilton Poultry Exhibitions. Eggs from pen of fifteen prize winners; $2 per fifteen. T. FORAN, Winona, Ont.

LIVE, SILVER, CROSS AND RED Foxes, and all other furbearers wanted. Give full description, price, express office, etc., first letter. BLAKE VANNATTER, Ballinafad, Ontario, Canada.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM MY Prize-winning birds, winning over four hundred first prizes at eight shows: Barred Rocks, White and Silver-Laced Wyandottes, Houdans, Blue Andalusians, Black Javes, Spangled and Black Hamburgs, Silver Grey Dorkins, Black Spanish, Single and Rose-Combed R. I Reds, Brown Leghorns, two dollars per fifteen eggs. Half price after June 1st. F. W. KROUSE, Guelph, Ont.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON eggs from prize winning stock, $2 per 15; Black Orpington eggs, $1 per 15; every bird a prize winner; satisfaction guaranteed. E. LAWLESS, Grafton, Ont.

ANCONA EGGS FOR HATCHING. Apply to Mrs. DAVIDSON, St. Ann's, Ont. $1.00 per 13 eggs.

ANCONAS — BRED FOR EXHIBITION and winter egg production; $2.00 for 15; $3.00 for 30. E. W. WARDLE, Corinth, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BRED to lay, farm raised, White Wyandottes. Fifteen eggs, one dollar; larger orders at reduced prices. Write, MARSHALL SMITH, Palmerston, Ont.

BUTTERCUPS. — EGGS FROM THIS wonderful egg-producing breed. My stock improved by two imported cockerels; choicest, $2 per 15; utility, $1. J. J. DEAN, Winona, Ont.

EGGS FROM WHITE WYANDOTTES, White Rocks, Barred Rocks; prize pens, $2.00 per 15; utility, $1.00; $5 per 100. E. HOYES, Cannington.

EGGS FOR SALE, FROM PRIZE-winning Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, $2 per setting; $3 for 2 settings; a few fine birds for sale at fair prices; also Golden Pheasants. WILLIAM MOORE, 19 Oxford street West, London, Canada.

MACKENZIE'S TWO HUNDRED EGG Strain; S.C. Reds, bred for years, for heavy laying. Eggs, $2 per setting. Box 68, Winona, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE bred Barred Rocks, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, $1 per setting; $6 per 100. E. R. SMITH, Dixville, Que.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.—My Birds are the genuine Runners; wonderful layers of pure white eggs. Eggs from my imported prize winners, $1.50 per 12. (Miss) MARY BERTRAM, Vinemount, Ontario.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING Stock: $1.50 for 15 eggs, from select matings of Buff Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff and White Leghorns, Blue Andalusian, Buff, Black and White Orpingtons. WM. MUNROE, Grafton, Ont.

A GOOD LAYING STRAIN OF S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs, $1 per fifteen; $5 per hundred. MARTIN ROBERTSON, Kent Centre, Kent Co., Ont.

'CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW,' published first of each month. All the poultry news of the Dominion, 64 pages, 50c year. 'Poultry Advocate,' the utility poultry paper. The paper that 'tells you how,' 50c year. Both to one address, 75c one year. Poultry books on various subjects. Address, H. B. DONOVAN, 184 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

We supply eggs for hatching from the best pure bred stock, in Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons and Leghorns, at the very low price of 60c per dozen, in lots of 4 dozen and more.

This stock is of the very best quality, strong, vigorous, farm stock. Write for Catalogue, either in English or French.

Eastern Township Poultry Farm.
Bondville, or Foster
A. P. HILLHOUSE
Manager.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Many Business Colleges close for vacation during the summer.

ELLIOTT Business College.

Toronto, Ont., does not. NOW is an excellent time to commence a course. Write for catalogue.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The Questions and Answers Column will be found on Page 15 of this issue.



The BOY SCOUTS

B. P. ON SMOKING.

A gentleman writing recently to me about the Scouts said: 'If you think that all Scouts carry out your orders you are much mistaken. A great many of them smoke cigarettes secretly. If you go and pay them a surprise visit one evening at their clubrooms you will find some of them smoking and using bad language.'

Well, if he thinks that I am the sort of man who is going to spy upon my Scouts he is very much mistaken. I trust them to carry out orders, because I believe that they are all men of honor, and can be trusted to do what I expect of them.

I don't smoke myself, and the Scouts all know what harm smoking does to their wind and their hearts, and so they are not such fools—or I hope they are not—as to go about sucking silly cigarettes for the swank of the thing.

Once I advised the men in my regiment not to go out into the town from barracks for a about a fortnight because there was a lot of enteric fever going on among them, and I thought that probably they might be catching it in the town.

I did not give any positive order about it, because they were grown up, sensible men, and I did not want to treat them like children. I just said I hoped they would not go to the town for the present, so that we could then see whether the fever stopped or not.

I trusted them just as I trust the Scouts.

Two or three days afterwards one of the men was brought into hospital very badly bruised and knocked about. He would not say how he got his injuries. But it afterwards leaked out that, in spite of my wish, he had gone down to this town to amuse himself; his comrades found it out, and they gave him the worst hiding he had ever had because he had broken my trust in the men.

Well, that is very much what I expect of you Scouts. I don't say that you should go as far as those soldiers did; but if you ever see a Scout smoking, or hear him swearing or talking dirt, stop him, because you are all trusted not to do these things.—The 'Scout', London.

DRILL DOWN COMPETITION.

The first round of the drill down competition took place at headquarters last Saturday afternoon, Mr. H. G. Clarke, of the Y. M. C. A., acting as judge. Some ten patrols put in an appearance and all measured up to a high standard. Neatness, uniformity, and precision of movement and style was the basis on which the marks were given.

Some patrols were short in number, others had been thoughtless as to the care of their boots. Each patrol leader was given the opportunity of drilling his own Scouts. Mr. Clarke found it difficult to make a decision for third place between the 5th and 9th troops, but finally decided in favor of the former. The other two successful patrols were the 6th (Westmount) and the 25th (1st Lachine).

The finals took place at last night's distribution, and will be reported on next Saturday.

One scoutmaster said: 'These competitions are good things; they help to keep up the interest.' We must plan for something on a larger scale.

The camp committee will plan for several of special interest to take place at camp this summer.

PATROL LEADERS' CLUB TO MEET.

The next meeting of the Patrol Leaders' Club is to take place on Monday evening, May 6. This should be a session of particular value to each fellow. The lecture hour is to be taken up in a discussion of prepared papers, on questions of vital interest. Some of these will be 'How can a patrol leader get the best kind of discipline in his patrol.' 'What is the relationship of the patrol leader to the patrol—to the scoutmaster?' 'How can successful parol meeings be held?' 'Some pointers for patrol leaders.' These talks will be presented by assisant scoutmasters, who have been through the mill, and perhaps scoutmasters will be asked to take topics.

EXECUTIVE OF P. L. CLUB.

The executive of the Patrol Leaders' Club met on April 16, when some important general business was transacted. It was decided to recommend that on one of the early Saturdays in June the club have an afternoon's outing on St. Helen's Island. The plan is to arrange for games and a social time, so that the patrol leaders of the city may get to know one another.

The week-end camp is to take place over Dominion Day at the Permanent Summer Camp. The official opening of the camp is to take place on July 1 and the executive felt that the club would like to have a part in this. This is a good scheme and should help to stimulate the interest of the troops in the camp.

Suggestions for the Twenty-fourth of May field day were talked of and other general business dealt with.

PROFICIENCY BADGE EXAMINATIONS.

The following is a further list of successful candidates for badges:

Electricians .. ..
C. Reekes, 2nd Montreal.
C. Tyner, 5th Montreal.
W. Jones, 6th Mntreal.
W. Paterson, 6th Montreal.
W. Henry, 6th Montreal.
T. Binmore, 9th Montreal.

WE SHOULD LIKE TO SEE THE RESULTS!

In the recent test for Cook's badge some of the scouts would have us believe that many of our every-day dishes are 'fearfully and wonderfully made.' The following are a few of the questions and replies of the ambitious ones:—

To the question: 'How should an omelet be made, cooked and served?' one scout answers: 'One teaspoon of baking soda and a pinch of salt, three cups of water, beat for a minute or two till there are no lumps, then pour in pan for 15 minutes. Serve when hot on left side of person!' Another gives the following recipe: 'Cook over fire a few minutes, then hold in front of fire for a few minutes. Fold it up and put it right away.' One further suggests that before 'putting it right away' we might have it 'varnished with parsley.' And still another: 'One tablespoon water to a cup, one egg, mixed together and jammed into a frying pan. Keep stirring with knife under it so it will not stick to pan. Not too much milk or the omelet will be watery. It should be cut into pieces, and put on the right side of guest!' (This sounds like the application of a poultice!). Here are two recipes for baking powder biscuit:



SERVE WHEN HOT!

'Two cups flour, two of baking powder, one of lard, one of salt, two of butter. Bake in very hot oven for twenty minutes.' The second is much more simple. 'Make dough with milk and baking powder, and a pinch of salt; bake in oven for two minutes.'

To the question: 'What is food and why is it necessary for us to have it?' the following replies were made: 'Food is anything that can be eaten without heating the inside;' and 'A food is any tissue building substance, because if we did not have food we would live on our fat and become weak and die.'

In spite of these recipes, scoutmasters need have no cause for fear for the summer camps commissiariat department. Many of the answers were particulaarly good, and the practical work shown in most cases gave evidence of a great deal of practice under the mother's supervision before the test.

No one will doubt the council's wisdom, however, in planning for a professional cook to supply one good meal per day at the summer camp and to supervise the preparation of the others.

BE PREPARED!

This week we heard of one of our Montreal scouts who lived up to the motto when the test came. Hearing a scream in one of the bedrooms, he ran upstairs to find his little sister terrified looking at the bedclothes, which were in flames. The scout, without hesitation, rolled the clothes in a bundle, smothering the fire, and, opening the window, threw it on to the street.

This may not seem a very great thing to have done, but if that scout had not been on the alert and been prepared, the consequences might have been very serious. This is what the motto, 'Be Prepared' means.

HOBBY SHOW TO-DAY.

At the Young Men's Christian Association

The boys' hobby show, which opened last night and continues all day today, is of particular interest to scouts. Quite a large proportion of the entries are by scouts, and much of the work is very cleverly done. In the auditorium of the Central Y.M.C.A. can be seen all kinds of models of badges, aeroplanes, wireless outfits, paintings, collections, etc. This should stimulate the interest of our scouts throughout the city. Troops would do well to spend the afternoon in examining these things. We understand that the entrance fee for scouts is 10 cents and adults 25 cents.

This evening the prizes and medals will be presented.

BADGE DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of badges last evening was a most successful function, and will be fully reported next week.

SCOUTMASTERS' CLUB TO MEET

The monthly meeting of the Scoutmasters' Club will take place on Tuesday evening next at headquarters at 8 o'clock.

Plans for the route march for the 24th of May, and for the Child's Welfare Exhibit will be discussed. The camp committee will report, and general business will be transacted.

The agenda is an important one, and a representative gathering is hoped for.

CANADIAN BOY SCOUTS.

'The Scout Movement in Canada' is the name of a small booklet that can be obtained, free, from the provincial headquarters, 584 St. Catherine street west, Montreal. The booklet, which is excellently arranged, tells all about the movement, its origin, its aims and its growth.

SWITZERLAND'S BOY SCOUTS.

An influential committee, consisting of several professors and the heads of various sporting organizations, has been formed at Genoa to organize corps of boy scouts along English lines.

FOR CYCLIST SCOUTS.

Drill.

(By an S. M.)

1.—Cyclists fall in in single rank, with back wheel to the side of the road, 4 feet between cycles, and number from the right. If two or three patrols are present, number by patrols, keeping a small interval between patrols.

2.—Standing at Ease.—Carry the left foot 10 inches to the left, and strike the right hand on the saddle.

3.—Ground Cycles.—Take a full pace to the left, and lay cycle on the ground. Come to the alert.

4.—Take up Cycles.—Take hold of the top tube with the right hand and raise the cycle.

5.—Cyclists move in pairs called files.

Form Files Right.—The odd numbers raise the cycle and turn to the right on their own ground, the even numbers wheel up on their left.

Form Files Left.—The even numbers turn on their own ground, and the odd numbers wheel up on the right.

6.—The order to move is either 'Quick March!' or 'Advance Mounted.'

7.—If the troop is in line and is to move off to the front in file, the order is 'Advance in file from the right, Quick March,' when Nos. 1 and 2 move off, and Nos. 3 and 4 fall in in rear, and the remainder move on in file by the nearest line to their position in rear.

8.—If the troop is in line and is to be turned about the order is, 'Troop or Patrol, About turn!' The odd numbers move three paces to the front, and taking time from the right hand man, the whole troop turn about and the odd numbers regain their places in three paces.

If the troop be marching in file dismounted, and is to turn about, the right hand men will raise their cycles and turn about on their own ground in the time of three paces; the left hand men will wheel through the interval thus formed and come up on the left, thus retaining the formation.

10.—Forming to the right or left on the order 'Right Form!' No. 1 will raise his cycle and turn to the right, the remainder will turn their front wheel to the right, and on the word 'March' will move to the new alignment.

11.—If the troop is riding in file and it is intended to march, the order is 'Prepare to dismount!' and after a slight pause dismount; but if it is intended to half, the order is 'Prepare to dismount—half!' when each dismounts and halts, but all close over to the left of the road at once.

12.—When riding, if it is wanted to clear the road to allow traffic to pass, the order is 'Troop, Left incline!' when each file at once moves over to the left.

13.—To form single file (from file), mounted or dismounted, the odd numbers ease up and fall in rear of their odd numbers as space occurs.

FURTHER HINTS.

I advise working in patrols, in which case the Patrol Leader should fall in behind his patrol if the troop is under command of its Scoutmaster or Assistant Scoutmaster, and when mounted he should ride in front or on the left flank of his patrol. The Corporal should be in the ranks, and in the rear of the patrol. Slight intervals should be maintained between patrols on the move. When suddenly halted, patrols must not crowd up, and must in all cases move over to the side of the road at once.

When working by orders it is more than ever needful with cyclists to give a cautionary command, thus:—'Troop or Patrol, Prepare to dismount. Halt!' Giving sufficient pause for the company to slow up before the executive word, 'Halt' is given.



ONE OF THE WESTMOUNT CYCLIST PATROLS.

NORTH END.

At the opening of the North End Y.M.C.A. last week end, a programme of interest to boys of the community was arranged for by Mr. Cross and his associates. At the reception to business boys on the Friday evening, the 14th Montreal Life Saving gave a demonstration of their work whilst at the school boys' reception on the Saturday morning the Sir Edward Clouston cup team (1st Westmount) gave a demonstration to the 150 boys present.

A show of hands asked for to see what proportion of those present were scouts, showed 47. This is a large proportion, and it will continue to grow.

The scout movement in the North End has a friend in S. M. Cross (boys' work director), whose co-operaation will prove invaluable.



P. L. MacStewart and Scouts Stanger, Davidson, and Mitchell doing their good turn by giving Life Saving Demonstration at North End.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

'Be British!'

These two words were used by Captain Smith to allay the panic-stricken crowd when the 'Titanic' sank.

Only two words, but what a lot they mean!

To you fellows, I say always, 'Be Scouts!'

Remember always, wherever and however you may be placed, you are a Scout.

The presentation of Proficiency badges passed off very successfully.

It is hoped that, notwithstanding the fact that some three hundred badges were won, the number will be considerably increased next time, and that more troops will be represented.

The Patton Trophy was won by the Mount St. Louis Cadets.

I noticed several Scouts in some of the competitory squads.

Next year, I hope we shall see a strong Scout team entered.

It will mean some hard work, but surely that will not frighten Montreal Scouts.

The 5th Montreal are going to have a bumper concert, so a little bird told me.

The Y. M. C. A. will have an opportunity of again beating Westmount at the trek wagon drill at this concert.

I would suggest that Scouts entering competitions should not cheer.

Those who did last Saturday please note.

The proposed route march seems to be finding favor with all troops.

With the ambulance trek wagons, and cyclist patrols, to say nothing of the Mounted Section, we should have quite an imposing parade.

The Y. M. C. A. Hobby Show opened on Friday last.

I think our Council can take a tip from them, and we can take one ourselves.

Judging by the number of Scout entries in the Y.M.C.A. Show there should be no difficulty in our having a good exhibition?

The Westmount Troop are showing a number of model bridges.

I would advise very Scout to see the show, as the exhibits are very interesting.

Camp preparations are well under way now.

The committee are busy seeing samples of all kinds of goods from rubber sheets and boots to sardines and beans.

Certainly they mean to have a camp, second to none.

Save your pennies now, Scouts, and so be prepared.

THE OWL.

ROUTE MARCH.

The date for the route march will be decided on at the Scoutmasters' Club, meeting next week. Saturday, May 11, seems to be generally accepted as the best time. On this occasion it is suggested that trek carts, cyclist patrols, ambulance patrols, and possibly mounted patrols should parade.

It is going to be difficult to get a large mustter on a Saturday afternoon. Many of the employed boys will find it impossible to parade, but it is confidently anticipated that all that do turn out will be in uniform, and will look their smartest. The scoutmasters will work out details at their meeting.

HOW TO BECOME A SCOUT.

For information on all Scout matters write the Provincial Secretary Evans, 584 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

TROOP NOTES.

The 4th Westmount Troop (Baptist Church) are now twenty-one all told, and they have some more good fellows in sight. Through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Birkett the difficulty of obtaining headquarters has been overcome. The basement of their residence at 254 Prince Albert avenue, has been put at the troop's disposal. On or about May 10 a display is planned.

On Thursday, April 18, Mr. McClenahan, of the Davey Tree Expert Company, gave a talk to the 14th Troop (Y. M. C. A. on tree-doctoring. The talk was pronounced 'great' by the Scouts. Mc McClenahan illustrated his talk with some photographs of work done on some of our Montreal trees last year. On one of the coming Saturday afternoons the troop will be taken to see work being done.

The Longueuil Troop finds it difficult to get a successor to Mr. Cross. The Scouts are meantime keeping together. They feel that someone will surely soon be found to carry on the work. The record of the troop is a good one and we are optimistic as to its future.

The 5th is now devoting its attention to the concert on the 15th. There is an ambitious programm and the loyalty of every member is being counted on to make it a success.

The 13th Troop (Verdun Presbyterians) has now a membership of over forty. When Mr. Norris went away he left behind him three faithful workers. Members of this troop have already been making inquiries regarding the summer camp.

The 15th (St. Jude's) is evidently coming into its own. Twenty were present on the 18th inst., and applications had been received from three others. The officers of this troop say 'Put up the right kind of a programme and you can't help but attract the fellows.'

Mr. Howe was much encouraged by a recent meeting of the St. Edward's Troop. Those interested in this troop are up against no easy propositioon, but they realize the work to be of great value. The fellows are coming round in better numbers and an 'esprit de corp' will soon be built.

In September last the 15th Troop was doing good work with but seven members. Now they have over thirty. During the past weeks the troop has been co-operating with the newly-formed St. Thomas troop.

The Lachute Scouts, under Scoutmaster A. D. Hogg, have been taking up semaphore signalling in real earnest. Some time, too, has been given to drill. Twenty-five complete sets of uniforms have been procured from the official outfitters. The outlook is bright.

A troop of scouts has been formed in Farnham for some months, with Mr. Bowker as scoutmaster. They have so far not been in touch with the main body, but are anxious to be.

It seems that Quebec City is going to lose its energetic secretary, Mr. Pennington, who is manager of the Bank of British North America. Mr. Pennington has been advised that he is to make a move on May 1. Quebec will surely miss him.

HIGHER AGE LIMIT.

Dear Sir,—In last week's issue of the Boy Scout's Page, a correspondent of the cognomen of Jas. Roch, deliberately imagines that a lamb of ten must partake of business with an older person!

Then—— why not we, shrimps of the earth and only fourteen years at that, do as the men of thirty do?

Ridiculous! Does Mr. Jas. W. Roch believe that we of an older age are to caress ten year old lambs at parole? 'Caesar's Ghost!'

'THREE-YEAR-OLD P. L.

THE CAMP.

The camp committee met again on Thursday, April 19. Prices on camp equipment are to be submitted and the work of ordering proceeded with without delay. The question of boats and sailing dinghies took up a good deal of time in discussion. Further particulars are to be collected. It is hoped that a pamphlet giving 'Conditions and Particulars' will be in the hands of scoutmasters in a few weeks. The probable cost for each scout will be figured out just as soon as there is sufficient data to work on.

A NEAR THING.

((John Franzo, in 'The Morning Post.')

The burly sailor, walking swiftly up the lane leading to the little white cottage on the hill side, felt the whole solid mass of the earth pressing against his boot soles, instead of the spring and fall of the deck over a thousand leagues of blue water. He beheld the hedges on either hand, wreathed with the jewelled light of sunset; and breathed the fragrance of honeysuckle. At a turn of the sandy red road he saw the ships of the Fleet ranged far below, immobile upon a sea of pearl, and the heady delight of a brief freedom tingled in his veins like wine.

The sailor stood beside the open door and peered into the warm gloom of the house-place. She leaned an elbow on the sill of the casement set in the opposite wall, gazing out; a radiance of sunlight touched her cheek and shoulder. Swift and noiseless, the sailor stepped across the room as she turned, crying out his name. There was no one in the road without to be startled by the hearty noise of a seaman's kisses.

'And me not expecting you utill tomorrow, Jim.' She stood with upraised arms, her fingers busy with her hair; and the sailor, used to the uncouth society of men, thought he had never beheld a figure more desirable. 'I was looking at the ships, and wondering which was which, while mother, she's to village.'

'Us shan't be lonely till she comes back, my dear. I've brought her something all the way from China, not forgetting someone else, my lass.' He set his bundle on the table, and untied the red check handkerchief, the while she hung on his shoulder that was broad as the shoulder of an ox.

He brought forth little cups of filagree work and a roll of fine figured silk, and a carved box of sandal wood, and, last of all, a little squat image, whose aspect was both bland and sly.

'I looted him,' said the bluejacket, simply. 'Seemed he was no particular value. Set there on the table, all by his lone self, in the house of a mandarin boss up topsides. So I lifted him in a friendly way.'

'Mind he don't bring us ill-luck, then,' said the girl. 'He's ugly enough.'

'Not he,' returned the sailor. 'Why, he brought us a record run for the old ship all the way from Hong Kong, a-beavin' coal into the furnaces fit to break your heart, and the Leather-Necks down in the stoke-hold to help shovel. So here we are. But I tell you what that there idol is, so a Chinaman told me. One piecee god, he says, put him on mess table all-e-same Clistian tell makee die one time. He meant the idol is put on the table at feasts and such to remind the party they won't live for ever. Cheerful little bloomer, ain't he? But I recken he's lucky.'

A gun boomed in the bay and the windows rattled and the echoes ran about the hills.

'What's the ruddy flagship playing at now?' said Jim composedly. He stared out of the window at the mast-head lights winking signals.

'Come away,' said the girl. 'What's it to do wi' you? You're on leaf.'

'Ah,' said Jim stolidly, and without shifting his fixed gaze. 'First time for two years. I don't forget it. Nor I don't forget what our next evolution is going to be, Maggie, my dear.'

The girl glanced at his stern, absorbed face, as it started at the mast-head lights winking signals far below. The sailor's lips moved as though he were spelling words to himself.

'I've got something to show you, too,' said Maggie. 'Keep on looking at your old ships till I tell you to look round.'

She lifted the lid of an oak chest that stood against the white wall, and drew forth a parcel wrapped in silver paper. Deftly she unwrapped a gleaming white dress and spread it forth, then draped it against her strong and graceful body, pressing her chin upon the stuff to hold it in place as women do.

'Now you may look, Jim.'

The man turned to her, his brows drawn down, his mouth awry.

He muttered fiercely. 'This is the ruddy limit.' His face changed suddenly, for the girl flinched as though he had struck her. 'No, no,' he said hoarsely, 'not you, Maggie, not you. Why, you're as pretty as an angel. Is that for—for the wedding, my dear?'

The girl dropped the silk rustling to her feet and put her arms round his neck.

'O, Jim,' she cried, 'what ails you? I thought you would be pleased.' And she broke into sobbing

Jim set a great arm about her, and drew her upon his knee, as he sat on the window seat, again looking forth upon the mast-head lights winking signals far below.

'Never you fret, my pretty. Why, I'm promised to you, ain't I?'

'Why did you look like that, Jim?' The girl sat upright on his knee, a hand on his shoulder.

'Like what?'

'It was something signalled in the Fleet. Jim, what did that gun mean?'

'The gun? O, that,' returned Jim coolly. 'That's just the flagship passin' the time of day. Nothin' better to do, I suppose.'

Maggie slipped from his knee. The man avoided her grave scrutiny.

'Jim, please tell me.'

'There's nothing to tell.'

'Jim, I order you to tell me what the signals said.'

'Are you the commander, then, or what is it?' returned Jim, with an attempt at burlesque. 'I am a man what is accustomed to give orders, as well as take 'em,' he added, changing his tone.

'It seems you don't trust me, then,' said the girl, bluntly. 'Is that it? Best to know in time, it is.'

'The signals,' said Jim, obstinately, 'have naught to do with me, nor you neither. I'c on leaf. Do you think as I am going back on board, after two years of it? Not me'

The girl picked him up instantly.

O, it was a recall on board, was it? Why didn't you say so at first?'

'I tell you,' cried the man, 'it don't concern me.'

'If it don't concern you, why can't you tell me exactly what was signalled?'

Cornered, the man spoke sullen and stern.

'Well, then, I will tell you. That there gun was to recall on board all men ashore. The signals was orders to coal ship at four a.m. to-morrow morning, and fill up with water and stores and ammunition ready to proceed to sea. There—now you've got it.'

'Does that mean war, then?' asked the girl, quietly.

'If it do, what of it? I tell you,' said Jim, sullenly. 'I'm not a-going back on board.' Let someone else go—there's plenty about. I'm done with it. I'm to marry you, my girl, and there's an end. There's good billets waiting ashore for a man like me, an' better pay, an' no more twenty-four hours a day on duty, neither.

'What, you wouldn't—desert?' She flung the word at him.

'Nothing of the sort,' he retorted angrily. 'I'm on leaf—don't you hear me tell you? What's breaking leaf? Nothing.'

The girl turned away and stood silent. Presently she spoke with a cheerful unconcern.

'It's time mother was to home. You'll want a bit of supper before you go, Jim.'

'Go?' repeated the man. 'I'm not going.'

'What time was it you have to be on board, did you say?' She lifted the shining fabric of the dress from the floor and began to fold it away.

'D'you want to make a fool of me, then? or what is it?' The sailor rose, and his bulk seemed to fill the entire room.

The girl faced him, pale and resolute.

'Don't make me say it, Jim. You was all took a-back now, and it's cruel hard on you. But you didn't mean it. Anyone might have said the same, being startled like. But you don't never mean to desert, Jim—not you. Why, I know you better than that. Nobody knows you better nor me, Jim—no, not you yourself.'

'You're forgetting, my lass, you're surely forgetting,' said the man, gravely. 'We was to have been married I thought.'

'God knows I'm not forgetting, Jim—me that has watched the ships come in and out the port for two years.'

'Now, think a minute, and you'll see 'tis you or the service—the service or you, Maggie. Say I goes on board tonight, and what happens? War, it may be or may not. I've seen too many scares to panic about war. If war, why—there's no back door to the navy. But anyway, it's up anchor and to-morrow—turn over to a new ship, very like, and another two years' 'ard. Call that fair? Well, I don't. You or the service—that's it. I've made my choice. I'll stand the rub.'

'Jim,' cried the girl, 'you talk wild. Stand the rub, says you? And how would you feel, my lad, knowing as your messmates was doing their duty out to sea, and you planting beans in the back garden? Ask yourself that, Jim.'

The man stood up to the blow, but it shook him visibly.

'I sh'd be thinking of you, not them, Maggie, I hope.'

'And what should I be thinking of, Jim? Answer me that?'

'D'you reckon I'd chuck the service to please myself, then? I sacrifice my prospects for you and you throw 'em in me face.'

'God help you—do you think I'd marry a deserter then?'

'Don't you use that there word to me, my girl,' returned the sailor, fiercely. 'I'll take it from no one living, I tell you straight.' He struck his huge hand upon the table.

Maggie laughed upon a jarring note. 'You see, you don't like it no better than me. Have some sense, Jim. You talk of service—and you'd sacrific all my pride in you wi'out a thought. I couldn't marry a man as I had no pride in.'

'Tell me straight you want to be off with it and be done,' returned Jim, gloomily.

'I'll tell you no such thing, for I love you true.' There was a sob in her voice. 'The Admiralty gentlemen may treat you bad, no doubt they do, but there's more in it than that, Jim, you know there is. It's tearing my heart, it is, to send you away to sea. But we ain't always to think of ourselves, Jim. I don't know for why—something tells me 'tis so, and I can't but try to do what's right.'

She turned away and leaned against the wall, weeping. The sailor surveyed her in a massive silence. His gaze shifted to the tall clock in the corner, and back again to the appealing, pitiful figure. He began to count the slow tick of the pendulum and counted up to twenty-three. Then he opened his mouth and shut it up again and counted seventeen. Then he spoke.

'I reckon 'tis a'most time for me to be shoving off.'

The girl turned to him and put her arms about his neck.

'I'll be prouder of you than what the Queen is of the King upon his golden throne' she cried.

'Cheer-O,' said Jim.

The girl started and cried out as a second gun roared and rattled about the hills. The sailor sprang to the window and watched in the thickening dark, the masthead lights flashing brighter.

'What's this? Listen here, my girl. "Previous signals cancelled, port watch remain on leave"—and cetera and cetera. As you were. What d'ye think of that? Never know their own mind two minutes together.' He chuckled. 'That was a near thing, come to think about it. Next time I feel I want a bit of extra leave'—thus did he delicately steer about the sunken rock—'I'll be in a little less of a hurry.'

Maggie caught his great arm by the gold badge on the sleeve and shook it.

'A near thing?' she cried. 'I should say it was. Why, what should I be thinking of you this minute, Jim, if after al that acting silly, that there gun had fired before you told me you was going on board?'

The sailor pondered the question. He decided he would not try to answer it. His eyes fell upon the little Chinese idol, sitting on the table, bland and sly.

'I told you he'd bring us luck,' said Jim.

JOHN FRANZO.

Puzzles

A CANNING PUZZLE.

(Sent in by Harold H. Simpson, Bay View, P.E.I.)

1. Add a can to a girl's name and make a British possession.
2. Add a can to a weight and make a city in China.
3. Add a can to a preposition and make a law.
4. Add a can to an adverb and make a strait.
5. Add a can to the past tense of a verb and make frank.
6. Add a can to a consonant and make affected piety.
7. Add a can to a preposition and make a division of a poem.

A SQUARE.

A word meaning soon. A knot. Fragrance. A Roman emperor.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 3, 2, 5, 12 is the line on which a body revolves.

My 12, 5, 6, 7, 9 is a mountain near which the Israelites encamped.

My 11, 10, 4, 1 is a city in Alaska.

My whole is something rather dreaded by girls and boys.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

TRANSPOSITION.

Debar, bread, beard, bared.

4 DIFFERENT KINDS OF ICE.

R-ice. Just-ice. V-ice. Dev-ice. Tr-ice. Pract-ice. D-ice. Copp-ice. Pol-ice.

A FISH PUZZLE.

1.—Sole. 2.—Ray. 3.—Ling. 4.—Pla(i)ce. 5.—Skate. 6.—Perch. 7.—Flounder. 8.—Whiting.

Answers to puzzles of April 9 ('Weekly Witness') have been received from Ida M. Cairns, Lower Freetown; the first one was correct; also some of the Battles. Thanks for original puzzles.

With the exception of two omissions the answers sent by E. A. Edmiston, Cookstown, to the puzzles of April 13 were correct.

Answers to last week's puzzles have been received from Jean Cartier; the ice puzzle appeared to be 'slippery', but there were only two errors in the Fish.

In Newman T. Hunter's set of answers the first was correct; in each of the others there were three errors.

E. A. Edmiston's answers were nearly all correct; a few errors were noted in the Fish puzzle.

CHOKING AN OYSTER TO DEATH

The most destructive enemy of the oyster, particularly in North Atlantic estuaries and river mouths, is the starfish. Often these five-fingered creatures move in veritable armies from oyster bed to oyster bed, and literally wipe out the molluscan population over wide areas.

The oyster, though unable to get away, would be safe against the attack of starfish, were it not for a clever expedient which the latter adopts. It literally wraps itself about the shell of the bivalve, in such a manner as to suffocate it—the result being that sooner or later the oyster is obliged to open its shell.

When this happens the starfish has its prey at its mercy, and pushes its stomach in between the valves of the mollusk, the substance of which it absorbs at gluttonous leisure. Then, having finished its repast, it seeks another oyster to devour.

Years ago, the oystermen in Long Island Sound, where starfishes are very numerous and destructive, were accustomed to cut in halves and throw overboard those which they fetched up in their dredges. This method of procedure was discontinued, however, when it was ascertained that each half-starfish thus disposed of became a whole one by growing new parts upon the mutilated body.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ANGLICAN CHURCH HANDBOOKS.

CHURCH HISTORY.

A series of text books on Church history and philosophy is being issued under the editorship of Professor Thomas of Wycliffe College, Toronto, formerly Principal of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford. They are characterized by simplicity and dignity of style and earnestness of purpose, with an entire absence of sectarian spirit, and are within the comprehension of the average mind. One of the latest volumes, 'The Church of the First Three Centuries,' by the Rev. T. A. Gurney, M.A., LL.B., (Longmans, Green and Co., London and New York, Renouf and Co., Montreal, 1s. net.), gives an admirably clear and brief account of that remarkable period of church history. He outlines the four great periods of persecution with their causes and effects so far as these are ascertainable, sketches the leaders in 'the noble army of martyrs,' and the great writers, 'the Fathers of the Church,' whose writings were called forth in large measure by those persecutions. The 'Apologies' and 'Dialogues' were letters of explanation to those in authority, showing that the Christians, so bitterly hated and feared, were not rebels, cannibals and debauchees, as many believed, but a loyal, law-abiding, well-ordered community, governed by the Master's great principle of love. These documents are the chief sources of information regarding the personal character and the ecclesiastical polity of the early Christians. It is remarkable that the democratic character of the primitive church is one of the special points dwelt upon. The first commissions were given to the whole body of believers, women as well as men, all were expected to be apostles to the world that knew not the Christ. No special class of men were set apart for that work, bishops, presbyters and deacons being merely officials chosen by the church for special work at a special time. The idea of a hierarchy was a later development. The history of the church is traced up to the Decree of Milan (A.D. 313), and the accession of Constantine, when the long struggle between the church and the empire terminated in a Christian emperor's proclamation of a Christian state.

ETHICAL SYSTEM.

A still later addition to the series is 'Christian Ethics and Modern Thought,' by Charles F. D'Arcy, D.D., Bishop of Down, (Longmans, Green and Co., London; Renouf Publishing Co., 1s. net.). The object of the work is to prove that there is a moral order laid down by Christ for the guidance of His people, that Christianity does afford a philosophical basis for an ethical system of the highest type, which is fundamentally related to religion. The traditional interpretation of Scripture has obscured the conception of an ethical system, and has led to a revolt against Christianity as deficient in regard to the positive duties of life and taking no account of public obligation. The writer proceeds to show that this is a mistaken conception and develops a complete system of ethical teaching. The fundamental conception of right or duty is embodied in the idea of the Kingdom of God, where law rules and the highest good is embodied. Unity of motive, a consistent aim in life is given in the command, 'seek ye first the Kingdom.' This conception is developed by Christ himself along with the correlative idea according to eastern modes of thinking, of the Fatherhood of God. The laws of the Kingdom are clearly enunciated in the Sermon on the Mount. The second great conception is 'the inwardness of the good.' The morality of the Christian is to be from the heart outward, 'the greatest good is the good will.' The aim of the life governed by the good will is the development of character. But man is a social being. Does Christianity afford an ethical ideal that includes both individual realization and the highest social development? In the conception of 'the Kingdom' the highest efforts of individual and community may unite. It was one of the great messages of Christianity to the heathen world that man, in himself, has a definite value whatever his rank or walk in life. His highest development is through obedience to the Law of Love, which is also the chief element in social advancement. Christianity affords not only an aim and a method of reaching it, but an example of a life governed throughout by the highest principles. The personality of our Lord is the most momentous fact in the history of mankind. There is a constant struggle between the lower self and the higher. Here conscience emerges as a guide. The doctrine is developed at some length by St. Paul, though its elements have been already enunciated by Jesus. From the ideal Christian character spring all the activities aiming at individual and social betterment, all moral institutions. Finally the ethical system of Christianity is justified and ennobled by the religion which gives it its impelling motive power, the principle of love. Morality may exist without religion, bu no great ethical system has lived without association with a religion, so Christian ethics and Christian faith are fundamentally connected and co-operate to produce Christian civilization.

PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

From Dr. Thomas's own pen comes a handbook of pastoral theology, 'The Work of the Ministry,' by W. H. Griffith Thomas, D.D., (Hodder and Stoughton, London, New York, Toronto). It is dedicated to the students of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, with whom the writer was associated during his five years' principalship there. It is founded on the Scriptures, and the prayer book, and is specially for the use of the Anglican clergy, but it contains invaluable practical suggestions as to the spirit, the aim and the methods of the work of the Christian minister. Dr. Thomas believes in his own church as a great and effectual agent for the regenerating of man and the glory of God, but not to the exclusion of sympathy with those who think differently from himself. He emphasizes the elements of unity and brotherhood in relation to those of other churches, while developing the highest elements in the ordinal, the doctrine and the discipline of the Church of England. Every department of Christian work is dealt with as well as the historic origin of the institution of the ministry. The matter was originally given in lectures to his students, and these proved of such great practical value and interest that they are now reproduced in briefer, more literary form. Excellent indexes and a complete bibliography give added value as a book of reference.

THE GOSPEL FOR ALL.

Still another volume from the prolific pen of the same writer is the second section of a study of the Epistle to the Romans. 'Romans vi.-xi., a Devotional Commentary,' by W. H. Griffith Thomas, D.D., (The Religious Tract Society, London, 2s. net.). In this volume the second section of the Epistle is specially dwelt on, the relation of the Jew to the Gospel. In the first part Dr. Thomas makes clear that the gospel is for all, for Jew and Gentile alike. Now he deals with the question, 'What advantage hath the Jew then?' His belief is that the divine plan involves not only the individual redemption of members of the chosen race, but a national restoration which is yet to come, no man knows where or when, and that this national redemption is to be a blessing to the whole world. The close connection between doctrine and practice is emphasized. The first eight chapters, containing his closely reasoned system of doctrine, is necessarily connected with a life of truth and of obedience, a well-balanced Christian life. The book closes with a plea for missions to the Jews as not only much needed, but most successful and full of promise of blessing in the future.

FROM MIDSHIPMAN TO FIELD MARSHAL.

The story of a man of deeds is this stirring record of the long career of Sir Evelyn Wood, F.M.V.C. Born in 1838 nearly every year of his allotted life has been spent in the military and public service of his country; most of it abroad, but whether in the homeland or abroad that service has been one of intense activity and unstinted devotion. From the lowest position in the navy, in which he did not long remain, to the highest post in the army, is a road of advancement and distinction followed by few. As a youth he served in the Crimea, surviving the horrors of siege and assault, and the inexcusable horrors of cruel neglect and mismanagement. The years 1858-61 were spent in active service in India. After a period of study and work in England his next taste of war was with Sir Garnet Wolseley in Ashanti. Not long after this campaign came the call to South Africa, where the exciting events of a barbaric warfare continued until 1879. A period at home in which many honors were showered upon him was followed by a return to South Africa, and a further career of varied service. Our veteran was next claimed for the north of the dark continent, and after arduous campaigns in Egypt and the Sudan, returned home broken in health. Since that return Sir Evelyn's talents and energy have been given to military teaching and training, and strenuous efforts to procure many needed reforms. The work is an autobiography, and this eminent soldier relates the story of his long life in the frank, direct manner of a true soldier. The narratives of battles, attacks, repulses and sieges are given with the vividness of an eye-witness, while numerous incidents and episodes prevent the detailed recitals from becoming tiresome. The reader gets many fascinating glimpses of men renowned in other walks of life, with whom the famous soldier has at various times come in contact. One of these gives a very pleasing picture of Charles Kingsley. Of Africa Sir Evelyn writes that it has been named 'The Land of Misfortunes,' but that a more fitting appellation would be the land of misunderstandings. Many instances are given of anomalies and absurdities in the British military system and its workings that would outrival those of the famed 'Circumlocution Office.' From a paper submitted to the Secretary of State, he quotes, 'I am certain that all officers who have been fighting in South Africa will agree that the want of training has been the direct cause of many of our heavy losses, and of some of our reverses.' He paid a high tribute to Sir Bartle Frere, considering him 'the greatest High Commissioner South Africa had ever seen; the greatest not only in his treatment of barbaric peoples, but in unflinching courage and rectitude of purpose.' This record of real life and strenuous service ought to win many of our young readers, to whom the deeds of Empire's heroes are none too familiar. 'From Midshipman to Field Marshal,' by Sir Evelyn Wood, F.M.V.C. (Methuen & Company, Ltd., 36 Essex street, W.C., London, Eng., 11s. net).

THE VICTORIES OF OLIVIA.

Olivia's victories are given the first place in this book of short stories, 'Olivia's Victories,' by Evelyn Sharp (The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, $1.25). They are cleverly written, entertaining sketches, lightened by humor. They have no complexity of plot, but owe their interest to the delineation of characters of contrasting or opposing types. The 'modern girl,' growing, as one of the old-fashioned story matrons remarks, 'distressingly common,' is frequently depicted, and the girl with 'a career' loses nothing by contrast with her careerless sister of ye olden time. In fact, she is more attractive as a prospective helpmate than the possessor of all the qualities and accomplishments at one time held to be womanly. The truth probably is that womanliness is stable in its essence and variable in its expression. A man's manliness is not dependent upon or even inseparably linked with his vocation, and the same is probably true of a woman's womanliness. Both are likely to survive the downfall of old ideals and emerge unscathed from the present chaotic condition of the new.

LITERARY NOTES

'The Governments of Europe' (The Macmillan Company, Toronto), by Frederick Austin Ogg, Ph.D., comprises not a treatise on political science or constitutional law in the abstract, but rather a systematic account of the existing European governments, with considerable attention to historical origins and development (especially since the era of the French Revolution) and with a good deal of comparison.

'The Devil's Wind' (Putnam's Sons, New York), is written by Patricia Wentworth, author of 'A Marriage Under the Terror,' and 'More Than Kin.' Miss Wentworth two years ago won the prize of 250 guineas ($1,250), offered by the English publisher, Melrose, for the best novel submitted in a competition of which the adjudicators were Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, Miss Mary Cholmondeley, and Mrs. Henry de la Pasture. The author, who in private life is Mrs. G. F. Dillon, has chosen for the setting of her new story one of the most dramatic periods of history, the days of distrust and of frenzy that marked the Indian mutiny. When the Sepoys who were taken at Cawnpore were asked why they mutinied, they replied: 'Surely it was a madness; a wind from the Devil was abroad in Hindostan.' The destructive force of that whirlwind of passion and fanaticism the author describes in a manner that quickens into living realities her creations. Through the shifting scenes of her tropical setting, through an atmosphere dense with powder smoke, we follow hero and heroine as they struggle toward an era of better things.

In 'The Desire for Qualities' (Frowde, Toronto), Stanley M. Bligh discusses the value of various qualities of character, and the means of cultivating them. His purpose is to enable each of us to decide upon the qualities that we wish to stand for, and then to cultivate them deliberately.

Any one in need of Scotch stories, old and new, good and bad, will find them in W. Harvey's 'Scottish Life and Character' (Lippincott Co., New York.

Alfred Miles has compiled a 'New Anecdote Book' (Whittaker, London), which offers good reading and serves well for reference. The latter purpose would, however, have been much better carried out if the table of contents had been supplemented by a good index.

A sensible and workmanlike aid for botanists and all who roam through the country is 'Harper's Guide to Wild Flowers,' by Mrs. Caroline A. Creevy, (Harper's, New York). The term 'wild flowers' is made elastic enough to include common weeds. The plants are grouped according to color, which is the most practical way of classifying them. At the end are further classifications, according to habitat and to the time of flowering.

As usual, pictures in color and fine illustrations are a distinctive feature of the April 'Century,' New York. Several articles of a timely nature make a strong appeal. Mr. Whelpley's article on 'Italy's Economic Outlook' (in 'The Trade of the World' series) reveals some startling complications, and the seriousness of the task connected with Italy's seizure of Tripoli; Prof. Ross continues his papers on 'The Middle West.' Mr. Cooper, in 'The American Undergraduate' series, discusses with point and anecdote the effect of college life on character and ambition, and Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr writes most helpfully of 'The Child That Is Different,' making suggestions which ought to be weighed by mothers and teachers.

'The Scout Movement in Canada' is a small pamphlet fully describing scouting, and is published by the Quebec Provincial Headquarters, 584 St. Catherine street west, Montreal.

'Carnival' (Appleton's, New York), a novel by a new author, Crompton Mackenzie, has already achieved a success in England. Five editions have been printed in one month, and the critics are united in defining the book as a 'literary triumph.'

BUNKILL FIELDS.

Here sleeps the Dreamer, 'mong plebian dead!
Ah, little in his troubled day they wist
He was or poet or psychologist,
And though old Plato he had never read,
Life's richest lore with tears he husbanded—
Yea, Nature gave a shining lamp to him,
Which down the hall of years its rays has shed
While many an earthly torch has long been dim.

And since our way with trials is beset,
As theirs he saw in that divinest dream,
With hill, snare, fiend, fire, flood to Canaan's land,
He shall in countless hearts high thanks beget,
For he shall help o'er that estranging stream
Whose murky waves no human bridge has spanned.

ALEXANDER LOUIS FRASER.
Great Village, N.S

LETTERS FROM READERS

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mrs. Chesney's communication in a recent 'Witness' is an amazing document. One of the glaring evils associated with the recent militant propaganda of the English suffragettes is that rowdyism and criminal conspiracy, to say nothing of indiscriminate window smashing, are glorified by many whom we once innocently regarded as gentlewomen. As I see the facts, a certain noisy minority among our women folks want the privileges of the franchise now enjoyed by the men; and because the British Government refuses to introduce a measure that confessedly would wreck the administration, they proceed to break the laws of God and man. Policemen are slapped in the face by those female rowdies; noble men like Lloyd-George, Asquith and Churchill are assaulted and insulted, while innocent shopkeepers see their property destroyed. And your correspondent justifies this anarchy on the sole ground that it may eventually force the hands of Parliament. Mrs. Chesney is, I presume, a Christian lady, and should be familiar with Paul's solemn denunciation of that doctrine (Rom. iii., 8). As to the horrible cruelties inflicted upon the poor suffragettes who want to starve themselves to death in prison, they are simply the imaginations or deliberate inventions of the women who make the charges. In every case of forcible feeding, the action was taken after every means was exhausted to secure voluntary relief, and always by a medical man or under his supervision. An exhaustive inquiry at the instance of Mr. Herbert Gladstone as Home Secretary completely dissipated the hysterical charges of brutality. What would Mrs. Chesney do in the premises? Would she have the authorities stand idly by and let the fanatics starve to death? There is no other alternative but forcible feeding, which, of course, causes some inconvenience to the victim. I think your correspondent would have them released from jail instead. Certainly. But English justice is not made that way. If titled women like Lady Lytton break the law they suffer its penalties as other criminals do; but they lack the grace to take their medicine heroically. Defending law-breakers is not dignified business for a lady if they are of her sex.

G. F. ASSITER.
Grand Valley, Ont., April, 1912.

CITY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of March 26th there is a letter from Mr. Nicholson to Mr. Salter in which he speaks of the city of the New Jerusalem being the Church. How can that be? St. John, being the last prophet, gives us a full description of the beautiful city that all the other prophets told of. It will be the future capital of the world. When Christ was going away he said he would send us the Spirit of truth, which is the Holy Ghost. He shall not speak of himself, but that which he shall hear, that shall he speak, and he will show you things to come. He tells us that for a little while he will go away, and again a little while he will be back again.—John 16th chapter. And in the 14th chapter of Zachariah and 5th verse he tells us the place he will come to. Just the same place he went up from, and the mountain shall split in two, and there shall be the river of life flowing through the earth, both summer and winter. The frost cannot freeze it. Ezekiel, 47th chapter, gives us a full description of the river flowing through the land and into the sea, healing the waters of the sea and healing the fish, so there will be an abundance of fish for the people. And the trees growing along the banks of the river will have such healing properties in the leaves as to be for the healing of the nations. The 22nd chapter of Revelation tells us the same. In Isaiah, 52nd chapter, it speaks of the city. 'Awake, awake, put on thy strength, O Zion, put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem, the Holy City.' There then is what John speaks of. The wall is 250 feet high and garnished with all manner of precious stones, and the building of the wall was of jasper, and the first foundation was of jasper; the second, sapphire; the third, chalcedony; the fourth, an emerald, the fifth, sardonyx; the sixth, sardius; the seventh, chrysolite; the eighth, a beryl; the ninth, a topaz; the tenth, a chrysoprasus; the eleventh, a jacinth; the twelfth, an amethyst. There is the strength and beauty that Isaiah speaks of. All these stones are of a different color, green, blue, yellow, purple, violet; some with spots in. All go to make the wall of the city beautiful. Again, it is fifteen hundred miles square, which makes it fifteen hundred miles high.

The fourth chapter of Isaiah tells us there will be the light of a flaming fire in every dwelling, so that the light will go a long way around the world; and there will be a tabernacle for a shadow in the day time from the west and for a refuge from storm and rain.

Micah, in the fourth chapter, tells us the law shall come from Zion. Now every country makes its own laws, but Christ himself will be the lawgiver and King. Then the seed shall be prosperous, the ground shall give her increase, and they shall beat swords into ploughshares and the spears into pruning hooks.

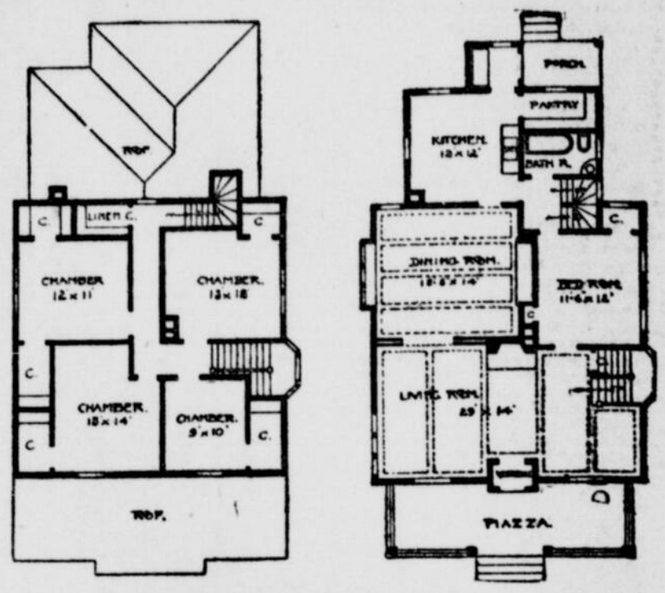
Now, Mr. Editor, if you see fit to print this piece I would be very glad. As so few people I come in contact with seem to take an interest in the Bible, perhaps this may incite them to study it. I am not a good scholar, and that is the reason I have never written before, but I think it is a beautiful and an inexhaustible subject.

MRS. PAUL EREGO.
Hayne's P.O., Alberta.

Note.—The error of taking these gorgeous prophetic visions literally is here illustrated. Palestine at its widest at Jerusalem is sixty-two miles across. A walled city fifteen hundred miles square, with Jerusalem as a centre, would cover a large part of three continents and a great deal of sea, leaving small room for the agricultural operations mentioned. Yet the waters mentioned, which were to issue from Jerusalem and meet those of the Dead Sea, are represented as passing beyond the gate of the city many thousand cubits. The atmosphere of this world is not higher than five miles from the earth, and even were there air, any living thing would freeze at that height, to say nothing of a city fifteen hundred miles high. The New Jerusalem does not represent the Church, but represents figuratively the kingdom of God on earth. John had seen the city about which clung all the hopes and pride of his people miserably wiped out, and no figure seemed more natural to him of the future reign of Christ than that of a glorified Jerusalem. Ezekiel wrote under like conditions after the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar.

A GABLED COTTAGE





The gable roof is especially well adapted to a low cottage having good length, and has advantages that cannot be claimed for the low pitched hip roofs. If a roof with gables is in good proportion with a good pitch but not too steep, and has a pleasing sweep to the cornices and wide projection it always looks well, gives good air space above the second floor and is very appropriate for a cottage.

The one we are illustrating is 30 feet in width and 43 feet in depth, exclusive of the piazzas, the rear portion is one story in height. The plan shows a large living room across the front with central chimney and fireplace, central vestibule entrance and a symmetrical treatment of the front. The dining room is well arranged with an attractive projected Dutch window and a recessed sideboard, and connects with the living room with sliding doors. This plan also has a good sized bedroom on the first floor, a rear stairway leading from the basement to the second story and a bathroom on the first floor opening from the rear hall. The kitchen, pantry and rear porch are all convenient.

There are four chambers on the second floor, and a full basement under the house. The finish in the first floor is Washington fir, stained, and the living room and dining room with beamed ceilings; the second story in white enamel.

It is estimated to build this cottage complete, exclusive of heating and plumbing, for $2,700. The exterior is designed to be shingled, the shingles stained brown, and the trimmings, cornices, etc, painted white, and the roof stained red. This will make a very attractive modern cottage and suitable to any locality.

REVOLVERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Employees in Certain Departments Fear for Their Lives—Investigation Coming.

Ottawa, April 25.—An extraordinary condition of strained relations among officials of one most important departments of the House of Commons has come to the attention of an investigating commission. It appears that the employees of this branch have been at loggerheads for some time, the highest point of hostility being reached when two of the officials went to the sergeant-at-arms and asked leave to carry revolvers to protect themselves against a third official of higher rank. The sergeant-at-arms, from all accounts, treated the application with some ridicule. It is said that the evidence given before the investigators in regard to this incident has been contradictory.

STILL A COMMISSIONER

Late Canadian Representative in Europe Bringing Millions to Canada.

Toronto, April 26.—Charged with the pleasant task of selecting developed industries in Western Canada, in which to invest capital amounting to nearly $10,000,000 of a British syndicate, Mr. W. T. R. Preston, former Canadian immigration commissioner in Liverpool, and until last autumn trade commissioner for Northern Europe, left Toronto for Winnipeg last evening by the Vancouver express. After thoroughly going over the ground he proposes to return to the Old Country and report to the gentlemen for whom the mission is undertaken.

LIQUOR SCANDAL.

Investigation Into Charges Against License Commissioners Opens Monday.

Toronto, April 26.—Mr. Eudo Saunders, who has been appointed special commissioner to inquire into the charges preferred by Mr. Michael Farr, a Goderich hotelkeeper, against one of the West Huron license commissioners, has arranged to open the investigation on Monday afternoon next. The hearing will take place in the Court House at Goderich.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Union Leaders Charged With Participating in Unlawful Assembly.

Yale, B.C., April 26.—Under the stimulus given by the commitment to assizes yesterday of Edward Collins, leader of the I.W.W., on the charge of participating in an unlawful assembly, Provincial Constables Chalmers last night arrested Charles Nelson, secretary of the I.W.W. here, on the same charge. District Organizer Hyde, who arrived last night, has temporarily assumed Nelson's duties. He addressed over 100 strikers last evening and told of collecting $2,200 in aid of the men.

The sensation of the day in court was the sentence of six months with hard labor given John Peterson, a negro member of the I. W. W., on a charge of vagrancy. Magistrate Webber, after sentencing the prisoner, issued a sweeping order to the officers to gather in all persons found wandering about without visible means of support. This order may result in developments during the next few days.

Six prisoners remain to be tried on the charge of intimidation. After disposing of these cases the court will remove to Ashcroft to try forty-seven cases there.

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That doesn't cure the corn. Just apply that old stand-by, Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. It acts like magic, kills the pain, cures the corn, does it without burn or scar. Get the best—it's Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor, the sure relief for callouses, bunions, warts and corns. Price 25c.

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WORLD WIDE

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Grandeur Nigh Our Dust.

The Home Rule Bill—Mr. Asquith's Speech.

How the Press Has Received the Bill.

Son Altesse Royale—The Prince of Wales in Paris—By John F. Macdonald.

A Musical Discovery.

'Rien ne va Plus!'—A Visitor to Monte Carlo—By F. G. Aflalo.

Dostoievsky—By Edward Garnett.

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Gruesome Finds at Pompeii.

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BOVRIL

IS A GREAT BODY BUILDER.

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S FUND FOR THE VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES

The fund which Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught is raising for the extension of the work of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada is mounting up, but there is much more still to be contributed before the sum needed will be complete. Donations are gratefully received by Miss Pelly, lady-in-waiting to the Duchess of Connaught, Government House, Ottawa.

The following is the list of donations to date:

Sir Henry Pellatt, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Lord Mount Stephen, $5,000 each.

Sir William Macdonald, $3,000.

Sir Donald Mann, Colonel and Mrs. Gooderham, Sir William Mackenzie, $2,500 each.

Sir Edward Clouston, Sir Edmund Osler, $2,000 each.

Mr. H. V. Meredith, Mr. R. B. Angus, Lady Drummond, Mr. H. S. Holt, Anonymous, Messrs. Henry Birks & Sons, $1,000 each.

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Mr. J. F. Booth, Mr. Nathaniel Curry, $300 each.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, Mr. F. W. Thompson, Col. F. S. Meighen, Mr. A. Baumgarten, Mr. John Ross, the Hon. James A. Lougheed, Mr. A. E. Ogilvie, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Mr. W. D. Matthews, Mr. Hamilton Gault, the Hon. Adam Beck, Mr. E. Fauquier, $250 each.

Mr. J. S. Ewart, the Right Hon. R. L. Borden, Mr. W. G. Bate, the Hon. W. T. White, Mr. H. F. McLachlin, Mr. R. J. Christie, Mr. J. C. Brennan, Mr. P. D. Ross, $200 each.

Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C., Mr. C. Berkley Powell, $150 each.

Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, Mr. and Mrs. George Burn, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gill, $125 each.

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Another Case Where Life Was Saved and Health Restored by Nerviline.

We have all read and heard of the agonies of sciatica, but only those who have been tortured by this dread malady can fully appreciate what it must mean to be cured after years of suffering.

It is because he feels it his solemn duty to tell to the world his faith in Nerviline that Victor P. Hires makes the following declaration. "For three years, I was in the Royal Mail service, and in all kinds of weather had to meet the night trains. Dampness, cold, and exposure brought on sciatica that affected my left side. Sometimes an attack would come on that made me powerless to work. I was so nearly a complete cripple that I had to give up my job. I was in despair, completely cast down, because the money I had spent on trying to get well was wasted. I was speaking to my chemist one day, and he recommended 'Nerviline.' I had this good liniment rubbed on several times a day, and got relief. I continued this treatment four months and was cured. I have used all kinds of liniments, and can truthfully say that Nerviline is far stronger, more penetrating and infinitely better than anything else for relieving pain. I urge everyone with lumbago, neuralgia, rheumatism, or sciatica, to use Nerviline. I know it will cure them."

Get Nerviline to-day, large family size, 50c.; trial size 25c.; all dealers or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y. and Kingston, Canada.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY.

Question Police Must Solve Regarding Indian Sentenced to Death.

Sarnia, April 24.—The police here are investigating a new theory in the Walpole Island murder case, for which Stephen Kyoshk, a twenty-year-old Indian youth has been sentenced to hang. The latest developments may remove the stain of guilt from the young man and place it on another Indian.

Kyoshk has stated to his minister, the Rev. Mr. Rigsby, of the Sarnia reserve, some very important facts. The blame is put on a neighbor, and the authorities are investigating.

The prosecution in the case claimed that a repeating shotgun was used but from the facts brought out yesterday it has been proven that the shells produced had not been used in a repeating gun.

The Rev. Mr. Rigsby, who is well acquainted with the Indians, believes that Kyoshk is innocent.

RAILWAY LOSES.

London, April 23.—The Privy Council has dismissed with costs the appeal of the Reid Newfoundland Railway Company versus the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. The dispute concerned what messages the appellant was entitled to transmit over respondent's special wire.



NEW HOTEL TO BE ERECTED IN EDMONTON, ALTA., BY GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Work will soon be commenced on a new Grand Trunk Pacific hotel at Edmonton, Alberta, which will be a third link in the chain of hotels which this company intends to build throughout western Canada. For some time Messrs. Ross & McFarlane, architects, of Montreal and Winnipeg, have been engaged in the preparation of plans for this building, and within a few weeks the actual construction work will begin.

The building is to be situated on McDougall street, almost at the crossing of Jasper avenue, and directly opposite to the Edmonton Club, and is planned in such a manner as to take full advantage of the view across the beautiful ravine of the river which bounds the entire southerly exposure of the property. The main entrance has been placed at the corner of McDougall street and a private thoroughfare, and the entrances have been set back some distance from the corner, and are approached through a large fore-court and covered logia. From this logia access to the building can be had directly into the rotunda, or, for the convenience of the lady patrons, through a smaller entry leading directly to the ladies' reception room, the office, and the elevators.

From the rotunda a spacious corridor leads right and left, the former to a large, well-lighted, octagonal palm room,, the latter to the café, and main dining-room, while midway along this corridor, on either side, is the coat room and ante-room, the latter leading to the buffet, barber shop and billiard room. Directly beyond the rotunda is the lounge, lighted by large windows, from which a full view of the ravine and the river can be had. A portion of the McDougall street facade on this floor is to be given up to stores, which have direct communication with the hotel proper, and on the north elevation a separate entrance is provided to the bar and café.

Between the ground floor and the first bedroom floor a mezzanine gallery provides space for ladies' parlor and drawing-room, fronting on McDougall street, while a banquet room and a series of private dining-rooms are situated over the ante room and bar. The balance of this floor is devoted to galleries overlooking the rotunda, tea-room and main dining-room.

Above the mezzanine floor are five typical bedroom floors, making seven stories in all, and giving two hundred sleeping chambers, each room having a private bath-room, arranged so that it may be rented singly or en suite.

The building, architecturally, is distinctly of the chateau type, modified to suit its purpose as a modern hotel. The exterior will be entirely of stone and the building will be fireproof throughout, the frame being of steel, skeleton type, with floors of reinforced concrete and the interior partitions terra cotta.

In mechanical equipment the new hotel will have all that recent experiments have proved to be of value. This includes three electric passenger elevators, one electric freight hoist, two electric dumb waiters, running throughout the entire height, together with the most modern and approved heating and ventilating system.

The interior decorations and furnishings will be in keeping with the rest of the building and the hotel, when completed, should play a big part in the future development of the City of Edmonton.

CANADIAN CITIZENS IN THE MAKING

Stirring Tale of Work Among Doukhobors and Indians in Western Canada.

Two interesting visitors from the West, the Rev. Arthur E. O'Meara, of Victoria, a member of the society called Friends of the Indians, and Dr. McDougall were in Montreal for a few days. Dr. McDougall has lived all his life in the North-West, and as he puts it could speak Indian before he could speak English. Interviewed by a 'Witness' representative he had many interesting things to say about the Indians and the possibilities of the country. Dr. McDougall is one of Canada's great pioneers, a man who has spent his life in the truest kind of service to his country, and almost always on the very outer fringe of civilization. He can tell of canoe trips through the wilds of farm at incredible distances north of Winnipeg or Edmonton where north of Lake Winnipeg and in the Alberta Peace River district men who have had the industry to try have surrounded their homes with gardens that furnish them with grain and many vegetables. He referred particularly to a letter he had just received from a friend who had travelled over a great deal of the prairie provinces with him and who has since gone into the Alberta Peace River country to settle. This man writes that never in his travels has he seen finer land or greater prospects. As he spent last fall in the new country he has had an opportunity to compare the chances of early frosts with the chances in the country further to the south. One of the particular tasks to which Dr. MacDougall has devoted much of his time in his work for the department is that of making Canadians of the Doukhobors. They were religious communists. That is their socialism was of the completest kind. As communists living all together they did not make satisfactory citizens. They had no chance to acquire our language or to take full advantage of our public school system. They practically remained Russians, lived on Canadian soil. The policy of the department was to make out of these people citizens. To this end the department refused to grant the land till the men were ready to take individual title and Dr. Macdougall addressed himself to the task so successfully that he says fully a half are now among our best and most industrious citizens, having the responsibilities of individual ownership.

The North American Indians have always been tribal and communistic. While on the one hand they have no communal ownership in their reserves, on the other they have no personal rights as citizens, being treated by the law as minors. It is the wish of the 'Friends of the Indians' to try to secure for those of British Columbia the full rights of citizens. In this work Dr. Macdougall is helping, and it follows very naturally after his successful efforts along the same lines for Douakbors. The society calling itself 'The Friends of the Indians,' it was explained by Mr. O'Meara and Dr. Macdougall, desires that the lands of the Indian Reserves, commonly called rancherees, shall be divided between the individuals, and that they shall be given personal title to these lands. They desire that the Indian be given a vote, and that he be allowed to purchase government lands on the same terms as whites. Mr. O'Meara made reference to the recent visit paid by four Indian chiefs to Ottawa to present their claim to the Hon. Mr. Borden. At this interview the chiefs laid claim to the whole of British Columbia, including its cities on the ground that they had never surrendered the by treaty. Mr. O'Meara is pressing to have the claim of the Indians submitted to the Privy Council. The 'Friends of the Indians' are requesting that the British Columbia government of its own action abolish its reversionary claim upon all the lands of Indian reserves. The Act of Province conveying the Indian lands to the Dominion Government reads:—'For the purpose of conveying the same to the Dominion Government in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians, and in trust to reconvey the same to the Provincial Government in case such lands at any time cease to be used by such Indians.' The proposal of Mr. O'Meara is that this be amended by omitting all words after 'benefit of the Indians.'

WILL SEE CANADA.

Plans of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, for the Summer.

Their Royal Highnesses the Governor-General and the Duchess of Connaught will visit Canada from East to West during the summer. The royal party will be in Montreal May 6-13, and will visit Toronto, London and Guelph in the latter half of the month, coming down to Montreal by water on May 31.

June 2 to 17 will be spent at Quebec, after which Their Royal Highnesses will spend two weeks on the Tobique river fishing. The royal party arrives about July 7 at Winnipeg for the opening of the exhibition, returning towards the end of the month to the East.

They leave Montreal by steamer for the Maritime Provinces on Aug. 1, visiting Gaspe, Summerside, Charlottetown, Pictou, Hawkesbury, Sydney, Halifax, Truro, Windsor, St. John, Fredericton, and other places.

After opening the Toronto Exhibition in last days of August, Their Royal Highnesses will leave for the West, visiting Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Port Arthur, Fort William.

Leaving Winnipeg on Sept. 1, Their Royal Highnesses will visit Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Edmonton (Sept. 3 and 4) reaching Calgary on the 5th. After a two days' stay at Calgary it is probable that Their Royal Highnesses will open the new irrigation works of the Southern Alberta Land Company south of Strathmore.

The plans for the next few days are indefinite, but it is probable that Their Royal Highnesses will leave Calgary on their further journey about Sept. 17, stopping a few hours at Kamloops.

They will reach Vancouver on Sept. 19, stopping there till the 23rd, and paying a visit to New Westminster, leaving for Prince Rupert on the 23rd and returning to Victoria on the 28th for a four days' visit.

Their Royal Highnesses and party leave Vancouver on Oct. 2, visiting Vernon and the Okanagan Valley, returning by the main line to Revelstoke and thence to Arrowhead. Passing through Robson and Nelson, Their Royal Highnesses will rejoin their special train and proceed to MacLeod and Lethbridge, where they will probably stay from Oct. 8 to 10. Then, after visiting Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, Regina, Indian Head and Brandon, Their Royal Highnesses will arrive at Poplar Point about Oct. 5 and go for a few days' shooting to Lake Manitoba, returning to Ottawa just before the end of October.

MAKING TROUBLE FOR S. A. ARMY.

Quebec, April 24.—As a result of the open-air meeting which the Salvation Army held on Sunday, April 14, Adjutant MacCrae was brought before the Police Court on the accusation of having obstructed the streets. Adjutant McCrae took the ground that in no city or town of England has the Army ever been prevented from holding open-air meetings, and he could not see why this permission should be withheld in Quebec, which is under British rule. The case will come up on Friday.

The Ministerial Association of Quebec has resolved to stand by the Army. Some years ago, when trouble arose, the Army was unfairly dealt with. It was condemned by a jury which had been clearly told by the judge that there was no law by which the Army could be condemned. The Protestants feel that it is not within the power of the city authorities to prevent a Protestant religious service on the streets, and should not do so when they allow on many occasions the streets to be blocked by Roman Catholic religious demonstrations. Fair play and British rights must be demanded in the old capital.

WILL HAVE GOOD ROADS

Chateauguay County Will Expend Large Amount on Highways this Summer

Howick, Que., April 22.—Mr. A. L. Gareau, official lecturer of the government, accompanied by Mr. H. Mercier, ex-member of Chateauguay, lectured here on Saturday evening, in the interests of better highways. The assistance offered by the plan will enable this parish to secure loans for macadamizing, gravelling and improving the roads here, and it was decided that the municipality should secure a loan of $125,000 for this purpose.

The meeting was held in the public hall, and not less than 400 persons were present. The Mayor of the municipality, Mr. John Cullen, and Mr. Parent, ex-Mayor, presided at the meeting. The councillors, Messrs. J. DesGrosseiller, J. Lacoste, John MacCrea, Camille Turcot, William Templeton, James Angel and the Rev. Father Bourbonnais, curate of the parish, were also present.

The speeches were delivered in both languages, and received with great applause.

Howick is one of the most important agricultural counties. It needs nothing else more than good roads.

The county of Chateauguay will soon have the best roads in the province. Ste. Martine will spend $75,000 for road improvement; St. Philomene, $75,000; Chateauguay has decided on a loan of $75,000 for the same purpose, and Howick will spend $125,000.

The municipality will have in a few days a visit from one of the government's engineers, and will buy a complete outfit for macadamizing, and the work will begin as soon as the machines arrive.

Mr. John Bryson and Mr. Albert Mahon praised the work of the member; also the address of Mr. A. L. Gareau.

A resolution favoring the policy of good roads was presented by Mr. John Brown. In the same resolution the citizens of Howick expressed their wish that the council should take advantage of the offers of the Department of Agriculture of Quebec.

Yesterday afternoon another meeting for the same purpose was held at St. Chrysostome. In the church, during the mass, the curate of this parish, the Rev. Father Preville, spoke in favor of the government's measure and asked his parishioners to accept the important advantages offered by it for the improvement of their roads, calling the movement a providential measure.

Mr. J. P. Brown, member of the county of Ottawa, was present, also the Rev. Mr. Preville, curate. Not less than 600 persons wished the best welcome to the speakers, Messrs. Mercier, M.P.P., and A. L. Gareau, the government's lecturer. After the speeches the two mayors, Messrs. Alphonse Demers and Daniel Bigras, asked those favorable to a loan for the improvement of highways to rise. All rose, many crying 'We want good roads, and accept for us the good offers.'

St. Chrysostome will begin the work in a few weeks, and will make a loan of $75,000.

The four of the best parishes of Chateauguay will expend $425,000 on good roads, and the others will follow.

Ormstown, another municipality of Chateauguay county, began last year the macadamizing and improvement of all its roads.

DEAN BIDWELL'S DAUGHTER.

Kingston, April 25.—The little daughter of Dean Bidwell, had a miraculous escape from death to-day, when a portion of a stone at Tete de Port barricks gave away. The child was sitting on the wall when it toppled over, and she was thrown into the lake. She was saved by the prompt action of Captain C. F. Constantine, who happened to be passing at the time, and jumped into the water and got her out.

INSIST UPON MILK CELLARS

Nine Hundred Farmers Do Not Keep Milk Satisfactorily.

'Of the thirteen hundred farmers visited in our first round of inspection nine hundred and three had no milk cellars, leaving three hundred and ninety-seven who keep their milk in a satisfactory condition. This statement was made in a report on milk inspection prepared by the food inspection department, and sent to the caucus of aldermen by the Board of Control Montreal. The report showed that the officers were instructing the farmers in the proper care of milk, and stopping shipments from infected stables. This inspection was made last summer and autumn.

The nine hundred farmers whose methods of keeping milk do not come up to the standard set by the city, says the report, keep their milk in the following ways: One hundred and thirty-three in the stable, 135 at the entrance or near the stable, 15 in pig pens, or their environs, 406 outside of the stable, uncovered and exposed to dust and germs, 192 cool the milk in wells. Of the 1,300 visited about 800 dairymen keep no ice. The mean temperature of the milk was 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and in one case it was 84 degrees, shortly after milking.

The cans are generally well kept and made of metal sufficiently strong to resist the accidents of carriage.

Eighteen wells were found in stables where the water is in great danger of contamination. One hundred and thirty-three wells are too near the stables and the water is very liable to infection.

Ten thousand cows were inspected. Very few were found sick, and these were immediately isolated. Twenty-one were condemned. Twelve herds have been treated with tuberculin.

In general, says the report, the feed has been good and sanitary. In four instances typhoid was discovered, and shipments of milk from the farms affected were stopped, in one case for two months.

The general fault found with the farms visited was an absence of light and ventilation, and more than half of the stables visited were not whitewashed, and they were ill-adapted for the purpose of keeping milk cows. Also in more than two hundred cases poultry and pigs were kept in the cow stables or in connection with them.

Dr. A. J. G. Hood, chief of the milk and food inspection department, in a report described the methods of milk inspection in the city. Montreal is divided into several districts, with an inspector in charge of each, and he keeps a list of all the milkmen vending milk. He takes samples of the milk for analysis every day, and records are kept. Places where milk is sold have to be visited, and the inspector is to insist on keeping the milk in the refrigerator and free from contamination. All the railway stations are visited and inspected. The samples of milk taken are first analyzed in the civic laboratory, and if the results are not satisfactory the samples are sent on to Dr. Milton D. Hersey, city analyist, or to Dr. Henry St. George, bacteriologist. The Controllers will take action on their reports.

OLD RESIDENT DEAD.

Mr. John L. Smith, Prominent Grain and Flour Merchant, Passed Away.

The death of Mr. John Lionel Smith, one of the oldest and best known men in the flour and grai ntrade, and founder of the firm of Messrsil A. L. Smith, & Son, Montreal, took place on April 21st. Mr. Smith was a son of the late Captain David Smith, of Coventry, England, and was born at Halifax, eighty-nine years ago. He was educated at Oxford and entered the tea business when a young man. He came to Canada in 1865 and settled in Montreal, entering the flour and grain business, which he followed until his retirement ten years ago.

The late Mr. Smith was a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, a member of fthe Montreal Corn Exchange, and was also a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital.

He during his life contributed a number of papers on certain Canadian industries, on one occasion writing up the salt industry for the Geological Survey. In religion he was a Congregationalist, and was for many years a member of Zion Church. His wife predeceased him forty-six years ago.

He is survived by one son, Mr. Lionel J. Smith, of Montreal, and two daughter, Mrs. S. B. Yuill, of Victoria, B.C., and Mrs. Raymond Binmore, of Montreal.

MARRIED A COUNTESS.

Toronto Doctor Reported Wedded to Finnish Titled Lady.

Toronto, April 22.—The Toronto 'News' this evening publishes a story of the marriage in New York on March 25 of Dr. G. B. Foster, of Toronto, owner of the Marlborough Apartments, to the Countess von T. Loten, of Finland. The Countess is reported to have come to this country at the time of the persecutions in Finland by the Russians and to have met Dr. Foster in New York. Dr. Foster and his bride are residing at the Marlborough Apartments.

EXPRESS RATES EXCESSIVE.

Exhorbitant Prices on C. O. D. Shipments Subject of Investigation.

Ottawa, April 24.—A matter relative to express rates, which was not covered by the judgment in the express inquiry, will be made the subject of special hearing by the Railway Commissioner shortly. It concerns the excessive rates which the board on investigation has discovered are charged by the express companies in connection with C.O.D. shipments, and it was first brought to the board's notice by a complaint made by a Napanee merchant of an overcharge of 65 cents.

'It was admitted at the hearing that there had been an excess charge of five cents,' says the statement issued, 'but this case brings up the principles upon which these charges are based, and this matter was not caused by the judgment in the express inquiry.'

The statement goes on to say that formerly express companies, after collecting C.O.D. shipments, made return of the cash to the shipper, basing the charge for this service upon merchandise rates. For some years, however, instead of remitting and carrying back the cash, the agent at the delivery office has issued express orders, posting these direct to the shipper at the old merchandise rates instead of the scale of charges for express orders.

'This cannot be defended,' says the board. 'The present scale of charges is excessive.'

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column, or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

PRAYER.

C.A.F.—I should like the words of a poem, entitled 'Prayer,' of which the first line is, 'Prayer is the soul's sincere desire.' Ans.—This is included among the hymns in the 'Book of Common Praise,' and probably in other hymn-books, but we give it below for you. The author was James Montgomery, a poet of the early nineteenth century.

'Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Uttered or unexpressed;
The motion of a hidden fire,
That trembles in the breast.

Prayer is the burden of a sigh,
The falling of a tear,
The upward glancing of an eye,
When none but God is near.

Prayer is the simplest form of speech
That infant lips can try,
Prayer the sublimest strains that reach
The Majesty on high.

Prayer is the Christian's vital breath,
The Christian's native air,
His watchword at the gates of death;
He enters heaven with prayer.

Prayer is the contrite sinner's voice,
Returning from his ways;
While angels in their songs rejoice,
And cry, 'Behold, he prays.'

O Thou, by whom we come to God,
The Life, the Truth, the Way,
The path of prayer Thyself hast trod;
Lord, teach us how to pray.

A PSALM OF LIFE.

J.B. asks for the poem in which one verse begins: 'Lives of great men all remind us; We can make our lives sublime.' Ans.—This is Longfellow's 'A Psalm of Life,' given below:

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
'Life is but an empty dream!'
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
'Dust thou art, to dust returnest,'
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day.

Art is long, and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!

Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of Time;—

Footprints, that perhaps another
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

CROSSING THE BAR.

Tennyson's beautiful poem is given below at the request of a subscriber, Newfoundland:

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;

For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

WHERE THE SHANNON FLOWS.

Miss Jean Sharman, Oregon; Miss Rosie MacDougall, Prince Edward Island, and R. A. Cross, New Brunswick, are thanked for sending copies of the verses given below, asked for by C.S.

There's a pretty spot in Ireland I always claim for my land,
Where the fairies and the blarney will never, never die.
'Tis the land of the shillalah, my heart goes back there daily,
To the girl I left behind me when we kissed and said good-bye.

CHORUS—
Where the dear old Shannon's flowing,
Where the three-leaved Shamrock grows,
Where my heart is, I am going,
To my little Irish rose.
And the moment that I meet her,
With a hug and kiss I'll greet her,
For there's not a colleen sweeter,
Where the river Shannon flows.

Sure, no letter I'll be mailing, for soon will I be sailing,
And I'll bless the ship that takes me to my dear old Erin's shore;
There I'll settle down forever, and I'll leave the old sod never,
And I'll whisper to my sweetheart, 'Come and take my name, asthore.'

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

UNPAID NOTE.

——1. Have a note made in Saskatchewan, August, 1909, due Dec. 15, 1909. When would said note become non-payable? 2. Does it draw interest after due? 3. If so, what is legal rate? 4. Can I demand immediate payment? Ans.—1. After six years from the time it fell due, or from the date of the last payment in respect of it, or written acknowledgment of indebtedness upon it—whichever is latest—it would be 'outlawed.' 2. Yes. 3. Five percent per annum in the absence of a stated rate. 4. Yes.

MARRYING DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Subscriber, Ont.—Is it legal of a brother-in-law to marry his sister-in-law, her husband being dead some time. Ans.—It is not illegal—assuming, of course, that he is a widower at the time and that the marriage is not invalid for any reason other than the one suggested.

BENEFICIARIES OF ESTATE.

Digby, Ont.—A dies leaving a will, bequeathing her property to her two sisters, B and C. Should they die without issue, it is left to D. Now D dies before B and C, leaving a widow, two sons and a daughter. Now that B and C are dead, without issue, how will the property be divided. Ans.—It is probable that the property becomes a part of the estate of D, and be distributed accordingly, but the facts are not stated sufficiently to enable us to give definite answer to the question.

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

How to Waste Money And Where to Save It.

The best way to waste money is to keep it in the pocket. Then, whenever you see a thing in a shop you can buy it. It is a great mistake to wait a couple of days without buying an article of commerce, because you may forget it, or discover that you do not require it. Also your house will not be crowded with unnecessary furniture. The buying of furniture is the best way to ruination and discomfort. And perhaps the easiest method of spending is to keep 'books' with tradesmen. This assures that you will have exciting quarter-days, and eventually pay twice for things you have had, and once for things that have never been delivered. You will have no worry during the quarter, and instead will suffer from a series of nervous shocks, the principal one coming at Christmas. Also when you want to waste money only have one pair of boots. They wear out so much faster if worn every day. If you have three or four, and occasionally varnish the soles and lay them by for a month or two, their durability is much increased. By saving a couple of shillings on boot 'trees' you can increase your bootmaker's bill threefold.

THE TRUE THRIFT.

The really careful person will keep a list of things he is likely to need. Just about Christmas he will estimate his next year's income by comparing with last year's accounts. You need not keep elaborate books. An ordinary note-book, one side for receipts, the other for payments, is all that an ordinary man needs. Yet such a system reveals in half an hour every penny wasted last year, and provides a basis for next year's estimate. Having found that one will need two pairs of boots, a tweed suit, a dress, and various small items, remember the forthcoming sales and buy for cash. Then take out your review cuttings relating to books that appeal to you. Notice how many are in cheaper editions since your first desire was awakened. Then boldly buy all you require. Much money is wasted in panic-stricken present-giving.

SAVING MONEY.

Some people cannot save, as all their money can, and must, be spent to immediate advantage. But must people have periods at which income exceeds expenditure. The possession of money in a source of strength. It enables one to stand a siege if employers, bad fortune, or ill-health bring one into temporary trouble. Such saving is not a snare to the soul. Of course, to cultivate a miserly habit with a view to an eventual life of laziness undermines one's nature. It brings all the ills of poverty, and causes the victim constant terror lest his hoard should be depleted. But nothing is worse for a man's nature than financial worry. The spendthrift thinks quite as much of money as the miser, and to think constantly of money narrows one's appreciation of life, inducing a timid outlook.

ESTIMATING.

Make a liberal estimate under such headings as household expenses, food, rent, clothes, doctor's bills, travelling, literature. If your income admits, set aside ten percent for reserve, and pay in to your bank each week or month what legitimately can be spared. In your estimates allow a proportion for renewals and furniture, and deliberately frame them on the top-side, so that the New Year will bring you no shocks.—'T. P.'s Weekly.'

A GLAD HEART.

(By M. H. Rowland.)

If, counting o'er the vanished years
That mark thy life's brief span,
Thou findest they have brought to thee
True love for God and man,
Then let thy heart be glad.

If, counting o'er thy treasures gone
Thou findest yet a store
Of human love as strong and true
As in the days of yore,
Then let thy heart be glad.

If still the blessed power is thine
Another's heart to cheer,
If thou canst aid with heart and hand
The Master's service here,
Then let thy heart be glad.

If in thy later noonday hours
Thou still canst look above
And trust thyself and all thy cares
With Him whose name is Love,
Then let thy heart be glad.
—'Religious Telescope.'

THE GENTLE VOICE.

(Frank T. Bayley.)

There is a young lady in Denver whom I want to see. And you can't guess, children, why I want to see her! 'Have I heard something about her?' No; not a word. 'Do I think she is very good looking?' Yes; good looking, if not handsome. 'Have I seen a picture of her?' No; I have neither seen nor heard a thing about her. 'Why, then do I want to see this particular lady?' I shall have to tell you.

There is a certain store downtown with which I sometimes do business, and this lady usually answers the telephone. Her voice is so sweet and gentle that I just want to know her. I am sure she is a good woman.

'Ah!' you say, 'probably she knew she was talking with the minister; and so she took pains to talk pleasantly.' No; she knew nothing of the kind. She only knew that somebody wanted to give an order for groceries—just groceries! So she did not 'fix' her voice for the occasion. It was just her natural, everyday voice.

I know her already! Her voice is almost as good as a photograph. It tells me that she is refined and kindly; full of courtesy, not impatient and fussy; a real lady. So I want to see her. I am sure she is worth knowing.

Such a voice is worth a great deal to its owner; and a good deal to other people, too! It is worth a good deal to an employer to have such a voice at the telephone or behind the counter. It sells goods for him. It is a 'capital' in business. (If you don't know what 'capital' is, your father will tell you.) Do you know that people are sometimes driven away from a store by the ungentle voice and ill manners of a clerk? Why, there are some clerks who almost say 'scat!' as they look at a customer! At any rate, their faces do.

You do not know, dear children, how much need the world has for voices that are sweet and gentle. There is a great deal in the business world that reminds me of a field I have seen that was full of rocks, rough and sharp and ready to bruise a tender foot. But I have seen just such rocks covered with a mossy velvet that was kept fresh by the nightly dew; making them soft and green so that one loved them. So there are soft voices, sweet and low—velvet tones that cover the hard things in daily life; and they are dearer than moss-grown rocks.

One could afford to pay money for such a voice, but it cannot be bought in the market. There is only one way of getting the treasure. It must grow in the garden of your heart. The secret of a velvet voice is in character; and character is what you are. The voice is the expression of your thoughts and feelings, of your real self; and so it comes to be more and more a telltale, until your voice is you. If you would have a voice that will make even a telephone wire glad, you must begin with the voice you have and make it true and soft and sweet by thinking cheerful, loving thoughts and living in kindly courtesy every day.—From 'Little Ten Minutes.'

HIS COMING.

'It may be when the rising sunbeams quiver,
Shedding their golden lights on sea and shore,
Touching with glory every hill and river,
Calling on all Creation to adore.

'It may be when the noonday heat oppresses,
And careworn workers long for rest and ease;
It may be when the weary world's distresses
Rob it of all its former power to please.

'Or in the afternoon's sweet, happy sunshine,
With loved ones all around in sweet accord,
All happy and content and thankful hearted,
Waiting the glorious Coming of the Lord.

'Or in the evening, when the gates of heaven
Itself seem opened in the setting sun;
Would it surprise, then, so very greatly
If Heaven were opened quite, and earth was done?'

THE WINDOW AND THE GRAVE

'Shut the window and open a grave,' says Dr. Ronald Campbell MacFie, head of an English sanatorium, writing on the subject of draughts in 'The British Medical Journal.' 'Draughts should be favored rather than feared,' Dr. MacFie declares. '"I sat in a draught and caught a cold," is,' he says, 'an ordinary statement which one must be chary of accepting.

It is true that if a man lives constantly in a moist, warm, still atmosphere, and if his skin be continually protected from the normal stimulation of cool, moving air—it is true that under such circumstances the skin reflexes, if unexpectedly called upon, may forget their business and respond sluggishly and inadequately to the stimulus of cold, and that heat may thus be unduly lost, with deleterious consequence, but the natural, well fed, well clad mammal has active, ready reflexes and is not likely to be unduly chilled by draughts. The man who endeavors to avoid colds by avoiding all draughts will catch more than his share of colds.'—'Tribune.'

INDECISION.

The troubles I have never had,
The friends who ne'er deceived me,
Have kept me oft from being glad,
And often grieved me.

The dread of falling and the fear
Of useless overstraining
Have left me, when success was near,
Poor and complaining.

The chances which I would not see
Because I lacked decision
Have caused men to look down on me
With proud derision.

I see, far upwards on the hill,
My splendid triumph waiting;
But in the vale below I still
Am hesitating.
—S. E. Kiser.

Beauty and truth, and all that these contain,
Drop not like ripened fruit about our feet,
We climb to them through years of sweat and pain:
Without long struggle none did yet attain.—Lowell.

RECIPES.

Tomato Salad.—Surround your tomatoes with the tenderest crisp cresses or the delicate heart leaves of lettuce. If you use the cresses a simple French dressing is all sufficient. The lettuce admits of the use of a mayonnaise, giving you quite a tulip-like effect, adding a dash of minced shallot to crown the whole.

String Bean Salad.—A salad that will be sure to please the eye and palate—one quite substantial enough for the principal supper dish—may be made of green string beans cut rather fine, shrimps that have been tossed lightly in a little butter and onion juice and then chilled and the tiny pearl onions to be purchased in bottles, or omit the onion and use grape fruit pulp free from the bitter white skin.

Shrimp Salad.—This makes a pretty salad for supper. Take a quart of steamed shrimps, sprinkle over them a little lemon juice, oil, salt and paprika. Shred fine some green lettuce leaves and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Mix the shrimps with a mayonnaise dressing and arrange in normal shape in alternate layers on a salad dish. Garnish with slices of hard-boiled egg, cutting notches in the edge of the white rims.

Grape Fruit Salad.—Cut two sweet green peppers and one sweet red pepper in strips. Take the pulp from a large grape fruit in pieces as large as possible. Have ready a cup of crisp tender white celery that has been soaked in ice-cold water for half an hour, then wiped dry. Toss these together with a cup of cream mayonnaise dressing and serve with a border of cress. Have some stars cut from the green and red peppers to garnish the salad.

Cauliflower au Grattin.—When ready to cook your cauliflower place it in a piece of cheesecloth and put into boiling water, stem end up. When it is tender take it out at once, as soaking or boiling too long will discolor it. Pick off the little flowerets or blossoms and chop the stems quite fine. Mix with a good cream sauce, well seasoned, and turn into buttered shells or patty cases and sprinkle over the top some fine buttered crumbs or grated cheese. Brown in a quick oven.

Cucumber a la Bechamel.—Pare the cucumbers and cut them in strips and boil tender in salted water. Drain and cut rather fine. When ready to serve reheat them in Bechamel sauce and fill the patty cases with the mixtures and serve.

Cheese, Fish, and Potato Pudding.—Take three medium-sized potatoes, mashed, two ounces grated Canadian Cheddar, four or six ounces any cold boiled fish, flaked, one or two ounces butter or margarine or dripping, Nepaul pepper, dry mustard, salt to taste, one-quarter pint milk, one egg-spoon citrate or bicarbonate of potash.

Place potato, cheese, fish and seasoning in alternate layers in a greased pie-dish, the top layer being potato; stick rest of butter or margarine in pieces over top of pudding; dissolve the potash in the milk and pour over all. When soaked in bake twenty minutes or until a nice golden brown color. Serve hot. Anchovy sauce may be served with it.

Banana Fritters.—Select some bananas—not too ripe—peel them, cut them crossways into pieces about two inches and a half long. Prepare a good frying batter, dip the bananas in this so as to well cover each piece, and drop into very hot clarified fat; fry them a good color, drain on paper or cloth, dredge with castor sugar, flavored with a little ground cinnamon, dish up, and serve hot.

Egg Patties.—Line some pattypans with light paste; mix a tablespoonful each of butter, chopped spring onions, fried breadcrumbs and chopped parsley, with salt and pepper to taste. Put a layer of this in each pattypan, break an egg carefully into each, sprinkle with a few drops of chili vinegar, and a little chopped parsley, and cook in an oven at moderate heat.

Curry Omlet.—Take six eggs, two shallots, one ounce and a half of fresh butter, one tablespoonful of milk, one ounce of rice cooked in white stock, curry sauce, one dessertspoonful of Madras chutney, salt and pepper. Method: Break the eggs into a basin, add the milk, season to taste, and beat the eggs till the whites and yolks are well mixed. Peel and chop finely the shallot, fry them a light color in a little butter in an omelet pan, add the remainder of the butter. As soon as the butter is melted (not oily) pour in the beaten eggs, stir quickly over a brisk fire until the mixture begins to set; then shape into cushion form on one side of the pan. Fill the centre of the omelet with cooked and well-flavored rice, into which mix the chutney finely chopped, and a little curry sauce also, if liked. Fold the omelet, allow it to get a nice golden brown, and turn carefully out on an oblong dish. Pour some curry sauce, previously heated, round the omelet, and serve quickly.

Making a Plain Dressing.— While we are advised to be a spendthrift in the use of oil, a miser with our vinegar, and use wisdom in salting; then stir like a madman to secure a perfect blending, this applies more to the manufacture of a mayonnaise than the making of a simpler dressing.

Three tablespoonfuls of best quality of olive oil to one of vinegar are the proper proportions given by experts. But if you are not accustomed to the flavor of good olive oil you may like it better by using less oil to the same proportion of vinegar—say two of oil to one of vinegar. This will give a sharper, more acid flavor, more agreeable to many; salt, white pepper and cayenne or paprika are the only seasonings required. But you may make a variety of dressings with this foundation, adding a little onion juice, mustard, celery salt, Worcestershire or other piquant sauces. Instead of cider vinegar, you may employ tarragon, or malt, horse-radish vinegar or that from pickled onions. Or, if the dressing is to be used in a fruit salad, lemon juice, celery or mint vinegar are best. One unfailing rule you must observe in the making of salads—only the freshest materials the greenest, tenderest, crispest salad greens must be used, and the salads must suggest cool, refreshing restfulness when the day's temperature does not.

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THE GARDEN

SEEDS AND SEEDAGE.

Did you ever think of what a wonderful thing a seed is? To us a seed is worthy of the profoundest study, and deserving a place beside the wonders of created things. Someone has said that a seed is a plant packed for shipment, and so it is; but we sometimes fail to see the plant in the seed. It must be evident, however, that in every case where a plant arises from a seed, that it must have been there. Beside the plant we have a little food, placed directly around it, and which supplies food to the little one until it has the power of taking nourishment for itself from the soil and air. Then wrapped around all is a tough membrane, fitting closely and furnishing protection for the precious contents within. This little plant and its food supply may be regarded as the internal requirements of seeds for germination. They cannot germinate without these.

Then there are certain external requirements all of which are necessary for germination, and all necessary for the best development of the plant. These requirements are: Heat, moisture and oxygen. Heat is supplied either by the sun or artificially; moisture by bringing the seed in contact with damp soil and oxygen, by the air which filters its way around and between the soil grains.

If the internal requirements of seeds are present they are said to be vital; but not all vital seeds grow. That is to say, not all vital seeds are viable. They are strong enough to germinate, but not strong enough to develop further. Seeds will be low in vitality and lower in viability this year, we fear. It is better to test a few seeds by planting in a seed flat. Count your seeds and later count your plants. It is the only safe method of testing seeds, and should be practised more generally. If the seeds are poor you should know it, and you should know it in time. It saves much trouble later on.

Having tested seed and found it good we shall proceed to sow same. Later on we will sow in the open ground, but at present we should use the gardener's flat, placed in the kitchen, in the hot bed or in the greenhouse. A standard greenhouse flat is a box measuring about 14 feet x 23 feet x 3 feet. These boxes are made of half-inch lumber. We purposely leave cracks in the bottom, which permits surplus water to run away.

In the bottom of the flat place some broken flower pots or coarse soil to the depth of 3-4 of an inch. Then fill the flat to within half of the top with sifted soil, containing a fair proportion of sand, press down firmly, level and sow the seeds broadcast. Cover by sifting a little soil over. It is important that we should not cover too deeply. Three or four times the diameter of the seed is usually a sufficient depth. Press again gently and water with a fine spray. The flat should not be full when planted and should be covered or you will have trouble with the watering.

The seed of any variety should be kept a few degrees warmer than the temperature at which the plant grows best. A larger percent of the seeds germinate under such conditions.

You will notice that no manure is used in the seed flat. It is not necessary at first and would favor the growth of fungi. Having done all this as directed, it is necessary to wait for a week or so until the seedlings are above ground, when further directions will be needed.

A. E. S. asks—'Are coal ashes good for gardens?' The whole problem of soils and fertilizers involves some knowledge of physical and chemical science. The conceptions concerning substances applied to the soil are very vague indeed. Usually we think only of the plant food contained in it and judge it accordingly. That is, if a substance contains one or all of the three fertilizing constituents applied in manures, it is looked upon as valuable, and its efficiency is guaged by the amount found present. By fertilizing constituents we mean, of course, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. That conception is correct, but only from the chemical standpoint. It is evident that a heavy clay soil would be benefited by an application of sand, if enough sand were applied to change the texture of the soil. It would improve it, but not by adding plant food. The sand improved it from the physical standpoint, and from that viewpoint coal ashes are of some worth.

The analyses of coal ashes vary somewhat with the sample, but a fair average moisture would be as follows:—

Potassium oxide	.16 percent
Phosphoric acid	.45 percent
Nitrogen	None.
Calcium oxide	1.88
Insoluble matter	79.85

The fertilizing constituents, as may be seen, are so small that the ash would not pay for putting on as a manure. On the other hand, if the garden were a heavy clay, coal ashes would improve it by making the soil lighter and more workable every way. Such a soil would stand quite a heavy application of the ash. If the soil were sand or a light loam, it would be injured rather than improved, as the water-holding capacity of the soil would be lowered. With all soils the constant application of coal ashes does more harm than good.

Suburbanite—Picture wire is not strong enough for the training of vines up the sides of a verandah. Chicken netting may be purchased any height up to six feet, and is quite satisfactory for the purpose. Secure it firmly to the pillars by means of staples; and if more than one strip is used, the one above the other, fasten the edges together. Chicken netting is made from fine galvanized wire, and may be purchased, having very fine meshes or larger depending upon the size of chickens it was designed to restrain. Obtain it from any hardware dealer.

G. M. F.—We think that that Begonia, four feet high and having six leaves only, had better be thrown away, especially as the plant is six or seven years old. The plant should not have been allowed to grow in that form. However, if you wish you may cut it down and try over again. During the summer the new growth should be pinched back, each shoot to two or three joints, so as to form shapely specimens. This should be discontinued after August. In pinching in this way you not only have no flowers during summer, but you also insure a stronger growth about September 1 they are ready for tying; this may be done by using one stake in centre of plant, looping each shoot loosely to same with raffia. This should be done as often as required. By November 1 the first blooms should appear. These should be removed if you desire a great showing later on. We believe you would have better success by starting a new plant from a leaf of the old one. These leaf-cuttings, as they are called, are made by rooting a leaf. Insert half the length of the petiole in damp sand. Press firmly and the leaf should root quickly and give a satisfactory plant later on.

Richardia Africana has been known for generations as the Calla Lily. Though often grown as a window plant is very unsuitable and seldom gives satisfaction under house treatment. When grown for winter flowers, it is customary to give the roots a rest during summer time. They may be dried and stored if necessary. Summer resting would be the best treatment for those grown as house plants, as well-grown dried roots are more likely to bloom. A loamy soil and plenty of root room are essential. They thrive best under good light and in a minimum temperature of 55 degrees. Few plants are continual bloomers, although often advertised and sold as such.

E. M.S.

WOMAN DOCTORS IN SIBERIA.

(Moscow correspondence London 'Standard.')

A number of influential Siberians are petitioning the Ministry of Education in St. Petersburg to allow women to be admitted to the medical faculty in the University of Tobolsk. The petitioners point out that there is a wide field for women doctors in Siberia, where it is often difficult for settlers to get medical aid.

There are many Mohammedans in the country, and it is explained that only women doctors can come to their help in illness, as they do not permit men to see their wives and daughters. Many women have entered the medical profession in Russia proper, and there are a great many women practising dentistry, a department of surgery which does not seem to have attractions for the English woman.

ONLY A WAIF—'Little Seeds of Kindness.'

(By MARIAN P. POWELL)

(Concluded.)

'Haven't you any one related to you and Grannie?'

'No; we's just Grannie and me.'

'You poor little beggar!' she murmured; 'it looks as though it would be only me.' And she took him with her into the garden.

'Now, Curly, can you play around while Grannie sleeps?' She left him admiring the flowers, and went in where John was waiting to hear all about it.

In a few minutes the little boy came up to John and said: 'She tolded me to come in and talk wis you. What does you want me to say?' Then, looking wonderingly at the crutches, asked what they were for.

'Well, little man, you see I am obliged to use them to walk with,' came the answer.

'What is 'bliged?' asked the little fellow; 'is that what hurted you?'

'Oh, no!' laughed John; 'I am afraid such big words are most too much for that little curly pate.'

But the boy only looked with puzzled eyes at John, and shook his little head over the problem.

'Now, listen, Curly. I was hurted, as you say, by a large piece of timber falling on me from a building, and my legs were crushed, so I have to use these crutches to walk with; but I was more fortunate, or less so—I cannot say which—than a poor man who lost his life by the same piece of timber. Poor fellow!' he continued, musingly, 'I often wonder where his friends are, if he had any. We could not find them or any clue.' Then, looking into Curly's blue eyes, he suddenly exclaimed: 'By the way, Curly, he had just such wondering blue eyes as yours.'

'Did he have turly hair like me? 'tause if he did, his name must have been Turly too, 'tause that is whatest they called me Turly for.'

'Is that all the name you have, my little man?'

'Just all the name I knows of,' he answered.

. . .

The poor woman slept a long time, and when she awoke appeared much refreshed, but still very weak.

Lucy gave her some broth, and dainties of her own manufacture, and when she seemed to have gained strength asked her to tell as much of her story as would enable them to know in what way they could help her.

She said she and her son lived in a little cottage they owned, and some years back he married and brought his little wife home. Everything went along smoothly until work became scarce, and he did not know what to do. Finally, it was thought best for him to start out and see if he could not find work further away from home. So he went, and he being a good carpenter soon obtained a short job some twenty miles away. After finishing that, he sent home nearly all the money, and wrote that he had heard of work farther on, and would write as soon as he arrived there, but did not say where it was.

That was the last the poor wife and mother ever heard from him. Then, began a terrible struggle to keep the wolf from the door. The mother went out to work at whatever she could find to do, the wife not being in a condition to do more than keep the little cottage and tend a small garden that gave them a few vegetables for the table. The terrible suspense and worry told on them both, and when the wife's hour of trial came she only lived long enough to look into the blue eyes of her little son and leave him a legacy for the grandmother's care.

But, alas! the grandmother would willingly have given up the struggle and lain down beside the daughter, had it not been for the sweet-faced baby that was so much like the father who had so mysteriously disappeared from their lives, and the thought that he might come back some day kept her from utter despair.

And now, as year after year went by without any word of him, she formed a plan that when Curly was old enough to travel, she would go in search of her boy, hoping to find some clue to his father or whereabouts.

She had started with a little money, but that had soon given out; still she kept on, making inquiries as she went, at the same time stopping, and doing what work she could, as their needs required.

Many had been very kind and fitted her out with enough to carry her a long way on her search. Others would treat her as a tramp; but she braved it all until the hardship and anxiety had sapped her strength. They were in dire straits, and when Lucy found her she had been unable to provide for herself or Curly, and nothing had passed their lips, except a few crusts, for several days.

Lucy had sat and listened to her story without interruption until she ceased speaking; then she asked what her son's name was.

'Charles Howard,' she replied.

'Now, Mrs. Howard, you rest a while; you have talked long enough.' And leaving the room, she sought her brother.

'John,' she exclaimed, 'do you remember what that man's given name was who was killed when you so miraculously escaped?'

'Why, Lucy, I do not know as I ever heard it. All I remember was that he gave in the name of Howard.'

'John, I do believe that man was this woman's son; his name was Charles Howard.'

'Why, Lucy, it must be the same. Well, I will find out as soon as she is able to bear the inquiry. You remember there were a few things we found in his bag after he was buried. I put them away thinking some day they might be the means of identification to his friends.'

A number of days went by; still the sick woman did not appear to gain much strength, and the doctor told Lucy and her brother that there was not much hope for her recovery; she had gone beyond the limit of endurance.

So the next day Lucy asked her if she would remember the clothing her son wore when he left home.

'Oh, can I ever forget what he had on the last time I saw him? Why, Miss? What do you mean? What do you know of my son?' she exclaimed. 'Tell me, quick.'

And Lucy, with much feeling, told her how a stranger had come and got work with a builder who was putting up a barn close by, and had lodged with her and her brother, who was one of the carpenters; and the following day, before they knew anything about him, a terrible accident happened, wherein he lost his life and her brother was made a cripple.

They had tried to find some clue to his friends, but all efforts had failed, as no one appeared to claim any kinship.

And the woman, with wide staring eyes, hoarsely said: 'Show me the things.'

Lucy went and brought them in. As her eyes glanced over them, and Lucy handed her a ring, she grasped it, exclaiming: 'His father's ring that he prized so much. Oh, God, help me to bear this!' and she swooned away.

Lucy flew for restoratives, but she worked over her for a long time before consciousness returned. Then when she realized that her quest was over, she lay talking to herself:

'My poor Curly! An orphan, and his Grannie must soon leave him. Oh, what will become of my precious lamb?' And that was her plaint day after day as she grew weaker.

In the meantime the sunny-haired Curly had found his way into the hearts of the brother and sister, until, all unspoken by either, they felt it would be hard to part with the quaint little fellow. Finally Lucy talked with John, and they decided to adopt the child if his Grannie was willing. So Lucy told her they would take him and care for him as their own.

The poor woman clasped Lucy's hand in her trembling fingers and said:

'May Heaven reward you for your kindness to the widow and fatherless!' And reaching underneath her pillow she drew forth the ring, and handing it to Lucy, told her to keep it for Curly until he was old enough to understand.

. . .

Now Curly grieved a long time for his lost Grannie, but Lucy always blessed the day that her heart had softened to the baby waif, who came to bless and cheer two lonely lives.—Selected.

A GOOD REMEDY FOR LITTLE ONES.

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They are absolutely safe, being guaranteed by a government analyst to contain no opiates or other harmful drugs. They cure constipation and indigestion, expel worms, make teething easy, in fact cure all the minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Murray Marshall, Zephyr, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my children and always with the best of results. I can recommend them as a good remedy for little ones to every mother." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WORLD'S WELFARE

IN THE NAME OF RELIGION.

(Miss M. Woodworth, in the 'Alliance Weekly.')

The difference between sin in a Christian land and a heathen one is that in the former it is branded as such and condemned by the religion of the people, while in the latter the cloak of religion is thrown over it in a vain attempt to hide its deformity, and it is thus made to appear even meritorious.

For instance, one day a little party of us visited a small hamlet off in the jungle where we had been two or three times before, and had found the people willing to listen to our story of salvation through faith in the Saviour; but this time no one cared to keep still long enough to hear, for a feast was in process of preparation in which most of the people seemed to be interested.

It was being made in honor of a large, gross-looking Brahmin priest who was present from a town a few miles away, and whose indifference and ill-concealed scorn at our message finally turned into anger and opposition, as something was said on the folly of seeking salvation through meritorious acts such as feeding Brahmins, etc. As we turned to leave, our attention was attracted by the sound of weeping in a house a few yards away. One of the workers stopped to ascertain the cause, and found a widow and her son standing at the door of their little home , sad and tearful. They were not invited to the feast, but their grief was by no means on account of that. No, it was because four years ago the son and brother had been murdered at a religious festival called the 'Holi' by the son of the family who were making the feast.

He had been sent to prison by the English Government for the crime, but pardoned after four years and now a feast was being given to the Brahmin priest and friends of the family, after which he would be absolved by the priest and reinstated in caste which had been broken by his being in prison. Again a few days later we went to another village into a quarter where the Bible-women had been once before, and found the women glad to see her again, and a number sat down to listen, among whom was an old woman who remembered some of what had been told her at the former visit, and seemed glad to hear more. But I quickly noticed a hindrance to our work, for, close by was seated a man who was one of the most repulsive I ever saw. Hair matted and colored to show he had been on a pilgrimage, face with sharp features and utterly selfish expression; for clothing, only a loin-cloth and a rosary around his neck. A man to cause children to run from him in fear and decent grown people to want to get away as far as possible. But he was a 'Sadu'—a religious man who had camped down upon the people for several days to be waited on and fed with the best they could get. In return he would teach them a little from the Hindoo Shastras. Bound with sin himself, he was there to teach, not salvation from it, but some way to try and evade its penalty, if possible, and was considered a holy man.

As we went on talking of righteousness and sin as God sees them he got angry and tried several times to interrupt, but did not succeed and we were able to finish our meeting. Everywhere we got we meet these men and it is quite needless to say that they are one of the greatest hindrances to our work, for, like Elymas of old, they 'withstand us, seeking to turn away others from the truth,' and after our departure often overthrow all the good done. But we labor on in faith knowing the time promised is coming when 'the vile person shall no more be called liberal nor the churl bountiful,' and when what is done in the name of religion shall be in righteousness and truth.

PRACTICAL FEDERATION IN JAPAN.

(The 'Continent.')

The missionary body in Japan, perhaps more than in any other country, is exhibiting a unity and a oneness of purpose which is remarkable. The missionaries more and more are coming to know one another not as Presbyterians or Congregationalists or Methodists, but as fellow workers in the great task of winning Japan for Christ.

For several years a committee has been investigating conditions in all parts of the country as to the advancement of evangelization, and while certain districts are definitely assigned to different missions, if it is found that they are not succeeding as they should this committee may assign other missions to help in the work. The absorbing idea is not the aggrandizement of any one mission, but a burning desire that Japan may hear the Gospel.

Already $2,000 has been paid in by the various missions toward the united effort to build up a Christian literature which will serve, in some measure at least, to combat the strong infidel literature now prevalent. The plans call for $2,000 a year, and the hope is to have one foreigner give his whole time to writing, translating and editing books that bear on this subject, the mission to which he belongs being expected to lend his services to the cause and pay his salary. A Japanese, chosen by the confederated Japanese churches, is to be his colaborer, and the Japanese are expected to pay the salary of their man.

The common interest is also manifest in the plans already on foot to build a school for foreign children in Tokyo. This will manifestly appeal to all the missionaries, since it will solve the problem of the education of their children without the necessity of sending them away from home. Another union effort is directed toward plans for a Christian university in Tokyo. The call for this is imperative not only because the applications for entrance to the universities in Tokyo are greater than the capacity of the schools, but because it has been found that the school officials are inclined to discriminate against those applicants who have come from the mission schools. The fact that students who graduate from the mission schools can enter a university equal to that which is under government control will be a great encouragement, and it is believed that such a university will have a wide influence as an evangelizing agency.

A common hymn book is now in use among all the Protestant churches in Japan, and the problem of Sunday School literature has been settled in the same way. It is even true that church members, when moving to a new place, are advised to cast in their membership with whatever Christian church is in that community.

While Christianity has gained such wonderful triumphs, strong Christian institutions have been established and the country, especially the government of Japan, has been mightily influenced by Christian thought, it is nevertheless true that there are more non-Christians in Japan to-day than there were fifty years ago, since the population has increased from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000. The Christians in Tokyo number about one in 200, but in the country as a whole only one in 600. Immense districts are still entirely untouched by missionary influence and the magnitude of the task before them is a challenge to the faith and courage of missionaries of all denominations.

RESCUES ON THE CONGO.

(The 'Christian.')

One morning I was just in from the dispensary for breakfast, when a poor old woman came in, in great distress of mind, beggging for help and protection. She is a widow, and the son of her late husband by another wife had threatened to sell her as a slave. He had caught and tied her up for that purpose, and had gone off to get a canoe in which to take her off to the Ngombe, to whom he proposed to sell her. After frantic struggles she managed to free herself, and had been hiding in the bush for over a fortnight. Now, however, she heard that Lokuli, her stepson, was searching for her, and so she came, in absolute terror, for protection. I have never seen a more pitiful sight than that presented by that poor old woman. She clung to my dress in terror: 'Mama, you will let me stay with you? Don't send me away! I will be your slave, if you will only let me remain with you.'

After a time I was successful in quieting her fears with repeated assurances of care and protection, and she stayed here for three days, not wanting to venture beyond the verandah, and happiest when in the house close by me, for her lively dread of being carried off by Lokuli made her fearful of being alone. He came to ask for her, but was told the matter must be investigated before she could be delivered up to him. Without doubt, if he had had his way and sold her to the Ngombe as a slave, they would speedily have killed, and—how can I write it?—eat it is the sooner, dreadful truth, and she herself knew and dreaded it—eaten her; and thus all her terror and wild anxiety were only too well founded. Now Lokuli has gone away on a journey, and Bafuin is 'sitting down' in a village near by often coming in to see me.

Since then more than one woman has come for help, seeking deliverance from being sold to fresh owners, and we have been powerless to help. One night two women came in. They had run away from their husband, he had so terrified them by his treatment. Being jealous of one, he had

FORCED HER TO DRINK POISON;

but, although she had been very ill, the draught, happily, had not proved fatal. Still, she feared him, and so did the other. They had been taken away from their own people by this man; who, after passing over brass-rods for them, had gone away up-river to Lukolenge, and there had behaved so badly to them that they determined to flee. After a while an opportunity presented itself. They found a canoe and stole away at night, paddling on and on in the darkness, through the long silent reaches of the lonely river, hearing in every forest sound—the call of birds and voices of animals—some cause for fear. How they dreaded being pursued! There crocodiles and hippos abound in some parts of the river, and they knew the dangers that threatened from these great creatures. After five days and nights they arrived, spent and exhausted, but so happy to meet friends once more. Now their fear was that their husband or his brother would pursue and recapture them, and sell them as slaves to the Ngombe, and of all that would be involved in such slavery one cannot speak. They came to me asking for help and protection, which I gladly and readily promised, telling them that if there was danger they were to come right here and stay with me. Now, I understand, the money paid has been returned to the man who was called their husband, so they are free.

'Mama,' one of them said, 'as we came down that dark river the fear of death itself was on us; but we prayed to God, and truly He heard and has helped and delivered us.'

How glad I was to hear this. Will you not pray that this may prove to be the beginning of a new life indeed for these poor women, and that they may learn to trust for a greater deliverance still?—(Miss Esther Moulton, Congo-Balolo Mission, Bongandanga.

THE FUTURE LEADERS OF CHINA.

Humanly speaking, the hopeful sign of the times in China is seen in the character of the leaders who are working to reorganize the nation. Under God, in their ideals and integrity rest the hopes for bringing order out of chaos and for the establishment in China of the greatest nation on the face of the earth—a people, one-fourth of the earth's population, with an ancient civilization, conservative, yet now aggressive, strong and stable, but now active in adopting the best ideals that the world can furnish.

Some of these leaders have already been mentioned. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, when provisional president, voted against the indiscriminate killing of Manchus, on the ground that while it was according to Chinese custom, it was against Christian morality, and said he 'I am a Christian.' When he asked how many Christians were in the room (says Bishop Brent), three-fourths of the men declared themselves to be followers of Christ. Such are the men who have their hands on the wheel of the Chinese ship of state. Dr. Sun is said to have remarked, 'Our great hope for China is in the Bible and education.' When he was attacked in London by Chinese officials, he was on his way to a service in St. Martin's Church.

Yuan Shi Kai, while not a professed Christian, has always been friendly to the missionaries and their work. He is regarded as the ablest man in China. He organized the first modern Chinese army, and was the only viceroy able to protect the foreigners in his province at the time of the Boxer rebellion. He was also the first to substitute modern text books for Confucian classics in the schools. He inaugurated the custom of sending Chinese young men abroad to study. Yuan's own children were educated by Mrs. Evans, an English missionary, and four of his sons are pupils in the mission college at Tientsin. One wing of the college Yuan built at his own expense.

We have already mentioned the Christian character of the provisional vice-president and military commander, General Li. A correspondent of the 'China Press,' Shanghai, writes of an interview with General Li, during which 'General Li seemed disinclined to talk until he mentioned the annual sacrifice at the Temple of Heaven, and asked how that would be carried on.' Then his eyes shone, and he spoke slowly: 'All sacrifices will probably be stopped. The religion of the people will be Confucianism. But Jesus is better than Confucius, and I am strongly in favor of more missionaries coming to China to teach Christianity. We shall do all we can to assist missionaries, and the more we get to come to China the greater will the Republican Government be pleased.'

Wang Chung Wei, the Attorney-General of the Chinese Republic, is said to be a Christian. He is a graduate of the law department of Tientsin University. He took the degree of LL.B. at the University of California, and doctor of civil laws from Yale in 1905. He lived and studied in America and Germany for fifteen years.

Chen Ching Tao was graduated with the degree of Ph.D. from Yale in 1905. He is an authority on political economy, and was at the head of a commission sent to Europe to investigate the currency system. He is liberal-minded, but not a Christian so far as is known.

Chinese students in America believe that in the Republic Church and State will be separated, and full liberty of belief and worship will be granted to all.

THE TEMPERANCE FIRING LINE

Dr. Wilbur Crafts, of Washington, D.C. superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, gives the following description of the status of temperance on the firing line.

In more than half the United States, nearly half the population has enacted no-license laws for town and county, and prohibition laws for states, but in most instances they have regarded enactment of law as the end of the war, whereas in fact it is only a declaration of war—only the setting up of a battery in the face of an aroused enemy, who first feels the deadly shots after the law is enacted. Good citizens however, usually disband campaign committees and leave the battery as if it could fire itself, and the enemy promptly take possession. In one lecture tour through West Virginia, Ohio and Michigan, I spoke in twenty-one 'dry' towns of which twenty had 'wet' mayors. Good citizens who had united against the toughs, and won, immediately divided on the tariff, with the result that the men behind the guns, the new officials, were in sympathy with the men in front of the guns, and either did not fire against them at all or made only a sham battle of it.

The first need in temperance warfare is to put behind the prohibition lines a rear rank of law enforcement. The left wing must also be re-enforced by an interstate liquor law. And, most important of all, the right wing must be re-enforced by a great campaign of education, in Sunday Schools and public schools and out of school, a campaign that is not only anti-saloon, but also anti-alcohol. The interstate liquor bill in Washington has a fighting chance to pass if the people will only continue and intensify their demand for this legislation, and refuse to be fooled by the old, old cry of 'unconstitutionality,' which has been raised against every moral measure. As Governor Hanley says: 'We make no objection to a man who conscientiously opposes this bill in the belief that it is unconstitutional, but we propose to send men to congress next time who do believe it is constitutional.'

There are two special perils against which we should be forewarned and forearmed. The first is that we shall not depend too much on the interstate commerce law, which does not propose to do anything further than to cut off the supplies of 'blind tigers' and 'speak-easies,' even when faithfully enforced. The vast amount of liquor which is imported into 'dry' territory by rich and poor for private consumption will not be affected by this law except indirectly in the fact that it will decrease and discourage selling on credit. Many people think that the only trouble with alcohol is in its associations—and the corrupting fellowships of the saloon.

June 23, to which is assigned the next quarterly temperance lesson in the Sunday Schools, ought to be a great field day when the teachers, loaded full of the recent scientific experiments on alcohol, by long preparation, shall give their pupils such a thrilling message that they will take it home in burning hearts—and it should be sent home, also, in printed and illustrated form in the children's hands—and with this re-enforcement of the sixteen millions in the Sunday Schools, the wavering temperance line may be changed into an onward march of resistless victory.

SPRING REMINDERS OF RHEUMATISM

Raw, Damp Weather Starts the Pain, but the Trouble Lies in the Blood.

Spring weather is bad for rheumatic sufferers. The changes from mild to cold, the raw, damp winds start the aches and twinges, or in the more extreme cases, the tortures of the trouble going. But it must be borne in mind that it is not the weather that causes rheumatism. The trouble is rooted in the blood—the changeable weather merely starts the pains. The only way to reach the trouble and to cure it is through the blood. The poisonous rheumatic acids must be driven out. Liniments and rubbing may give temporary relief, but cannot possibly cure the trouble. The sufferer is only wasting time and money with this kind of treatment and all the time the trouble is becoming more deeply rooted—harder to cure. There is just one speedy cure for rheumatism—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They act directly on the impure, acid-tainted blood. They purify and strengthen it and thus root out the cause of the rheumatism. Here is strong proof of the above statements. Mrs. Robt. Luffman, Midland, Ont., says: "About three years ago my grandson, Robert Luffman, was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism. He became so bad he could only walk when someone helped him about. One arm he had to carry in a sling, and we felt sure he would be a cripple for life. The trouble also affected his heart. The doctor said his blood was turning to water and we had little hope for his recovery. The medicine the doctor gave him did not do more than soothe the pain a little, then he would be as bad as ever. On a former occasion Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured my daughter of rheumatism, and we finally decided to try them in Robert's case. After the use of three or four boxes there was a slight improvement and he continued taking the Pills until he had used 12 boxes when the trouble had completely disappeared, and he has not been afflicted with it since."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

'WITNESS' BIBLE QUESTION CLUB

LAST COUPON OF THE SERIES.

Are Your Questions Ready?

Those who are trying for prizes and certificates should get their coupons all arranged and tied up—ready to send.

The five answers should be made ready, so that the package can be mailed early in order to reach our office not later than Monday, May 13th. The packages will then be sent in to headquarters for examination by the Central Committee.

Five questions are to be answered by each member of the club—any five selected from the fifty-two questions that have been printed in heavy type (one each week), and indicated as questions 'that may be answered in writing.'

It would be well, for ready reference, to write at the head of the sheet, not only the question you are going to answer, but also the date of the lesson from which it was taken.

Each of the five questions must be answered separately and the paper written on one side only. No answer must exceed two hundred words in length, and may be less. Each answer must have the name and address of the writer at the bottom of the sheet.

Members of the 'Witness' club take rank with members of other newspaper clubs in other parts of the continent, according to the time of the year the course started, and fifty prizes are given in each class.

Prizes are determined by reference to the coupons, showing regularity in following the course, and by the real merit of the answers, apart quite from mere grammatical accuracy or literary finish. The decision of the judges at headquarters is, of course, final.

The fifty prizes are composed of five large solid gold medals, with the winner's name engraved, to the first five contestants; five solid silver medals of the same design to the next five contestants; five Teachers' Bibles, price $5.50 each, to the next five contestants, and the book, 'The Heart of Christianity,' price $1.50 each, to the next thirty-five contestants.

In addition to these prizes, every student completing the course will be awarded a beautiful three-color diploma, suitable for framing, whether he wins any other prize or not.

REMEMBER, packages containing coupons and answers should be sent to us, sealed and prepaid by full letter postage, of two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce. Address carefully to 'Witness' Bible Study Club, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and be sure to put your own name and address on the outside of the package for prompt identification. Packages may be registered for only five cents extra, and this would make receipt surer.

All packages should be in our hands by May 13.

'Witness' Bible Study Club, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

May 12.

THE LAW OF LOVE.

Luke vi., 27-38; Rom. xiii., 8-10.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.—Rom. xiii., 9.

LESSON STUDY FROM PELOUBETT'S NOTES.

Read Luke vi., 27-38, and the parallel passage, Matt. v., 39-48; vii., 1, 2, 12.

With v. 27 compare Ex. xxi., 23-25; xxiii., 4, 5; Rom. xii., 20, 21.

With Christ's precept in v. 29 compare his conduct, John xviii., 22, 23.

Read Rom. xiii., 8-10, and compare the summary of the Ten Commandments with Ex. xx., 1-17.

Compare Rom. xiii., 9, with Lev. xix., 18; Matt. xxii., 39; Luke x., 27; Gal. v., 14; Jas. ii., 8.

Read some of the principal Bible passages on love: Lev. xix., 18; Deut. vii., 9; x., 12; Josh. xxiii., 5; Psa. xci., 14; cxii., 5; cxxxiii., 1; cxlv., 20; Prov. viii., 17; xv., 17; xvii., 17; Solomon's Song viii., 6, 7; Matt. x., 37; xii., 29-33; Mark xii., 28-34; Luke vi., 27-38; x., 36, 37; John xiv., 21-23; Rom. viii., 28; xii., 9-16; xiii., 8-10; I. Cor. x., 24; xiii., 1-13; Eph. iii., 17-19; iv., 2, 32; v., 2; II Thes. iii., 5; I. Pet. i., 8; iv., 8; I. John ii., 10; iii., 11-23; iv., 12-20.

Who alone can wisely use the Golden Rule? Only those that wish for themselves what is right and good can wisely do to others what they want others to do to themselves. A drunkard would want others to give him drink, but he is not told by this precept to give drink to others. A vain man wants flattery, but the Golden Rule does not bid him flatter others. 'What I, the unregenerate I, would have men do unto me may be a very imperfect standard of what I should do to them. But what I—when it is no longer I, but Christ that liveth in me—would have men do unto me becomes a quick and useful guide for what I should do to them.'—R. F. Horton.

What are the advantages of living according to the Golden Rule? It forces us continually to think of others and try to put ourselves into their places. It leads us to study ourselves and our real needs. It makes us brotherly, placing the lowest man on the same plane of desire with ourselves. It turns us from the past, what men have done to us, and toward the future, what we want men to do to us. Finally, 'it requires our deepest nature to be the guide of action. It identifies us at once with whatever we do. It makes us real and sincere.'—Rev. Frederick Brooks.

What would be the result if all men obeyed the Golden Rule? Employers would be eager to give workmen all that they earn. Workmen would be zealous to give employers the best that is in them. Office-holders would consider the public business a sacred trust. We should all be perfectly sincere yet kindly and courteous in our speech. Teachers would sympathize with the perplexities of their scholars. Pupils would be attentive and obedient to their teachers. 'Only the Golden Rule will bring in the Age of Gold.'—Frances E. Willard.

Out of the same field the farmer gets grain, the naturalist a box of specimens, the artist a painting, the poet a sonnet. Thus we get from life what we put into it and from men what we bring to them; so that it matters 'not nearly so much what the men are whom we touch as what sort of men we are who touch them.'—Phillips Brooks.

But are not men often ungrateful? Yes; the world sometimes measures back nettles for our wheat, persecution or neglect for our loving service. But God always sees that we get a just return; we are to find our sufficient reward in his 'Well done' and in his heaven. Usually, too, good deeds receive an ample and sure recompense on earth.

Paul closed his splendid doctrinal Epistle to the Romans with an unrivalled section filled with practical admonitions, among them an exhortation to 'render to all their dues,' to owe no man any thing. Few things discredit the church more than dishonest church-members; we will not call them Christians, but the world takes them as samples of Christ's followers.

But there is one debt that we may owe: what is it? The debt of love: 'This is a constant debt, which you must still pay, and yet still owe.'—Archbishop Leighton. It is like the debt of the light, always due to the darkness; or of the heat, always due to the cold.

To whom do we owe this great debt of love? To all other men. This does not mean, of course, that we are to love all alike. We are to love as God makes contact between our lives and those of others.

But do we not owe this debt of love to God also? Certainly, to him fundamentally and pre-eminently. But 'true love to men springs only from a love to God, and is an evidence and effect of this excellent grace.'—Calvin.

Paul enumerates some of the provisions of the law, taking them from the second table, our duties to man, because it is perfectly plain that love to God would fulfil the duties of the first table. It needs only the naming of the sins of adultery, murder, and theft, to convince us that if we love another we shall not commit these terrible wrongs against him; and if we love him as ourselves we shall not covet his good things, but shall rejoice in his possessions as much as if we owned them ourselves.

'There are many kinds of love, as many kinds of light,
And every kind of love makes a glory in the night.
There is love that stirs the heart, and love that gives it rest,
But the love that leads life upward is the noblest and the best.'
—Henry van Dyke.

HOME READING.

Monday—Luke vi., 27-38; Rom. xiii., 8-10 The Law of Love.
Tuesday.—Matt v., 38-48. Marks of True Discipleship.
Wednesday.—Luke x., 25-37. The Good Samaritan.
Thursday.—Rom. xiv., 1-10.—The Law of Liberty.
Friday.—Rom. xii., 9-21. Christian Manliness.
Saturday.—Jas v., 1-6. The Self-indulgent Warned.
Sunday.—I. Cor. xiii. Supremacy of Love.

FOES OF CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

A Christian educator, with years of experience in Japan, Mr. O. H. Knight, reports that there are four great foes which dispute the progress of Christianity in that country. First, there is an undoubted revival of Buddhism and Shinto; the zeal and earnestness of Christian missionaries have caused the moribund religions to take on new life. The second foe to Christianity is the belief in myths, superstitions, and legends, which are related as historical facts to the children in the primary schools; the young are taught to believe in imaginary gods and goddesses, though the majority of the teachers know the stories told to be fiction. The third foe is the pseudo-scientific semi-rationalistic attitude toward all religion; this critical, sceptical position seems to the superficial observer to indicate higher intelligence and a knowledge of the whole truth. The fourth great foe of Christianity is materialism, gross and unblushing, which is the combined result of the other three, and which prevails throughout Japan. The Gospel of Christ, and the power of the Spirit of God, can alone overcome these foes.—'Missionary Review of World.'

QUEEN'S CORONATION HOME.

Early next month the first batch of London working girls will be sent to Barn House, Whitstable, the holiday home for working girls, which was purchased at the Queen's desire out of the funds subscribed as a Coronation gift to Her Majesty by the Marys of the Empire.

The house, which has undergone considerable alterations, will accommodate fourteen girls, and they will be chosen from the fifty clubs attached to the London Girls' Clubs Union.

HOLD THOU ME UP.

(Psalm cxix., 117.)

(By the Rev. James Lawson, Ashton, Ont.)

While travelling over life's short way,
When skies are clear and all is bright,
When smooth the way and all seems right,
Be near me, Saviour, lest I stray.

When all is peace and joy within,
Oh, may I then not careless be,
But constantly apply to Thee
For grace to save from every sin.

When hides the sun his brightening rays,
And murky clouds above me lower,
In every dark, depressing hour,
Be Thou, O God, my source of praise.

When worldly cares my soul oppress,
Perplex the mind, make sad the heart,
Do Thou Thy comfort then impart,
And with Thy cheering presence bless.

Should all the hosts of hell engage
My tempted soul to overthrow,
Do Thou, O God, Thy mercy show,
And save me from the devil's rage.

Should sickness lay my body low,
And pain and weakness be my lot,
Oh, Thou, my God, forsake me not,
But grace in time of need bestow.

Oh, may I never feel secure
Unless I feel Thy strengthening hand
Upholds and causes me to stand,
Thus making my election sure.

And when my pilgrim life is past,
And lengthening shadows cross my way,
Oh, be my strong support and stay,
And take me to Thyself at last.

SHE FOUND THE SECRET OF YOUTH

Dodd's Kidney Pills Made her a new woman.

Mrs Tremblay, sixty-one years of age, finds a cure for Headaches, Sleeplessness and Kidney Troubles in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Allen's Mills, Portneuf Co., Quebec, April 26.—(Special).—That years do not make a person old if perfect health is that person's portion is shown in the case of Mrs. Eustache Tremblay of this place.

"I am a new woman. Dodd's Kidney Pills did it," Mrs. Tremblay explains. "Yes, I am sixty-one years old. But now that the headaches, from which I suffered are gone, my Kidney trouble has disappeared and I can sleep at night, I do not feel my age. Yes, it was Dodd's Kidney Pills and nothing else that took away my pains and aches and made me a new woman."

Perfect health means perpetual youth. And perfect health can only be obtained by keeping the mainspring of health, the Kidneys, in order. The one sure way to do this is to use the old reliable Kidney cure, Dodd's Kidney Pills. It never fails.

Colds Most Fatal at This Season

This is the time of year when colds seem to turn into pneumonia or quick consumption and to prove more generally fatal than at any other season.

With many people one cold follows another during the winter months until finally the human body becomes so run down that it can no longer resist the attack of the germs which cause lung trouble.

The best rule is to never allow a cold to get farther than the throat, and this you can do by the prompt use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. Do not wait for chest colds and bronchitis to develop. Keep this well-known medicine at hand for use in case of emergency.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine loosens a cough, aids expectoration, and soothes and heals the irritated and inflamed membranes.

THE SERMON.

WHERE IS GOD?

(By the Rev. E. A. Beaman.)

Whither shall I flee from thy presence? (Psalm cxxxix. 7.)

One of the greatest mysteries to the natural man, is the omnipresence of God. And this is so, because he judges of God as he does of a finite human being; because he can think of God only as of a person with limited outlines, or in His finited and manifested form in Jesus Christ.

But the Lord is infinitely more really present everywhere, than it is possible for man to be, either by his influence, or in any other way. To see how this is, we must see what is the Lord's relation to the universe. And, in order to see this, we must consider His relation to His works. And as these works are all created by the same law, they are alike in bearing the same relation to Him. If we understand, then, His relation to any one specific object of His works, we understand it in relation to all and thus to the whole universe.

We will take the humble flower that may be growing in your parlor for this is equally the work of God, what is it that gives it its beautiful form and outline? What is it, but a principle of life which was first confined within the narrow space of the germ—a space so limited as to be entirely unappreciable by any material sense? And does the organic substance of the plant increase in dimensions, at all except by the actual creative presence of this principle of vegetable life? Rather is not what we call growth, the result of activity of this principle? Is not material growth the expanding outer garment which the germ of life frames or weaves around itself, as it comes forth, or descends into material existence? Is not all that is material in the plant, all that is visible, or tangible, or measurable, simply the organic vessel, the closely fitting external habitation, expanding and enlarging with the increasing wants of the indwelling organic life? If this principle is first omnipresent in the germ, which is its universe in potency, is it not, afterwards, equally omnipresent in the plant, in the gigantic tree which is its universe developed or developing? And is not this principle—this little vegetable deity, if I may so call it—infinitely present in every part and corner of its little universe, in the trunk, in the branches, in the buds, in the expanding leaves, in the opening blossoms in the ripening fruits and in every fibre and particle of fluid of each of these? And is it not equally in the root and rootlets, in those members that seek and live in the dark earth, as in those that bask in the warm sunlight; that is, in its lower, as in its higher regions? Let this be understood; it is the creative life of the plant—that which gives it its being as a plant—that is thus universally present, constantly, eternally and in infinite fullness present, during the existence of the plant. And this presence is so indispensable, that the moment that, for any cause, it ceases in any leaf, flower, stem or bud, that part begins immediately to perish. And could the life-principle of the plant form the germ of a new bud or leaf or flower, if it were not actually present? Could it in any way carry on the processes of creation or growth?

But perhaps the animal body is a better illustration of omnipresence. It is the soul that creates the body, but from power flowing into it, it should always be remembered, from God. But the soul descends through several successive degrees or steps before it finally ultimates itself in a material organization or body. It is, first and highest, a spiritual agency—a spiritual creative principle or germ of life. It then descends, or developes downward and outward by ultimating itself in, or weaving around itself, the most subtle and the most delicate of material substances, so delicate indeed, as to be entirely above the reach of material sense. Then, the animal spirits, or highest nerve aura, the nervous fluid, the white blood and the red blood become successively and at length simultaneously, the omnipresent creative material architect and the universal ruler in the soul's little material world or universe. And, in whichever degree you consider the soul, as the mediate formative principle of life, whether in its lowest material degree as blood, nervous fluid, or animal spirits, it is omnipresent in its little universe. And you may be sensibly conscious of the universal presence of the blood and also of the nerves which are vessels of the nervous fluid. For, in whatever part of the animal body you make an opening, blood flows. So, also, wherever the point of the finest needle penetrates the skin, injury is instantly reported to the brain and thence to the indwelling mind or soul. Rather, the nerve with its fluid is the brain universally present in the body, just as the arteries and veins are the heart universally present in the body. And, for a similar reason, the lungs are everywhere present.

And thus we see how it is in all organized beings, on the low plane of our natural senses. We see that the agent of creation, or of the continued growth of either vegetable or animal organism, as the heart, the lungs, the brain, is everywhere present in its little world. It is perfectly plain that the heart is thus present and that the brain is thus present. But there is no life, nor power in the heart, in itself, it is all from the brain which pours its fluid into the fibres of which the heart consists. Neither is there any absolute life or power in the brain, in and of itself it can do nothing, it has no life; it is merely a vessel of life, a material outer world, so to speak, in which a still higher organism or agency dwells and which it universally pervades, as this pervades the body. This higher organism may be that of the spiritual soul in its different degrees. It is the universal life of the nervous system of the body, as the nervous system is the universal life of the cardiac or arterial and venous system.

But the soul even is not life in itself. Without a higher creative and sustaining life, it is as dead as a body without blood, or as an arterial system without a nervous system. And what is the life of the soul but life from the Lord, the infinite source of all life? And the life that builds and universally pervades the organism of the plant, is not life in itself; in its inmost power and essence it also is directly or indirectly, or rather, we should say, mediately, life from the Lord.

And thus it is plain that the life from the Lord is universally present in every plant and in every animal, and in every degree of every plant and every animal. And the Lord's Life is Himself; therefore He Himself is everywhere present in every plant and animal and no plant or animal could come into existence, or continue in existence, without such presence of the Divine Life.

It may not be so easy to see how the Lord's life is also universally present in what we call inorganic matter as in the mineral kingdom of nature—in air, water and the rocks. But it is not difficult to see, in all, a power above themselves. The mechanism of the material heavens, who can contemplate it without amazement at its parts, the constancy and precision of perfection, its wonderful relation of all its motions, the perfect balance of all its forces!

Can we doubt then that God is everywhere—everywhere, not in empty space and not as man is in space—but everywhere in His works; everywhere in what is produced by Him and from Him; thus everywhere in the plant, in the animal; in the mineral; in the water; in the air; in the more subtle fluids that pervade the air; in the sunlight and in the general warmth of the sun? And thus the Lord is everywhere in spirit or mind; everywhere in man and in angel. He is not merely everywhere with all these, let it be understood, but infinitely more than this, everywhere in them all.

This accords with what the Lord says of Himself or of His kingdom. Thus He says, that His kingdom is not, Lo here! or, lo there! is not, i.e., in some place outside of you, but is 'within you.' And a king, we know, is within not outside of his kingdom. Thus God is not as a person with us, but as absolute Being in us; not with us, i.e., in any such sense as that in which we are present with vision, as we see one another. He is thus present only in His finited manifestations of Himself, only as He, as it were, comes out, or comes down, from Himself, or rather clothes Himself with what is finite. And God is no more personally present in any other part of this universe than He is here; but He is everywhere just as He is here; He is always everywhere in His kingdom and equally everywhere in His kingdom, just as the life is everywhere in the body, though not in the same degree everywhere, as the life is not in the same degree everywhere in the body.

At the same time that God is down in nature as the very life of nature and omnipresent there in His absolute Being, He is infinitely above nature and eternally incomprehensible to finite mind. We cannot fathom Him as He is in Himself. We only claim, in some degree, to understand how it is that He is 'all in all,' thus infinitely present in all.

'Whither shall I go, then, from thy Spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me. If I say Surely the darkness shall cover me; even the night shall be light about me. Yea, the darkness hideth not from thee.'

To 'ascend up into heaven,' is to exercise heavenly thoughts and affections, or the thoughts and affections of the higher or heavenly degree of our nature. And the Lord is certainly there; for we feel and are conscious of His blessed presence, as we are of that of the sun when we ascend above the clouds as on a mountain. Joy and gladness then fill the hearts, which can come from no other source than His presence in them. To ascend up into heaven, is to ascend into His higher or purer presence, just as the nervous fluid of the body, wherever found, is in the higher presence of the all-pervading soul, than is the red blood.

To make our bed in hell, is to be in false principles or doctrines, or principles or doctrines contrary to the true order of life; thus, is to live a perverted and evil life; or is to live in the merely natural man which in relation to the spiritual man is hell; and thus is to be led and governed by merely natural loves, as those are led and governed who are in hell. But the Lord is there also. Our evil life is His life received and perverted, perverted just as the noxious plant changes the pure sunlight and the delicious aromas of the air to its own poisonous nature. He is there, universally present as the brain and the heart are in the swelling and aching tumor, but He is there to redeem, to restrain, to reform, to cure, just as the heart with its blood and the brain with its nervous fluid are present in the body diseased, laboring to expel the destroyer and thence to produce a cure. The Lord's Life is even the life of those who are in hell, just as the animal soul is still the soul of life of the diseased body.

The Lord, then, is with and in all, wherever they may be and whatever their condition, and He is infinitely present in all and to say that He is thus present, is to say that infinite love is so, that love which is also omniscient and omnipotent.

We are never, then, without our Heavenly Father's reach and influence. Do what we will, we can never flee from Him. His love follows us; rather goes with us, goes in us, striving every moment to hold us back in the bright sunshine of His higher and purer presence. The omnipotence, the providence and the omniscience of His love are constantly exerted to restrain us from the evil and to lead us to the good. Yes, the omnipotence, omniscience and omnipresence of Infinite Divine Love are, constantly and without ever resting, exerted for this object; and exerted, too, with every individual of the whole human race. This always was so and forever will be so. To redeem, to save, to bless are what love loves best to do.

Nasal Discharge Proves Catarrh is Active.

THE PURE BALSAMIC ESSENCES OF CATARRHOZONE AFFORD SUREST AND QUICKEST CURE.

Catarrhozone is certain to cure because its healing vapor is carried with the breath direct to the seat of the chest, nose or throat trouble. Being composed of the purest balsams and pine essences, it immediately allays irritations, facilitates the ejection of mucus, soothes and stimulates the lungs and bronchial tubes. The marvel of the age in curing winter ills—that's what thousands say about Catarrhozone. There is nothing so sure to cure, and to those in fear of changeable weather—those who easily catch cold—those who work among lung-chilling surroundings, or where dust, impure air, fog, or damp can affect them—let them get Catarrhozone and use it several times daily—it will cure every time.

BAD CASE CURED IN TWO DAYS.

'I was unfortunate enough to catch a bad cold from sitting in a draught in my bare head,' writes Miss Nora E. Jemieson, well known in Sangre Grande, Td. 'An acute condition of catarrh developed in my nostrils, and for three days my eyes and nose ran most copiously. The usual remedies entirely failed to relieve. I read in The Mirror Newspaper about Catarrhozone, and sent to Smith Bros.' drug store for a dollar outfit. In two days Catarrhozone cleared out my nostrils, cured the sneezing, coughing and all traces of catarrh.'

Large size Catarrhozone, sufficient for two months' use, guaranteed, price $1.00; smaller sizes 25c and 50c. Beware of imitations, and substitutors, and insist on getting 'Catarrhozone only. By mail from the Catarrhozone Company, Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

Alise of Astra

By H. B. Marriott Watson

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Philip Temple, an Englishman, while travelling from Paris to Dormande, met with a railway accident. He escaped injury, and while assisting in rescue work, found a beautiful young lady in the wreckage, whom he decides to have moved to save her life, and as the Castle of Waldthal is nearby, he takes her there ,and finally, after much difficulty, persuades the officers of the castle to take the lady in. Temple fails to learn the young lady's name, as she was still unconscious when carried into the castle. He learns from an officer that the Grand Duke, to whose castle he had the victim of the accident removed, has been dead three months, and an heir to his throne was expected to arrive that very night. Count Cavarl, Chancellor of Eisenburg, sends for Temple, and after quite a number of mysterious questions, informs Temple that the young lady he brought to the castle has died from her injuries. Some hours later the ringing of bells announced the birth of the new heir to the throne, and the people were wild with joy, as the non-arrival of an heir would have placed Prince Albrecht of Suabia, a German, on the throne, and he was despised and hatred by the people. The Grand Duchess had not survived her ordeal, and passed away during the night, and the grand duchy thus was divided between joy and gloom. Temple seeks further information regarding the young lady whom he rescued from the wreck, and is informed that the police and officers at the Castle had been unable to establish the identity of the dead woman. Temple decides to spend some days in the Grand Duchy of Eisenburg, when he receives an urgent telegram from his mother calling him to Somersetshire. Temple finds that he was summoned home owing to rumors that he had been injured in the train wreck, and after reassuring his mother on that point he returns to Eisenburg, and while on the way from his hotel to keep an appointment he lost his way and wandered into the Grand Duke's park. Princess Alise, whom he meets, warns him that he is on private property, and he is offering an apology when he is placed under arrest by three men and taken to the village prison. Temple was forced to spend two days in prison and allowed to confer with no one, but was then bailed out by the British consul, Mr. Wakeling, who was informed of Temple's plight. Temple was charged with attempting to abduct the infant Grand Duke. Temple decides to go fishing, and is fired upon by some unknown person. The bullet struck a bone in his head and glanced off, stunning him. He is found by Baron Favrinck, who has Temple returned to his hotel little the worse for his accident. A carriage containing the Grand Duke and the Princess was attacked on the day the infant ruler was proclaimed. Temple happened to be nearby, and offered assistance, and finally the Princess had to seek shelter in a warehouse after a wild drive, with a mob in close pursuit. The mob attacked the warehouse, and the Princess and Temple escape in a boat and reach the palace in safety. The Princess is profuse in her thanks, but Count Cavarl gets the Englishman away from the palace in quick order.

CHAPTER IX.

Mr. Edward Cayman's Card.

Temple had some natural curiosity to read the comments of the newspapers on the events of Proclamation Day. The government organ, while condemning the riot in unmeasured terms, went on to deprecate any importance being attached to it. That was evidently the cue for the loyalists. But the other journal sounded a graver note; it referred vaguely to the discontent of certain classes, hinted at foreign intrigues, and left on the reader an impression of its own belief in the significance of the outbreak. Neither paper contained any account of the adventures of the Princess Regent beyond a passing reference to a 'regrettable attack' on a carriage in the Grand Ducal procession. Philip set his papers down on the breakfast-table and picked up his letters. These he examined, but he could find no sign that they had been tampered with. He opened one from his banker, another from his lawyer; and the third, which held him longest, was from an old and frivolous acquaintance.

'I don't know where the deuce you are,' wrote Bobby Webb; 'but if you are in town and accessible come in on Wednesday. I've got a topping party on. I did hear you were in Eisenburg some time ago. I forget who told me —Jack Russell, I think. I once spent a day there through losing my connections—a blighter of a very dull place I never even heard of it before But, rumly enough, I bucked into a sort of consul or counsel, or something representing it, at Lady Waghorn's not long ago—Treval, Breval, or something . . . .'

There was nothing of interest in a letter which merely breathed the exuberant and uncivilized vitality of its author. It was only the name of the 'Consul or Counsel, Treval, Breval,' that set Temple thinking. It set him thinking of M. Preval; and he remembered that he had come to the capital partly with the idea of seeing that suave gentleman.

He had repaired the ravages to his costume effected by his part in the affair of the previous day, and towards noon he left the hotel. It was not difficult to find one's way about Eisenburg, and inquiries made in the hotel had given him the information he wanted. It was a beautiful soft morning, and the city was very peaceful; with the passing of the night there seemed to have passed also the violent passions and disorders of the riot. People went about their business placidly, chatted on the pavements, peered into shop windows, and exchanged greetings. No doubt the events of Proclamation Day were being eagerly discussed, but there was no outward sign of any excitement or alarm.

Temple paid his first visit to the British Consulate, but found that Mr. Wakeling was absent. As he had intended to take counsel with this experienced man, and benefit by his knowledge of the country, ere he proceeded to interview M. Preval, Temple was disappointed However, he did not wish to lose time, and so he made his way to the offices of M. Preval. M. Preval was an advocate of some note in Eisenburg, as he had already events of the day to the scenery, and been informed, and was rapidly advancing in fame. Philip would like to have met him again under conditions different from those which had formerly invested them both, but for the present he was doomed to failure. M. Preval, like the British Consul, was out. He learned this in the outer office of a clerk, who politely begged to know if M. Preval's partner, M. Marchand, would serve the visitor's purpose. Temple considered. What he really wanted to learn was the reason for his absurd prosecution. M. Preval, to judge from his face, was far from being a fool, as also his reputation demonstrated; yet he had taken a prime part in a farce which —. No; he had long made up his mind that M. Preval could, if he would, reveal to him something in regard to that prosecution which he did not understand. Philip Temple had realized that he was somehow the centre of a little mystery. It did not give him much concern, but it did interest him a good deal. He medidated, and resolved to see M. Marchand, at least, as a preliminary. He had plenty of time on his hands.

On his assenting to the clerk's suggestion, he was conducted into a farther room which was vacant, and invited to wait. M. Marchand tarried, and Temple occupied his time in looking about him, as he always did. It was a plain lawyer's room, with documents in order upon an American writing table, black tin boxes against the wall on one side, and on the other a neat library of law books. The window in front of the writing table looked on the pleasant street sloping to the River Larche, with its bridge and its drooping willows

Temple decided that this was M. Preval's room, and he turned to examine the mantelpiece. It was a litter of books and papers and letters. Stuck in the framework of the portrait of what Temple took for the late Grand Duke, which hung on the wall, were sundry visiting cards. These were negligently embraced in Temple's passing gaze. The cover of a book struck his attention, and he put a hand on it to examine the title, as it was too bright of hue to be a law book. The action disturbed a stack of papers, which fell from a stiff, perpendicular position into a more comfortable horizontal one, and in that act of settlement opened out untidily. Temple looked to see that he had done no damage, and a card arrested his eye—and his mind.

It was an ordinary carte de visite, on which was imprinted—

MR. EDWARD CAYMAN
Green Park Club 10a Half Moon St. W.

What was it in the shining piece of pasteboard which stirred him. Almost involuntarily his fingers went to his coat, where ais pocket-book was. It was, as I have said, mainly an instinctive act; and then he knew. His fingers were groping for a card that he had deposited in the pocket-book a week or more earlier, and that card bore the name of 'Mr. Edward Cayman.'

The entrance of M. Marchand interrupted the course of his thoughts. But there was nothing in that interview. Sir Philip Temple desired particularly to know when M. Preval would be able to give him audience. M. Marchand could not say, looking askance at the Englishman. But no doubt M. Preval would communicate with Sir Philip Temple.

That was the substance of it, but Sir Philip Temple had other things to consider than this quite unsatisfactory interview. Obviously M. Marchand was not at ease with him; obviously he knew something, and equally obviously he feared. That was the least of it. What was concerning Temple more than all else was a chain connected up by fate, accident, destiny—as you will. There was Bobby Webbs letter, with its reference to an Eisenburg 'Consul or Counsel;' there was the gentleman in the motor car at the gates of Templemore; and lastly, there was M. Preval and his card.

There was only one conclusion to which a swift imagination led. M. Preval, whom Bobby Webb had met in London, was no other than Mr. Edward Cayman of the address that did not exist, of the club that repudiated him.

It was high time, he thought, to construct a theory out of his facts, and this he did later in the day. To bring things clearly before his mind, he set them down on paper thus:

'1. M. Preval informs Lady Augusta that her son is seriously injured, with the result that she telegraphs to him, and he returns to England.

'2. Sir Philip Temple is arrested on a bogus charge, and, but for the accidental intervention of a German commercial traveller, would have gone to prison for an indefinite term of years.

'3. Sir Philip has a narrow escape of his life at the hands of a party unknown, whom Baron Favrinck declares to have designed murder.'

He looked at these items singly, extracted all inferences that occurred to him, and finally arrived at his generalization. Some person or persons in Eisenburg did not want him—in other words, wanted him out of the way.

They had first endeavored to achieve their object by mild means, and, these failing, owing to his unexpected and insular tenacity of purpose, they had proceeded to more violent means. Was it, he speculated, that he was a suspect for any reason? Yet the unknown enemies knew that he was Sir Philip Temple of Templemore. Of what could he be suspected? M. Preval had undertaken the prosecution for the government. Was it the government who were at the back of this strange plot? But for a government to assassinate——!

It was here that he ceased to puzzle, and quietly ordered his dinner. Opposite him at the little table was an Italian with an agreeable address, who made a pleasant associate. He was garrulous and communicative, and just a little over-charmed with his own knowledge. That, however, was considerable where Eisenburg was concerned. He had witnessed the uproarious scenes of the previous day, and he shook his head at them.

'There is more behind it,' he opined. 'It is only a sign.'

'I am told,' said Temple, 'that the Chancellor does not attribute much importance to it.'

'The Chancellor!' said the Italian. 'Then he is very stupid. No, he is not stupid. He is, as you know, descended from an Italian house. He is a very clever man. No one could accuse him of stupidity. But he may not be well informed. He ought to be. Every one knows that they talk of Albrecht openly in the markets. It is not that they want Albrecht, these people. But they talk of him. The lower classes want him. And this long minority—trade will suffer. Besides, there is the Boar.'

Temple was acquainted with the Boar, and was interested. The Boar's feud, declared the Italian, was a living force to reckon with, and, from what he had seen of the Boar, Temple could credit it.

'The Baron's roots go as deep as the Wolfgangs',' said his Italian friend; 'a capable, bluff man, and one that knows his mind. I have bought largely from his southern vineyards, and I know.'

Temple felt that he was gradually being absorbed into the fabric of this little State; he was learning so much. He knew so much of its intimate history which could not be learned out of books; he was becoming familiar with its principal figures. Already the dynastic problem of Eisenburg had laid hold of his interest. He finished his dinner leisurely, and later strolled out to enjoy the evening air. The city had sunk to rest, save for the cafes and places of amusement. He watched the gloaming die on the face of the Effel, and then turned through the gas-lit streets. In the Rue du Paix, as it was alternately called at the street corners, the glare of a lamp fell upon a door-plate, which quite by chance drew his eyes. It brought back a vision of an agreeable and friendly traveller, who had done him a great service. 'Kartolen' was the name on the door.

Philip Temple stepped back into the road off the pavement, and cast a glance upwards at the building. It was not a shop, but rather in the nature of a private dwelling-house, such as might belong to a doctor or some other professional man. He stood for a moment regarding the house, and noticed a light in a lower window. This seemed to indicate the presence of some one, possibly of the obliging Herr Kartolen himself. Temple remembered the invitation extended to him, and had a sudden impulse to call. A bell-handle protruded conveniently under the light of the street-lamp. He moved to the pavement again, and went up the two steps towards the door. The street--lamp illumined strongly also in his own face at this moment, and some one in the road was watching it out of the shadows. He rang, and had to wait, until he had begun to think he had made a mistake as to the existence of any one behind the walls. Then the door opened, and a man's face emerged carefully. It was not Herr Kartolen's, but belonged to a younger man, formal of aspect and dull of eye.

'Is Herr Kartolen in?' inquired Temple.

The clerk, if such he was, replied that he would see, and demanded the visitor's name. He went away armed with a card, and leaving Temple outside. Presently, after what seemed rather a lengthy interval, he returned, and asked the caller to follow him. They passed along a hall out of which a lighted room, furnished as an office, opened to a room beyond in which a light burned dimly. The clerk turned it up, and stating that Herr Kartolen would be free shortly, if the gentleman would wait, left the room and closed the door.

Philip sat down at the table and whiled away the time by looking over the newspapers which he found. They were mainly German, and included the 'Kladderadatsch' and 'Simplicissimas,' which entertained him faintly. But he soon wearied of reading and turning pages, and sat back in his chair. A quarter of an hour later it occurred to him that so courteous a man as Herr Kartolen could only have one reason for keeping him waiting so long, and that would be urgent business. He had been inconsiderate, he reflected, in calling at such an hour; and he got to his feet resolved to leave a message with the clerk and take his leave.

He opened the door and looked out. There was only a pin of light in the hall, and apparently the clerk had closed the door of his room. Temple steered his way in the twilight in search of it. It was, he remembered, upon the other side. Then he caught a gleam of light under a door. He had not thought the office so far down the hall, but the uncertainty of the twilight had put him out. He stepped across to it, and obeying an impulse natural enough where offices and waiting-rooms are concerned, turned the handle without knocking, and stood in the open doorway.

To his surprise and dismay it was not the clerk's office. It was a room of moderate size, with a table in the middle, upon which a lowered gas-jet, heavily shaded, flung a brilliant light, leaving the outer parts of the chamber in comparative darkness. At the table sat three men, who were now staring up at him through the wall of gloom which lay between. The faces all took the light and stood out boldly, and two of them were familiar to Temple, Herr Kartolen's and that of Baron Favrinck.

'I beg your pardon heartily,' he said at once. 'I have stumbled in by accident. I was trying to find the office.'

Herr Kartolen rose. 'Sir Philip Temple?' he said with a slight interrogation, but Favrinck, who had also risen, pushed his way to the door, and closed it behind the Englishman. The action had in it something of a menace. The third man sat still at the table, looking inquiringly on. Herr Kartolen spoke earnestly to the Baron.

'We can't take risks,' growled the latter. 'I begin to doubt your theory. Anyway the short way's the best way.'

Sir Philip looked at both men quietly. He knew what was in progress, and he only found himself wondering curiously what the commercial traveller did there.

'I came,' he said, speakeing very clearly and evenly, 'to call on Herr Kartolen, whose acquaintance I made at Waldthal, and who was kindly of great service to me there.' His clear eyes passed on to the lowering Baron. 'This gentleman also was of service to me in the same place. I wished to tell your clerk, Herr Kartolen, that on further thoughts I would not disturb you to-night.'

The man sitting at the table gave a laugh which drew Temple's attention. He was slight, of medium height, and dark and quick-eyed, and he seemed quite young, apparently not half the age of either of his companions.

'You are a fool, Von Hauser,' said the Baron angrily, in answer to whispered remonstrances.

'Well, my friend, I am willing to answer for my folly,' said Herr Kartolen as he came forward. 'Sir Philip, excuse this little awkwardness. You see, your mistake, intelligible and trivial as it is, has made both parties uncomfortable.

He showed his teeth in his pleasant smile.

'I shall never forgive myself, Herr Kartolen,' said Temple.

In a moment, seeing the adroit approach, and the ease with which Favrinck had been swept aside, he marveled how he could ever have taken Herr Kartolen for what he had professed to be. He had no doubt of him now, for his mind was swift enough to make inferences at a pinch. It was only deliberate when there was time. Beneath the surface indolence of his intellect there was an astonishing potential activity; and when Philip Temple moved, he moved with all his forces and without looking back. He moved now, with his gaze on the Boar of the Odenstock.

'My blunder,' he said slowly, 'has raised suspicions in the mind of a gentleman to whom I am indebted. I regret it. Let me assure him that I merely came to put a question to Herr Kartolen. I don't see why I shouldn't put it now.'

The young man at the table looked at him with eager interest.

'I wish you would,' he said, speaking for the first time. 'I like conundrums.'

'This is one,' said Temple. 'Gentlemen, I find Eisenburg an odd place. Two of you can bear witness to that. Do I interest you, or shall I go?'

The Baron grumbled under his breath.

'Pray go on,' said the young man at the table. 'We had finished our business.'

'Let me take events seriatim then,' said Temple genially. 'I arrive at Waldthal on the night of May 3rd, being, in fact, a victim of the deplorable railway accident. A few days afterwards I receive a telegram from my mother, Lady Augusta Temple, asking me to return at once. On doing so I find that she has been informed by an adventitious stranger that I had been seriously injured in the accident. That stranger I have, I think, identified to-day with a certain M. Preval, of Eisenburg.'

Herr Kartolen changed his position; he sank into a chair by the full-lighted table, but the Boar remained still, a massive figure between Temple and the door.

'On my return to Eisenburg I was arrested, as Herr Kartolen knows, as one Ketschinski, a suspect. It was owing to Herr Kartolen's kind offices that the British consul was informed, and I made good my identity. My own letters to various friends on the subject miscarried.'

He paused. 'This is as good as a novel,' commented the young man at the table, leaning now his chin on his hands. Herr Kartolen's eyes were as bright as a ferret's.

'A few days after my release,' pursued Temple in the same undramatic voice, 'I was shot at in the forest of Odenstock, of which act Baron Favrinck was a witness.' He made another pause. 'If any gentleman here can throw a light on these events I shall be grateful to him.'

'They bear only one interpretation,' said Herr Kartolen promptly. 'You have enemies.'

'I gather that,' said Temple dryly.

'You wished to ask me a question on this?' inquired Herr Kartolen softly.

'Yes, I did,' said Temple. 'I wanted to ask who M. Preval is.'

There was a momentary silence in the room, and then it was broken by Herr Kartolen's voice.

'M. Preval is an agent of His Excellency the Chancellor.'

The Board was staring at them hard out of murky eyes, and the young man at the table showed a quickened interest in his bearing.

'Then,' said Philip slowly, 'I am to assume that M. Prevals' actions are dictated by the Chancellor.'

'My dear sir, not necessarily,' said Herr Kartolen deprecatingly. 'M. Preval may speak and act for himself. But he is intimately connected with the government circles.'

'He has appeared twice in my affairs,' said Temple. 'I want to know on whose authority—his own or another's.'

'Another's,' suddenly said the young man.

Temple's eyes wheeled round to him. The young man laughed.

'We are coming upon further traces of our old friend's hand,' he went on, turning to Herr Kartolen. 'It is like him. It makes him an interesting antagonist. But I should like to know what it means.'

Favrinck's personality became active now; it exhaled and occupied the room, as he lumbered across it.

'I think this seance had better come to an end,' he said gruffly.

'Pardon me,' said Herr Kartolen, and took him aside.

The young man had arisen and approached the Englishman.

'Your tale interests me,' he said. 'It is like mediaevalism. They say we Continentals of this part live under mediaeval conditions.'

Ere Temple could reply Herr Kartolen was at his elbow.

'Sir Philip, if you will honor me by waiting a few minutes, this time you shall not be kept long.'

He passed on to the young man, who nodded to Temple in a friendly way, and they left the room in company with the Baron. Three minutes later the German returned.

'Well,' he said smilingly, 'what do you think of us?'

'I think you are an amazing man for a commercial traveller,' said Temple dryly; 'and I like your young friend.'

'Ah!' The so-called Herr Kartolen reflected. 'You are a shrewd man, Sir Philip, and think more than you say. What is it you really think?'

'As a matter of fact I ought not to tell you,' said the Englishman. 'But I am in no way concerned in your politics, and I do not happen to be a newspaper correspondent. I think you are conspirators.'

Herr Kartolen laughed appreciatively. 'I must apologize,' he said. 'If one is a conspirator one must not proclaim it on the housetops. I am Count von Hauser, at your service.'

'I think it is I who am at yours,' said Temple pleasantly. 'I am in your debt already.'

Count von Hauser was watching him thoughtfully. 'Will you tell me one thing?' he asked. 'Was it you who was with the Princess yesterday?'

'I had that privilege.' The Count nodded. 'I had a vague suspicion of it before. I guessed it when I saw you. I congratulate you. Those stupid and drunken fools blundered. They deserved martial law. Nothing hurts a cause like a bad blunder. It has been kept wonderfully quiet, hasn't it?'

'Yet you know,' Temple reminded him.

'I?' He shrugged his shoulders. 'It is my business.' He paused. 'The Princess is charming.' The remark seemed to Temple to require no comment. A slight smile crept over the Count's face. 'I have lived in England,' he said with apparent irrelevance. 'My friend Baron Favrinck hasn't. He is somewhat—provincial let us say. You stay long in Eisenburg?'

'I intended to stay about a week,' replied Temple. 'I came here for the Proclamation, and to make some inquiries. Then I designed to have a little shooting.'

'And having made inquiries——?' the Count queried.

'I don't quite know when I shall leave,' said Temple slowly.

There was a look of satisfaction in the Count', eyes, instantly quenched.

'If I can be of assistance in any way, command me,' he said politely.

Temple thanked him, and shortly afterwards they parted. It was a beautiful night of stars and spring breezes; and he stood in the doorway of his hotel to admire it ere he entered. While he was there a figure passed along the pavement, and the lights of the hotel fell on it. He recognized little Kuss.

(To be Continued.)

They Keep the whole system in the pink of condition.

Their singular curative properties discovered by an Indian tribe—introduced to civilization nearly a century ago—compounded since 1857 in the Comstock Laboratories at Brockville, Ontario.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

have a remarkable record for consistently curing constipation, biliousness and indigestion, purifying the blood, banishing headaches and clearing the skin. 25c. a box everywhere.

28

WHY DAMS FAIL: MAKE THEM SAFE.

(From the 'Engineering News.')

The terrible disaster which destroyed the village of Austin, Pa., last Saturday, with a loss of two hundred or more lives, is a shock to the engineering profession hardly less appalling than that experienced when the Quebec bridge fell four years ago.

So far as the newspaper reports have informed the world, the structure was designed and built under direction of a competent engineer of good reputation. The structure fails suddenly with great loss of life, and the public jumps to the conclusion that no engineer is reliable and that no dam is safe.

We wish, first of all, to combat this idea. Most emphatically do we declare that it is within the resources of engineering to so build such a dam as that at Austin that it shall be safe and secure. . . . There is no mystery in the art of dam construction and no problems in their design which competent engineers are not capable of solving with accuracy and reliability.

But it may be said, why then do dams and bridges and other engineering structures fail, even when engineers of good reputation are employed in their design? We can answer this question in a word. These disasters occur because too frequently those who build these structures buy just as little engineering and buy it just as cheaply as they possibly can.

* * *

Twenty-two years ago, when the failure of an insignificant dam above Johnstown, Pa., wrought a disaster which shocked the civilized world, we declared in these columns that the time had come for establishing state supervision of dams and dam construction in the interest of public safety.

But the lesson of Johnstown fell on deaf ears. In the State of Pennsylvania to-day it is nobody's business to prevent such dams as that at Johnstown or that at Austin from being constructed, or to see that dams once built are so cared for as to prevent their being a menace to the village below them.

* * *

And Pennsylvania is no worse than the great majority of its sister states. Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts in the east and Colorado and possibly some other of the far western states where irrigation is important are the only states we know of which exercise even the mildest sort of supervision over the building of dams. Even in these states, however, the state supervision is generally exercised in an inadequate manner. We are well within bounds in saying that there is not a single state of the Union where the design and construction of dams is under sufficient control of a high class engineer acting under state authority and responsible for the public safety. . . .

But it may be said that state supervision of dam construction would be a farce, that the office would be a political sinecure, and that no real public benefit would result. But if this argument be sound it applies to each and every one of our governmental activities.

Carried to its logical conclusion, it would abolish city inspection of buildings and elevators. State supervision over water supplies and sewerage systems, federal inspection of steam vessels and their machinery, of locomotive boilers, of explosives, and so we might continue through a very long list. The simple fact is that under our modern complex civilization dangers innumerable threaten on every hand if the technical work on which modern industry depends is not done with skill and fidelity.

KNOWING HOW.

(From the 'Shoe and Leather Reporter.')

'It pays to "know how"' declared an Ohio manufacturer. 'I quoted a price on some goods the other day to a shoe manufacturer and he told me he could buy the raw materials in those goods for a great deal less I admitted it and proceeded to tell him this story:

'A hobo sat on a factory fence and watched the factory superintendent sweat and storm because 400 operatives were idle because of a faulty safety valve.

'I used to work in the plant that makes those valves,' drawled the hobo, 'and I'll fix your valve if you want me to.'

'He did. Again the wheels whirred and the operatives were busily employed and the men in charge relieved. All the 'bo had done was to cut a little leather washer from his shoe and fit it in the right place. Asked for his charge he answered 'twenty-five dollars.'

'Twenty-five dollars!' shouted the superintendent. 'why, you haven't made twenty-five dollars in twenty-five months.'

'But the tramp drawled: 'Twenty-five dollars.'

'Finally it reached the treasurer of the company, who humorously asked the tramp to make out a bill. He did and after much labored scrawling and scratching presented it. It read:

The Solon Mfg. Co.,
To John Doe, Dr.
To repairing one safety valve .. .. .. .75
To knowing how $24.25
$25.00

'And he got it.

'Also I got my order from my friend, the shoe manufacturer.'



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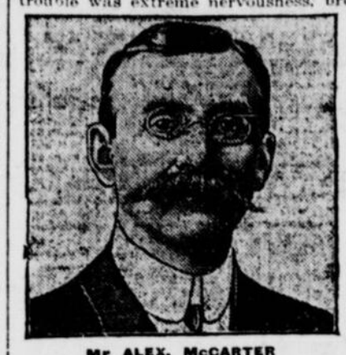
AWFUL NERVOUSNESS AND PARALYSIS CURED BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

The Miracle Worker, That Cures When Doctors Fail—Now Used in Thousands Of Homes In Every Section Of Our Great Country.

Two Men, From Widely Different Parts Of Canada, Tell How They Found Health And Happiness By Taking These Wonderful Fruit Juice Tablets.

WALKERTON, ONT., May 9th, 1911.

'I have been in Walkerton in business for a good many years, and many of my townsmen know that my health, for long periods, was precarious. My trouble was extreme nervousness, brought on by Indigestion or Dyspepsia, from which I suffered in its most severe form. It was so bad that I could not sleep before about four in the morning. I noticed in the Toronto 'World' one of your published testimonials of how someone had used 'Fruit-a-tives' for similar trouble, and asked Mr. Hunter, my druggist, his opinion on the matter, and he advised their use. I immediately procured several boxes, and I am pleased to say that I now enjoy splendid health and could not possibly feel better. I can eat with every degree of satisfaction, and sleep without an effort, which pleasure I was denied before I was fortunate enough use 'Fruit-a-tives.' I strongly advise any one suffering from like complaints to commence using 'Fruit-a-tives' immediately. Don't stop at a few doses—but continue using 'Fruit-a-tives' until a cure is accomplished.'



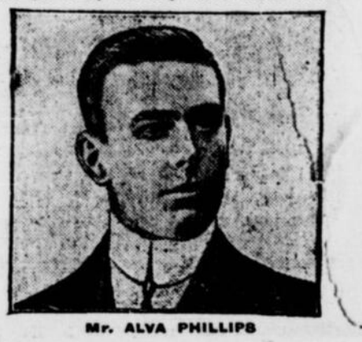
Mr. ALEX. McCARTER

ALEX. McCARTER.

BRISTOL, N.B., July 25th, 1911.

'I am unable to say enough in favor of 'Fruit-a-tives,' as it saved my life and restored me to health, when I had given up all hope and when the doctors had failed to do anything more for me. I had a stroke of Paralysis in March, 1910, and this left me unable to walk or help myself, and the constipation of the bowels was terrible. Nothing did me any good, and I was wretched in every way. Finally, I took 'Fruit-a-tives' for the constipation, and it not only cured me of that trouble, but gradually this fruit medicine toned up the nerves and actually cured the paralysis. Under the use of 'Fruit-a-tives,' I grew stronger and stronger, until all the palsy and weakness left me.

I am now well again and attend my store every day and all day. I reverently say 'Thank God! for Fruit-a-tives.'



Mr. ALVA PHILLIPS

ALVA PHILLIPS.

These two cases show the wonderful powers of 'Fruit-a-tives' in restoring a shattered nervous system to health and vigor—in entirely curing obstinate Constipation—and in completely relieving Indigestion and Dyspepsia. What other one medicine in the whole world has ever done so much? 'Fruit-a-tives' cures.

It is the only medicine in the world actually made from fruit with the addition of valuable tonics. It is pleasant to take and will always give the most gratifying results when taken regularly.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

TO A BLUEBIRD.

(By Eleanor Robbins Wilson.)

O, singer blithe 'neath skies of gray!
The sorcery of thy song impels
And son adown the April way
Spring will trip lightly o'er the fells;
Bluets will twinkle in the grass,
The wind play softly on his lyre,
And all a-thrill to see her pass,
The maples flush with fond desire.

For thine the music Beauty waits
As summons to her noiseless loom—
The lyric call at closed gates
That conjureth a world of bloom,
When o'er gray wastes, lone way and long,
A touch of heaven on thy wing,
Thou comest with a silver song
To waken wide the dreaming spring.
—'Our Dumb Animals.'

ONLY A STRING.

(By Hope Carlisle.)

Ella and Rob were sister and brother, yet they were inclined to dispute with one another over trifling matters. This grieved their gentle little mother greatly, as she was trying to teach them to always be at peace with the world in general and especially at peace with each other.

'Nothing is ever gained,' said mother, 'by loud and angry words. Few things are worth a quarrel!'

It was on a bright spring morning that they heard her voice calling, 'Children, come here. Mother is in the garden, at once.'

Away they ran. Upon reaching the garden their mother simply pointed her rake, with which she had been turning the soft earth, toward a fluffy, screaming angry little ball in the garden path.

'Let go, it's mine,' screamed Mrs. Robin.

'I will not,' cried Mrs. Bluebird. 'It's mine, I saw it first.'

And thus they screamed and rolled and tugged, for the little lady birds were quarrelling over a long white string which they had found in the garden. Each housewife desired it for use in building her new spring nest. At last, after much pulling and fluttering of wing, they each dropped the string that they might argue and fight each other the better. But just in the middle of their fight bright-eyed Mrs. Sparrow came twittering by and flew off with the string to her own nest she was building.

'Good enough,' cried Ella, clapping her hands. 'Why, the little birds should be ashamed to quarrel so over a piece of string.'

'I am glad you see it so, my little girl,' replied her mother. 'I had no idea when I called you that the birdies would lose their string by quarrelling, but I did want you to see how it looked to others. You see we seldom gain in this world by disputes, and, my dear children, I do want you to remember this fact.'

'I'll try, mother,' laughed Rob, 'and after this when I see that sister and I are about to quarrel, I'll whisper to her, 'Remember the string.'

'And I'll remember,' cried Ella.—'The Child's Hou.'

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

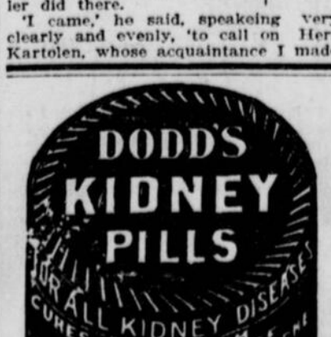
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



Burdock Blood Bitters

IS THE BEST

SPRING MEDICINE

It will cleanse the blood of all the poisonous and waste matter accumulated in the system during the long winter months.

It has been used by thousands every spring for over thirty-five years, and has never failed to give satisfaction.

Burdock Blood Bitters

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

To Asthma Sufferers. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy comes like a helping hand to a sinking swimmer. It gives new life and hope by curing his trouble—something he has come to believe impossible. Its benefit is too evident to be questioned—it is its own best argument—its own best advertisement. If you suffer from asthma get this time-tried remedy and find help like thousands of others.

Western Child (returning from Europe, surfeited with monuments and many tombs)—'Mamma, what's that?' Mother—'The Statue of Liberty, dear!' 'Is that where Liberty is buried?' —'Puck.'

Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own not found in other preparations.

IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.
(From 'Puck.')

'Has youah nephew stahted his spring ploughin' yet, Bill?'

'Waal, no. Jim ain't stahted his fahm work yet—he's powerful far behind in his fishin'!'

A Thorough Pill.—To clear the stomach and bowels of impurities and irritants is necessary when their action is irregular. The pills that will do this work thoroughly are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are mild in action, but mighty in results. They purge painlessly and effectively, and work a permanent cure. They can be used without fear by the most delicately constituted, as there are no painful effects preceding their gentle operation.

EQUAL TO EMERGENCIES.

Little Hazel—'We've invited too many children to our tea party. There isn't enough for them to get more'n a bite each.'

Little Dot—'That's too bad! I guess we'll have to call it a reception.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

Often what appear to be the most trivial occurrences of life prove to be the most momentous. Many are disposed to regard a cold as a slight thing, deserving of little consideration, and this neglect often results in most serious ailments entailing years of suffering. Drive out colds and coughs with Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the recognized remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs.

'And you didn't know it was loaded?' 'No, Judge, I swear I didn't.' 'But before pointing it at the deceased, why did you not look into the barrel to see whether or not it was loaded?' 'Why, Judge, that would have been a fool thing to do! It might have exploded and killed me.'—Houston 'Post.'

The Oil of the People.—Many oils have come and gone, but Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil continues to maintain its position and increase its sphere of usefulness each year. Its sterling qualities have brought it to the front and kept it there, and it can truly be called the oil of the people. Thousands have benefited by it and would use no other preparation.

Recruiting Sergeant—'I'm afraid you are not heavy enough for a cavalryman. We want men who can ride straight over anything if necessary.' Applicant—'That's all right, sir; I've been a motor car driver for four years.'

'Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

ENGLISH NEWS.

Old age pensions have reduced the cost of outdoor relief in Lambeth from £16,700 to £8,600 in three years.

The experiment of firing a maroon whenever it is necessary to summon the fire brigade is to be tried at Molesey.

The King has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject of missionary enterprise in India.

The Willesden Education Authority recently advertised several vacancies on their teaching staff, and received over 800 applications.

Middlesex has raised £4,582 for a memorial to King Edward. The sum will be the nucleus of a seaside holiday fund for poor children.

Brooding over imaginary wrongs, Jose Garcia Roig, ship's surgeon, shot himself in his cabin on the Houlder liner 'Beacon Grange' in Southampton Docks.

Mr. John Lumb, who celebrated his hundredth birthday in February last, and was the oldest Parliamentary voter in the Spalding division, has died at Spalding.

The secretary of the Admiralty announces that the appointment of Rear-Admiral Herbert L. Heath M.V.O., to succeed Rear-Admiral Alban G. Tate as Admiral Superintendent of His Majesty's Dockyard at Portsmouth, is to date from May 10.

It was stated at a vestry meeting at Colchester that the Charity Commissioners had recommended the Government to restore the ruins of the ancient Abbey of St. Botolph out of the public funds.

The Rev. Thomas Harrison, late vicar of Worsley, has been nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the vicarage of Margate, which is shortly to be vacated by the resignation of Sir Charles Shaw.

Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Agriculture, has doubled the area of his Doxford estate in Northumberland by purchasing East Link Hall Farm and West Link Hall Farm, at South Charlton. Mr. Runciman's estate borders that of Sir Edward Grey.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has given London employers notice to terminate the 1900 agreement. They demand that the present wages of 10 1-2d. an hour be increased to 1s., with a reduction of summer hours and double pay for overtime.

The statue of the late King designed and executed by Countess Feodore Gleichen, has been erected in the grounds of King Edward VII. Hospital at Windsor, and is to be unveiled by Princess Christian in the near future with all the ceremony befitting the occasion.

In his address to the 200 delegates at the conference of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, in London recently, the president, Mr. Donald, of Aberdeen, said that if any class of workers stood in need of a minimum wage it was shopworkers.

The chapel erected at the London Mothers' Convalescent Home, Sunningdale, to the memory of the Hon. Mrs. Charles Hay, who founded the institution, was dedicated by the Bishop of Winchester, his lordship being assisted by the Rev. J. G. Cornish, vicar of the parish.

A butler at Sheffield has died from blood poisoning caused by a tiny scratch inflicted by a black Persian cat at the end of February. At the inquest the widow stated that the cat was not at all savage, and her husband was very fond of it. The wound was only a little speck, and her husband told her that just one claw went into his arm as the cat was playing.

A movement is on foot to organize a 'Queen Alexandra Day' for London. The idea is two fold—to demonstrate the affection with which the Queen-Mother is regarded by the people of the metropolis, and substantially to benefit the King Edward Hospital Fund. A strong committee of society ladies has been got together, headed by the Duchess of Marlborough and the Marchioness of Crewe, and the badge of those engaged in the work is to be the wild rose—Queen Alexandra's favorite flower.

The Hon. Mrs. Colville, whose death has occurred at the age of eighty-five, was the oldest huntswoman in the country. Trained in equestrianism from girlhood, she knew no fear when in the saddle. Up to two months ago she was a constant rider to hounds in South Derbyshire and East Warwickshire, and was invariably in the front rank of the followers of the chase. After a long day recently with the Atherstone Hunt, Mrs. Colville declared that she had enjoyed the sport with as much zest as when she was a girl. She was the daughter of the Baroness de Clifford, and a relative of Lord John Russell. The late Major-General Sir Henry Colville was her son.

SCOTTISH BRIEFS.

There is a reduction of 15 licenses in Edinburgh—11 grocers, three public houses, and one hotel license.

The report on the census of the city of Glasgow has been published. The population was found to be 784,496, an increase of 22,787 since 1901.

The 1st Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery will return home from Meemuch and Nasirabad to Edinburgh during the next trooping season, which extends into 1913.

The Right Rev. Anthony Mitchell, D.D., Edinburgh, was recently consecrated Bishop of the united diocese of Aberdeen and Orkney of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

The turbine steamer 'Queen Alexandra' has been launched at Dumbarton. She is being built for the Clyde Turbine Steamers, Ltd., and will be placed on the Campbeltown service.

A donation of £50 has been awarded by Edinburgh Town Council to the Eastern District of the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society towards the sum of £500 to be raised to carry on the work of the society.

Rothesay Town Council has accepted the Marquis of Bute's offer to lease fifteen acres of Skeoch Wood to the borough for fourteen years, at the nominal rent of £2 per annum, for the establishment of a winter health resort and gardens

A presentation was made in Glasgow to Mr. John H. Woolner, third officer of the Clan Menzies, of silver medals and diplomas from the Portuguese Government and the Royal Humane Society in recognition of his having saved a Portuguese seaman from drowning in the Fungue River, Beira, last July.

While ploughing on the farm of Broomdykes, Berwickshire, a workman laid bare a stone coffin, in which were a quantity of human bones His share struck a slab, and on removing it he discovered it to be the lid of a cist. Inside was placed a fine specimen of an earthen urn standing seven inches high, five inches across the top, and three at the bottom It is crudely decorated

At a meeting of old soldiers, held in the Wauchope Memorial Home, Perth, it was agreed to form an Old Comrades' Association, distinct from and having no connection with the three regimental associations represented in Perth. Men who have served under the flags of ne fewer than twenty-seven regiments are located in Perth, there being nearly 200 old army men altogether.

Sheriff Mackintosh recently unveiled the bronze tablet which the Edinburgh Sir Walter Scott Club have placed in Contin Church as a memorial to Willie Laidlaw, the novelist's amanuensis, who is buried in the churchyard. Laidlaw acted at one period as steward at Abbotsford, and as the novelist's amanuensis he transcribed from Sir Walter's own lips the 'Bride of Lammermoor,' 'Ivanhoe,' and the 'Legend of Montrose.'

The scarcity of fuel in one district of Orkney has led to some exciting scenes lately. Some of the crofters in Burray Isle have been complaining, and it is reported that they have been desirous of getting supplies of fuel from a little island adjoining named Glimpse Holm, which is let to a tenant for grazings. It is further stated that the crofters, having applied to the Land Court for the peats, have now proceeded to take forcible possession of the turf.

An appeal to the Aberdeen Synod of the Church of Scotland for the removal of the memorial to King Edward which was presented to Crathie Church by the King was dismissed. The Rev. Jacob Primmer contended that the memorial was contrary to the doctrine of the Church, as it was not a communion table, but 'an illegal, superstitious, and idolatrous marble altar.' It was argued that Mr. Primmer's description of the memorial was misleading and inaccurate. Before it was erected the parishioners of Crathie were, by special request of the King, given ample opportunity of expressing their views, and not a single complaint was received.

IRISH ITEMS.

The honorary secretary has received information from Turin that the Dante Society of Ireland has been awarded by the jury a gold medal for its exhibits (comprising papers read before the society) at the Turin Exhibition of 1911.

Mr. R. Thompson, M.P., who for the sixth time has been elected chairman of the Belfast Harbor Board, said the prosperity of the port during the past two years had been phenomenal, and he hoped to be able to congratulate the Board this year on exceeding the record in income.

In connection with Portadown Urban Council it is announced that the report of Mr. Bryan, L.G.B. Auditor, disallowed £6 17s. 4d. charged by the Bank of Ireland as interest on overdraft on the ordinary account, the charge, he held, being illegal. He surcharged the amount against the Governors of the Bank.

When Sir Arthur Paget takes up the command of the forces in Ireland his staff will include Major K. J. Kincaid Smith, who is in the Royal Artillery, and who will be assistant Military Secretary; Lord Herbert, who is in the 'Blues,' and Mr. Luke White, 11th Hussars, only son of Lord Annaly.

Part of the Irish Census returns of 1911 have been published. The population of Ireland was shown to be 4,381,951, which means a decrease of 76,824 persons since 1901. Since May 1st, 1851, 4,218,016 persons emigrated from Ireland. Last year 30,573 persons emigrated. This figure is below the average of any of the decennial period since 1851.

A fine of £1 and costs was imposed at Rathfarnham Petty Sessions on Thomas Mulligan, Ticknock, sued by Mr. Robert Taylor for damages in connection with the alleged illegal impounding of forty-four sheep. Mr. Greene, solicitor for complainant, contended that the defendant knew that the sheep were his client's, and that he was not justified in driving them four miles to Rathfarnham pound.

The death of Mr. Wm. Finn, of Tipperary, removes a well-known figure in Nationalist circles. He took an active part in the '67 movement, and a year prior to that was entrusted by the late Mr. James Stephens with despatches from Tipperary to a number of Irish-American officers who had come over to further the rising. He was engaged in the affair at Ballyhurst Fort with General Thomas F. Bourke and Captain O'Dowd.

The trial trip of the SS. 'Patriotic,' the new steamer of the Belfast Steamship Company, Ltd., took place in Belfast Lough, recently. Mr. Thomas Gallagher, chairman of the Shipping Company, in proposing the toast of 'The Builders,' referred to the remarkable progress being made in shipping, and said he thought a couple of years would see steamers driven by oil fuel, placing them beyond the reach of being affected by coal strikes.

Following upon the presentation of white gloves at Quarter Sessions in different counties, North and South, Judge Overend, Recorder of Derry, was the recipient of a similar compliment at Derry City. In his acknowledgment, His Honor said it would soon be twenty years since he was appointed Recorder, and nothing had struck him more than the good behavior generally observed in the city. He was of opinion, he added, that Derry was the most crimeless city in the United Kingdom.

WELSH ITEMS.

Mr. E. W. Evans, editor of the 'Goleuad,' the weekly organ of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, has been made a justice of the peace for Merioneth. Mr. Evans is a deacon of one of the Calvinistic Methodist churches at Dolgelley.

Much of the work of clearing the ground and digging the foundations of the new church which is being built at Pontyveates, near Kidwelly, has been done gratuitously by the colliers in the district. During the strike the colliers have been busily engaged in levelling the surroundings and forming the churchyard, under the superintendence of the popular curate in charge, the Rev. T. Timothy.

At Llanfyllin recently Mr. J. Pentyrch Williams, J.P., was presented with an address, album, and a cheque by the old scholars who have been taught by him during his forty years' headmastership of the Pendreff School, Llanfyllin. Mr. Percy E. Watkins, registrar of Cardiff College, said subscriptions had been sent from scholars all over the world, many of whom have attained distinguished positions in law, medicine, education, and commerce.

An interesting 'find' was made in the Glamorganshire Canal at Cardiff the other day. It consisted of an iron deed box, containing papers, life policies, bank books, and cheques. The lid of the box had been wrenched. It is stated that a robbery took place at a house in Portland Square, Bristol, some time ago, and the deed box was one of the articles carried off. A man who was recently taken into custody at Dover, and charged with the offence at Bristol, told the court that he threw the box and its contents into the canal at Cardiff. The truth of his statement has thus been established.

Mr. Evan Roberts, the Welsh revivalist, has just issued, from his retreat at Leicester, a little pamphlet in Welsh entitled 'Gwasanaeth a Milwriaeth Ysbrydol,' in which he makes a stirring appeal to the churches to adopt a militant attitude towards the devil. He gives a number of Biblical quotations to prove that Satan is typified in Scripture by the dragon, and points out what a joy it must be to the devil to see himself symbolized on the national flag of Wales, and suggests that Wales should instead adopt a new flag with a pair of white gloves as the central feature on a black background, to represent purity in the centre of sin.

THE SAILOR'S TROUSERS.

Perhaps you have wondered why sailors wear baggy trousers, wide at the bottoms. Even boys that sometimes dress up as sailors wear the same baggy uniform.

The reason the sailors' trousers are made this way is that they have to do so much work on sloppy decks and throw so much water around that the yalways take off their shoes and roll up their trousers. If it were not for the width of these trousers this would be impossible, as you will find if you try to roll an ordinary pair of trousers up over your knees. A sailor can turn his trousers up and down again without any trouble.—New York 'Herald.'



Well, Well!



OLEAN and SIMPLE to Use.

NO chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods one has to color. All colors from your Druggist or Dealer. FREE Color Card and STORY Booklet 18. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

When the Food Ferments

Chronic dyspepsia is essentially a disease of the intestines rather than of the stomach. The trouble is caused by the food passing too slowly along the alimentary canal and fermenting instead of being digested.

It will be found that the liver is sluggish and the bowels constipated. The fermenting food gives rise to gas, which crowds the lungs and heart, gives rise to belching wind and to smothering sensations. The stomach gets sour, the food repeats and leaves sour taste in the mouth; you feel out of sorts and are unfit for work or pleasure.

By using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills you can get rid of this congested condition of the digestive organs in quick time. The liver is awakened at once, the bowels are regulated and the system is thoroughly rid of the poisonous waste matter which has been causing so much trouble.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week ragin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



9,235—LADIES' CORSET COVER AND SKIRT.

The simplicity as well as the practical features of this model will readily appeal to the home dressmaker. Lawn, dimity, nainsook, or China silk may be used, with lace or embroidery for decoration. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large. It requires three and seven-eighth yards of 36-inch material for the medium size.



579.—MEN'S NIGHT SHIRT.

The model illustrated has a perfectly plain front, the opening arranged in the usual manner with a band, and a small pocket being placed on one breast. The back has a shoulder yoke and to this the balance of the shirt is gathered. The neck is finished with a turn over collar. The sleeves are finished at the wrist with a cuff. The pattern 579 is cut in sizes 32 to 50 inches breast measure. Medium size requires 4 1-8 yards of material 36 inches wide.



9218.—LADIES TUCKED SHIRT WAIST.

A simple tucked waist is always liked. The one here illustrated is made with two tucks over the shoulders. The model is easily made and always smart for wear with a coat suit or separate skirt. It requires no trimming, but may be made in a combination of materials. Chiffon cloth, linen, soft silk or light weight satin may be used for its development. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 3 , 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3 3-4 yards of 27 inch material for the 36 inch size.



9170.—LADIES' DRESSING SACK.

White cotton crepe with bandings of blue and white embroidery was used for this model. The design is finished with a side closing and deep shoulder plaits. The sleeve is cut in one with the body portions. The fulness at the waistline may be held in place by a belt or ribbon, if the shirring is not desired. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 4 1-4 yards of 36 inch material for the 36 inch size.



9,214—LADIES' COAT BLOUSE, WITH TUCKER.

Chiffon taffeta in king's blue was used for this model, with facings of black satin, and Mechlin lace for under sleeves and chemisette portion of tucker. The added skirt or peplum portions present one of the new style features. The rovers and shaped collar set off the garment most effectively, as does also the buttoned trimmed armscye tuck. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure. It requires one and five-eighth yards of 27-inch material for the tucker and three and a quarter yards of 36-inch material for the waist for a 36-inch size.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No.....

P.O. .....

Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

OLYMPIC'S VOYAGE ABANDONED

Seamen Deserted White Star Liner Rather Than Work With Non-Union Firemen, and Fifty Were Arrested

PASSENGERS TRANSFERRED TO BALTIC WHICH LEAVES TO-DAY FOR NEW YORK.

PASSENGERS OFFERED TO ACT AS FIREMEN.

London, April 26.—Three hundred first and second class passengers of the 'Olympic' volunteered to act as firemen, replacing the strikers. The captain thanked them, while declining their services.

Southampton, April 26.—The White Star liner 'Olympic,' which had been held off Ryde, Isle of Wight, since Wednesday by a strike of her firemen, to-day abandoned the scheduled trip to New York, and returned to port. This course was made necessary because of the desertion of her seamen this morning, when the line attempted to replace the striking firemen with non-union men.

One hundred and twenty-one passengers, who were awaiting the 'Olympic' at Queenstown, have been transferred to the 'Baltic,' which leaves here to-day for New York. Fourteen hundred sacks of mail, which were to have been forwarded by the 'Olympic,' will be held at Queenstown for the Cunard liner 'Lusitania,' which sails from Liverpool to-morrow for New York, and will touch here on Sunday. The Cunarder is likely to reach New York ahead of the 'Baltic,' and for this reason the mail will be entrusted to her.

The strike has a serious aspect beyond the matter of inconvenience to transatlantic travel, as the seamen having signed for the voyage have now laid themselves open to the charge of mutiny, a serious offence. Immediately following the walk out the White Star officials appealed to the authorities, with the result that the 'Olympic's' whole complement of seamen numbering 54, were arrested when they came ashore. They will be arraigned in the Police Court at Portsmouth this afternoon and charged with mutiny.

The White Star officials appealed to the government to support them in their efforts to obtain adequate punishment for the mutinous crew, adding that unless firmness was shown now the company would despair of being able to restore discipline and maintain its sailing schedules.

The National Sailors' and Firemen's Union repudiates the action of the strikers, who are said to have been advised by the Steamfarers organization, which recently withdrew from the parent body.

The firemen of the 'Olympic' struck on Wednesday five minutes before the vessel was due to sail. Their grievance was the alleged failure of the company properly to equip the steamer with life boats. Subsequently a deputation of union firemen witnessed a test of the life saving apparatus, and being satisfied with the same, agreed to return to work. Meantime, however, their fellows had dispersed leaving word that they would not rejoin the ship while 18 firemen who had remained aboard when the others left had been discharged. This concession was refused by the company, who stated that they would lay up the 'Olympic' rather than suffer coercion.

Officials of the line forthwith began to recruit a new force of firemen from Sheffield, Liverpool and Portsmouth, and yesterday announced that the 'Olympic' would sail at daybreak to-day. This morning tugs containing 250 firemen to replace the strikers came alongside the 'Olympic,' and were putting the new men aboard when the seamen struck. They declared that they would not work with non-union men, and promptly clambered over the ship's side onto the waiting tugs.

Captain Haddock appealed for assistance to the cruiser 'Cochrane,' whose commander boarded the steamer and warned the crew that any of them taking part in the strike after having signed for the trip would be guilty of mutiny.

This had no effect upon the seamen, who proceeded to shore. Here they were met by a strong force of police and placed under arrest on the ground that their presence in town under the circumstances might lead to disorders. Later the strikers were hailed to court at Portsmouth.

When the helplessness of the 'Olympic' became known a steamer was despatched from here to take off the saloon passengers, who were brought here pending arrangements for their transfer to other vessels.

The trouble is a direct outcome of the disaster to the 'Titanic,' in which the great loss of life was attributed to the insufficiency of small boats, and other life saving apparatus with which the steamer was equipped.

The latest development caused a sensation in the shipping circles of Southampton. As soon as word had that the trouble had spread to the deckhands it was felt that no course was left to the line except to bring the ship back here.

Crowds of seamen and firemen thronged the docks throughout the day, and many of these condemned the action of the strikers.

The distress in this port is already great in consequence of the loss of so many heads of families with the 'Titanic' and to-day's events will probably add to the hardship.

Late to-day it was decided that the saloon passengers of the 'Olympic' would proceed by train to-night to Liverpool where they will embark upon the 'Lusitania' which will sail for New York to-morrow.

UNION REPUDIATES THE MALCONTENTS.

London, April 26.— The headquarters of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union in this city to-day repudiated the action of the malcontents in the 'Olympic's' crew. An official stated that the Seafarers' Union, an organization which recently broke away from the National Union, was responsible for the strike. He said: 'We are afraid that the man have been badly advised, and regret their action because it will leave a bad impression and bring firemen generally into dispute.'

AFTER ENCOUNTER WITH BANDITS PARIS POLICE USED DYNAMITE

Proved Most Effective—Bonnot, Who Terrorized Paris for Months, and Dubois, Notorious Anarchist, Shot to Death —Scene Equalled 'the Battle of London'— Cinematographs at Work.

Paris, April 29.—Bonnot, the leader of an organized gang of automobile bandits, who have been terrorizing Paris and the surrounding district for months past, and Dubois, a notorious anarchist, were shot to death yesterday in the most thrilling encounter in the annals of French crime.

A garage at Choisy-le-Rio, six miles south of Paris, in which the bandits had taken refuge, was blown up by dynamite, after these two men had kept at bay for hours a large part of the police force of Paris, a contingent of gendarmes, two companies of republican guards and a company of engineers. Ten thousand spectators veiwed the battle from points of vantage.

BATTERY OF ARTILLERY FROM VERSAILLES.

Bonnot and Dubois, after wounding two policemen yesterday, took refuge in the garage. They were trapped in the building, which was at once surrounded. Reinforcements were despatched to aid the police, composed of gendarmes, republican guards, and engineers. A battery of artillery was on the way from Versailles, when a small detachment of soldiers succeeded in placing dynamite against the structure and blowing out the front wall.

Bonnot was captured alive. He was riddled with bullets and died on the way to the hospital. The great crowd that had gathered, with cries of 'Death to Bonnot,' almost tore the bandit from the soldiers, several of whom were injured.

Parisians, particularly automobilists, have been in a state of terror because of the reckless crimes of the automobile bandits, which reached a climax in the murder of Assistant Superintendent Jouin, of the detective department, and the wounding of Chief Inspector Colmar by Bonnot on the morning of April 24. The Government then ordered all the available police to hunt the assassins day and night. At 7 o'clock this morning, M. Guichard, superintendent of detectives, tracked Bonnot to the isolated garage at Choisy-le-Roi.

IT WAS BONNOT SHOOTING.

As Guichard and his men approached, a bandit, who proved to be Dubois, was preparing to mount a motor cycle. He answered the summons to surrender by opening fire while he retreated to the garage. At the same moment there was a hail of bullets from a window, and two detectives fell, one with two bullets in his abdomen. It was Bonnot shooting from the first floor.

The detectives retired and a general alarm was sent out. Police, gendarmes and all classes of people came quickly. They were armed with muskets and revolvers, and directed hundreds of bullets at the garage, from which came a steady rain of lead in reply.

M. Lepine, prefect of Paris, was immediately notified, and he telephoned instructions to the police to do nothing until he arrived. 'We will blow them up with dynamite,' he said.

COULD HEAR CINEMATOGRAPHS CLICKING.

All the while the bandits were volleying steadily, but no one was hit. As the front wall collapsed with a crash, police and republican guards rushed up. On the ground floor they found Dubois dead. They mounted a narrow stairway and observed a man streaming with blood, his left arm in a sling, crouched behind a mattress. His face showed ghastly white, and blood was pouring from wounds in his head and chest.

BONNOT CURSED THE POLICE.

'Curse you, curse you,' he cried, as he pulled the trigger of his empty revolver. He was reaching for poison in his belt, but before he succeeded he was overpowered and carried down and placed in an automobile.

It was then that the crowd changed into a wild mob, howling for the death of the bandit. The soldiers protected him with the butts of their carbines, but many blows fell on Bonnet before the automobile started off, literally crushing down a score of persons, cleared a pathway and speeded to Paris.

EXPIRED BEFORE REACHING HOSPITAL.

Bonnet was unconscious, and expired on his way to the hospital. The doctors found twelve wounds. There were two bullets in his head and two in his abdomen, and they marvelled that he lived as long as he did. Dubois had three wounds. He also wore a belt containing poison, but it is considered improbable that he had time to swallow any of the preparation.

MRS. TAFT'S DOLLAR.

Gives a Start to American Woman's 'Titanic' Memorial Fund.

Washington, April 29.—Mrs. William H. Taft has given the first dollar to a woman's 'Titanic' memorial, which, it is proposed shall be erected in Washington, to commemorate the men who went down with the ship. A committee of 100 women from all states has been named, and no contributions will be accepted from men. Mrs. John Hays Hammond and others are interested.

SEAMEN PLAN REVOLUTION

Union Will Refuse to Allow Members to Sail With Chinese Crew

Liverpool, April 29.—The Seamen's and Firemen's Union passed a resolution to-day declaring that its members will refuse to sail on any vessel unless a union official is present when the men sign on for the voyage. The members of the union were not permitted to sign on for several ships to-day, pending the granting of the union's demands for increased rates of pay to both firemen and seamen. The wages demanded are $22.50 for seamen and $25 for firemen per month.

The Seamen's and Firemen's Union also resolved that its members refuse to coal, load or provision any vessel which carries non-unionists or Chinese seamen. The secretary of the union declared this morning that while there was at present no strike, the first boat at Liverpool whose owners refuse to pay the demands of the men would give the signal for the sailors to strike. The men at Cardiff and other ports where higher wages were paid were ready, he declared, to come out on strike in sympathy.

NOTED AVIATOR SERIOUSLY HURT

Paris, April 29.— Jules Vedrines, the most famous and most popular aviator of France, is probably fatally injured as a result of a fall with his monoplane this morning at St. Denis, a suburb of Paris, while flying from Douai in the department of the Nord, to Madrid. Vedrines won the Paris to Madrid race, and several other important cross country events. He was the hero of a flight of a thousand miles around the British Isles last summer, in which he fought against great odds, his opponent, Beaumont, winning by only a short time.

Paris, April 29. — Vedrines was ambitious of creating a new record for an airman, by flying from Brussels to Madrid, in 24 hours. He started from Paris last Thursday in his Deperdussin monoplane, on the way to Brussels, but owing to motor troubles decided not to proceed farther than Douai, a distance of about 117 miles, which he completed in an hour and forty minutes.

This morning he had succeeded in getting his motor into proper working order again, and decided to start on his flight from Douai to Madrid, where the population was preparing a great reception for him.

He was seen flying over St. Denis, a north-eastern suburb of Paris, where he made a rapid descent from a height of 600 feet. Accounts differ as to the cause of the accident. Some of the spectators say that the monoplane struck the telegraph wires along the railway track, and that Vedrines was thrown out of the machine on to the rails.

According to another account a passing train hit the monoplone as Vedrines was about to land in order to rectify a defect in his motor. The aviator, when picked up, was found to have sustained a fractured skull. He was placed on a train and conveyed to Paris, where he was taken to hospital and the operation of trepanning the skull was immediately performed, but his condition is believed to be hopeless.

CHURCH AND STATE

London, April 27.—The Welsh Disestablishment Bill, which has passed its first reading, is not so drastic after all. It abolishes the connection between Church and State, and nullifies the ecclesiastical law in Wales, but, differing from the French law, it leaves the cathedrals, churches, episcopal palaces and parsonages to the church, with all their money endowments since 1662, which have an income of $95,000 a year, and also $300,000 a year from the ecclesiastical commissioners and Queen Anne's bounty. The total revenue to be administered by the parish, county or national councils of the amount taken from the church is $905,000 a year, but moderates regard the residium as fairly representing the rights of the church in Wales where the vast majority are nonconformists. Incidentally the bill helps the reform of the House of Lords by unseating four spiritual peers.

The Disestablishment Bill, like the Irish Home Rule measure, seems destined to pass eventually under the Parliament law which took away the Lords' veto, and both may be enacted before the end of the session of 1914, as there is no visible likelihood of the present ministry falling. In the sixteen months since the general election the Government majority in the House of Commons has been reduced by only 16 votes, and it remains at nearly 120. This cannot be rubbed out by by-elections, and there is no sign of a political cataclysm to upset the Government. In fact, the Irish and Welsh bills are calculated to guarantee the permanence of Premier Asquith's majority until the issues are settled. One chains the Irish Nationalists and the other the Radical group to the Liberal combination.

MILLION FOR SUFFERERS

London, April 24.—The 'Titanic' disaster still holds first place in the public mind. The newspapers publish at great length the thrilling details of the evidence given before the senatorial commission at Washington, while the extraordinary flow of money to the relief funds is proof of the widefelt sympathy. The total fund, including that in New York, is approaching a million dollars. Perhaps the most noteworthy is the 'Daily Mail' fund, which has been contributed exclusively by women, and already amounts to a hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The Lord Mayor's fund reached $545,000, and the 'Daily Telegraph's' $87,775.

The fund at Southampton amounts to $72,700, and that at Liverpool to $64,500. A large number of special performances have been arranged at various music halls and theatres for the benefit of the sufferers.

424 DELEGATES FOR PRESIDENT

With 130 More He Will be Nominated Republican Candidate

21 MORE STATES.

Result in Some is Easily Foreshadowed, But in Others, Big Fights Are Sure.

Washington, April 27.—Of the 1,078 delegates who will make up the Chicago convention, 670, or nearly two-thirds, have already been elected. Four hundred and eight are yet to be chosen.

Of the 670 delegates elected 410 are instructed for or pledged to President Taft. This is within 130 of the 540 delegates necessary for nomination in the Chicago convention. In addition to the 410 delegates that President Taft now has he has carried the primaries in New Hampshire and Nevada, which insures the election of eight Taft delegates from the former state and six from the latter. This brings the total number of delegates he has in sight up to 424.

Twenty-one states have yet to elect their delegates in all or in part. Among these are Arkansas, California, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, Washington and Wyoming.

In some of these states the result is clearly foreshadowed. For example, Arkansas will have two delegations. Taft will have the regular delegates and Roosevelt a contesting delegation. In Kansas Roosevelt will have all of the 20 delegates, except perhaps for one Congress district. Taft will control in Kentucky except for three districts.

ROOSEVELT EIGHTEEN OF THIRTY-SIX DELEGATES.

In Missouri, with a few districts yet to be heard from, Col. Roosevelt has the delegates at large, and probably at least eighteen of the thirty-six delegates. Utah and Wyoming are almost certain to go for President Taft, while West Virginia will be carried by Col. Roosevelt, judging from primaries and conventions already held.

The real contests yet to come are in California, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas and Washington. These are important states and their votes will decide the contest. Four of these states have presidential preferential primaries, California, Maryland, Massachusetts and New Jersey.

The first primary will be that in Massachusetts next Tuesday. Politicians here look on it as decisive as between Taft and Roosevelt. It is acknowledged that if Roosevelt adds Massachusetts to the sweeping victories in Illinois, Pennsylvania and Nebraska the effect upon the states that are still to choose delegates will be far-reaching.

IMPORTANCE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

President Taft's advisers are keenly alive to the supreme importance of this Massachusetts contest. That explains President Taft's own efforts in that state, and his decision to remain on the ground and do some speech-making on Monday.

The Taft leaders realize, too, that they have staked virtually everything in this Massachusetts contest by having the President undertake an active campaign in that state. If Roosevelt is triumphant it will be a plain case of the people expressing their preference after hearing both men.

All four of the states which are to hold presidential preference primaries are doubtful. California, in the opinion of politicians conversant with the situation there, will go either for Roosevelt or for La Follette, probably the former.

President Taft's friends are confident he will carry both Marylland and New Jersey. They acknowledge, however, that an unfavorable result in Massachusetts may influence the outcome in these two states.

Minnesota probably will give a majority of her delegates to Mr. Roosevelt. In the opinion of the Minnesota delegation in Congress President Taft probably will control two districts. Montana is expected to elect a Roosevelt delegation, eight in number.

The Ohio primaries will be among the last held. They are scheduled for May 21. Roosevelt undoubtedly will break into the Ohio delegation, but President Taft expects to control it.

The general impression in Washington now is that the contest between President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt will be close and that the result may not be known until the contests are decided at the Chicago convention.

STANDING OF THE CANDIDATES BY STATES REPUBLICAN.

Instructed or pledged for Taft:	
Alabama	22
Alaska	2
Colorado	10
Connecticut	14
Delaware	6
Florida	12
Georgia	26
Illinois	2
Indiana	26
Iowa	16
Kansas	2
Kentucky	23
Louisiana	14
Michigan	20
Mississippi	20
Missouri	14
New Mexico	6
New York	83
North Carolina	1
Oklahoma	2
Pennsylvania	9
Rhode Island	10
South Carolina	18
Tennessee	18
Vermont	6
Virginia	24
Hawaii	6
District of Columbia	2
Philippines	2
Total	410
Instructed or pledged for Roosevelt:	
Illinois	56
Indiana	10
Kentucky	1
Maine	12
Michigan	6
Missouri	13
Nebraska	16
New Mexico	2
New York	7
North Carolina	1
Oklahoma	16
Oregon	10
Pennsylvania	55
Vermont	2
Total	214
Instructed for La Follette:	
North Dakota	10
Wisconsin	26
Total	36
Instructed for Cummins:	
Iowa	10

RECAPITULATION.

For Taft	410
For Roosevelt	214
For La Follette	36
For Cummins	10
Total number of delegates in Republican convention, 1,078.	
Necessary to nominate, 540.	
Needed to give Taft a majority, 130.	
Contested by Roosevelt, 154.	

DEMOCRATIC.

Instructed or pledged for Clark:	
Pennsylvania	2
Kansas	20
Missouri	26
Oklahoma	10
Nebraska	14
Illinois	58
Wisconsin	6
Total	146
Instructed or pledged for Wilson:	
Pennsylvania	74
Oklahoma	10
Oregon	10
Wisconsin	19
Total	113
Instructed for Harmon:	
Nebraska	3
Instructed for Burke:	
North Dakota	10
Instructed for Marshall:	
Indiana	30
Instructed for Underwood:	
Alabama	24
Uninstructed delegates:	
Alaska	6
Maine	12
New York	90
Philippines	6
Total	114

Total number delegates in Democratic convention, 1,094.
Needed to nominate, 729.

CANADA'S DUTY TOWARD THE BAHAMAS.

The question of the entry of the Bahama Islands into the Confederation of Canada is once again to the front. There are at present unsatisfactory trade conditions existing in the islands which render it necessary that relief must be secured from some source. There are two alternatives open to the people of the islands, either to throw in their lot with Canada, becoming one of the provinces of the Dominion, or to negotiate with some country a reciprocal trade arrangement. In regard to the latter, there are only two countries with which any arrangement of the kind could be made, the Dominion of Canada and the United States. The Bahama islands produce goods for which there is a market in both Canada and the United States, while Canada and the United States produce goods which the people of the Bahamas must necessarily import.

The entry of the Bahamas into confederation would remove all trade barriers in the way of customs duties between Canada and the islands, and would, therefore, afford the relief for which the latter are looking. Of course, a reciprocal trade arrangement with Canada would to a large extent serve the same purpose, but there is this difference, that in the case of negotiations of this nature United States influence would naturally intrude itself, for it can be taken for granted that the Americans would not lose the possible advantage of a trade alliance of this kind without a struggle. Concessions might be offered which it would be difficult to resist. Were, however, the Bahamas to become part of Canada, there would not only be freedom of trade between the islands and this country, but the Dominion would also be under obligation to provide means of transportation between its present Atlantic ports and the suggested added territory, something which it is possible the United States might offer as a concession in connection with any trade arrangement with that country.

As the situation stands, and as already pointed out, the islands must secure relief either from Canada or the United States; from Canada either through confederation or by means of a reciprocal trade arrangement, and from the United States through the latter, unless absolute necessity should force the islanders into renunciation of the British connection and the allying of their political as well as their trade interests with those of the United States.

The question, therefore, becomes one of imperial concern. Canada in this matter could render a great service to the empire by either admitting the Bahamas into confederation, or by entering into such a trade arrangement with the people of the islands as will give them relief from their present unsatisfactory conditions. The entry of the islands into confederation would settle matters once and for all, whereas a trade arrangement might not in the end prove satisfactory, and might result in doing what it is desired should not be done, throw the Bahamas into the arms of the United States. It is hoped, therefore, that the Dominion Government shall give the best possible attention to whatever advances in the direction of confederation may be made by the people of the Bahamas.—Nelson 'Daily News.'

NEW COLLEGE FOR ALBERTA

Edmonton, Alta., April 29.—Alberta College has purchased 240 acres of land about three miles east of the centre of Edmonton, on which they purpose establishing a college which will care not only for the training of the boy who purposes entering professional life, but also the boy who wishes to devote his energy to some form of industrial life.

The building will include residences for the students, erected on the most modern and approved plans. It will be the purpose of this institution to give every boy a chance to work out his destiny along the lines of his natural bent.

Provision will also be made for girls, and similiar opportunities for practical education will be afforded them.

While the purchase of the land has been actually closed, the work of erecting the buildings will not proceed until 1913, the management of the institution in the meantime making the most exhaustive investigations as to what is being done along somewhat similar lines in the more important educational centres elsewhere, so that their buildings and equipment, when installed, may embody every desirable feature.

HOUSE OF LORDS AND SENATE

London, April 25.— The House of Lords took its turn this evening in questioning the Government on the subject of the Senatorial inquiry at Washington into the 'Titanic' disaster.

Earl Stanhope remarked that the inquiry seemed to have only two grounds of justification. The first was that the steamship company concerned was not altogether British, but partly American. If that were so it would obviously create a very extraordinary situation because it struck at the root of the position of the mercantile marine in time of war as to whether the vessel belonged to a neutral or a belligerent power. The only other ground was based on the terrible loss of life. If that were given as a reason for the inquiry at Washington obviously other nations whose citizens were passengers on board the 'Titanic' would be justified in holding similar inquiries.

Viscount Morley, of Blackburn, Lord President of the Council, on behalf of the Government, said:

'There is no doubt that any state may institute an inquiry about the wreck of a foreign vessel in which the lives of its own people had been lost without any departure from international law, although we are not aware of any such case having arisen heretofore. Communications have not been addressed on the subject to the Government of the United States nor have any been received from any other power by us.



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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

CASSELMAN—At Grantley, Ont., April 13, 1912, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Sim B. Casselman.

OUNSWORTH—At St. Laurent, on Tuesday, April 16, to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Ounsworth, a son.

PECHEY — On April 5, 1912, at her father's residence, 4 Cranley Gardens, London (England), the wife of the Rev. R. F. P. Pechey, M.A., vicar of Christ Church, Roxeth, Harrow-on-the-Hill, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BELWA — JACKSON — At Belleville, Ont., on April 24, 1912, by the Rev. W. G. Clarke Ila May, daughter of Geo. A. Jackson, 151 Montreal street, to Charles Frederick Belwa, of Kingston, formerly of Barriefield.

DOUGALL — HENDERSON — At the residence of the bride's parents, Kingston, Ont., on April 24, 1912, by the Rev. J. S. Compton, J. Harold Dougall, of Montreal, to Vena May, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Henderson.

DWYER — SOMERVILLE — On April 22, 1912, at St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. A. R. Kelley, Michael J. Dwyer, of Montreal, to Emily E. Somerville, of Quebec.

GANDIER — BARRON — On April 24, 1912, at St. James' Church, Stratford, Ont., by the Rev. W. T. Cluff, rector, Mary Alice Augusta, daughter of his Honor Judge Barron, to Stace Harvey Gandier, son of the Rev. T. Gandier, of Pelee Island, Ontario.

ORR — ENGLISH — On Wednesday, April 24, 1912, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. R. F. Hutchings, Lena Belle English, daughter of Mr. Thomas English, Barrington, Que., to William J. Orr, son of Mr. John Orr.

PHILLIPS-PERKS—On Tuesday, April 2, at Vancouver, B.C., by the Rev. J. C. Switzer, Maria Perks, of Montreal, Que., to Mr. Vincent H. Phillips, of Yarmouth, N.S.

RETALLACK — OLIVER — On April 24, 1912, at the Catholic Apostolic Church, Albert street, Ottawa, by the Rev. H. E. Flewker, Garnet S. L. Retallack to Bertha Margaret Oliver, both of Ottawa.

SAVAGE — CREELMAN — On Saturday, April 20, 1912, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Bruce Taylor, Marion Douglas, daughter of A. R. Creelman, Esq., to Edward Baldwin, son of J. G. Savage, Esq., both of this city.

THOMPSON — YKE — At the residence of the bride's parents, Wolfe Island, Ont., on April 23, 1912, by the Rev. Mr. Stuart, Lulu A., elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Pyke, to Caber G. Thompson, of Harlowe.

TRENHOLME — CAYFORD — At St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, on April 23, 1912, by the Rev. Dr. Clark, Gertrude Barbara, daughter of Mr. I. H. Cayford, to Mr. George A. Trenholme.

DIED.

BUTTERFIELD—In London, England, on April 20, 1912, Dr. Robert M. Butterfield, of Guelph, Ont.

CLEMESHA—John Wordsworth Clemesha, M.D., Port Hope, Ont., aged 69.

DIXON — On April 29, 1912, John E. T. Dixon, jr., (Jack), aged 26 years and 10 months, second son of John E. T. Dixon, of New York, formerly of Montreal.

EDMUNDS—Suddenly, at her home in Wolford, on April 17, 1912, Alice Olmstead, widow of the late Solomon Edmunds, in her 63rd year.

ETIENNE — At the Montreal General Hospital, on Friday, April 26, 1912, William A. Etienne (Willie), youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Etienne.
Richmond and Windsor Mills papers please copy.

GILMOUR — At Winnipeg, Man., on April 26, 1912, Joseph R. Gilmour, late Captain Montreal Fire Department, in his 68th year.

GODDARD — At Waterloo, Que., on April 23, 1912, Mildred, second daughter of the late John Dimick, and beloved wife of M. F. Goddard.
Interred in Brookside Cemetery, South Stukely, Que., on April 25th.

HALL — At Montreal West, Bettrace Ballantyne, wife of Thomas Hall, died on Friday, 26th instant.

WANTED, A MAN OR BOY, TO WORK on farm; English settlement; best farming locality in Ontario; good home. Address, KAY RAMSAY, Thorndale, Ontario.

FOR SALE, IN THE PRIZE WHEAT District. Exceptional values in wheat and dairy farms. Best location, soil, water, markets. For instance: Quarter section adjoining town, $18.50; 1½ miles from town with 60 acres cultivated, $17.50, and 320 acres, 6 miles from town, (improved) to go at $12.50. Information regarding the above, or anything you want by writing, THE ELLIOTT-SMITH CO., Warman, Sask.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES, EXhibition and Utility. Eggs, $3, $2 and $1, prepaid two settings. Circular. Stock for sale. GEO. P. STIRRETT, Hymers, Ont.

HAYES — In this city, on April 27, 1912, Sept. M., at the age of 31 years, youngest and beloved son of Thomas W. Hayes.
Sunderland, England, papers please copy.

HOSSACK — At Quebec, on April 27, 1912, George Colley Hossack, aged 86 years.

HUGHES — On April 29, 1912, at his late residence, 26 Bayle street, John William Hughes, aged 67 years.

HYNDMAN—At Hillsburg, Ont., on April 21, 1912, Jane McVannel, wife of the late Peter Hyndman, in her 94th year.

JENKINS — On April 5, 1912, at 36 Thurlow Park Road, Dulwich, England, Louisa Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John MacLennan, of Cromarty, Ross-shire, and Belfast, Prince Edward Island, and widow of the Rev. John Jenkins, D.D., LL.D., of Montreal.

JONES — At Victoria Hospital, London, Ont., on April 22, 1912, Lettie, daughter of the late Henry Jones, of Terry, Mississippi, U.S., and matron of Hospital for Insane, Penetanguishene, Ontario.

KING — Suddenly, in this city, at No. 660 Dorchester street West, on the morning of April 19, 1912, Fannie King, a native of St. John's, Nfld.
Newfoundland papers please copy.

KING — At Vancouver, B.C., on April 7, 1912, Annie Maria, second daughter of the late Rev. Joseph D. King, of Toronto, and sister of Mrs. Ewing Buchan, of Vancouver.

LEONARD — At 420 Cote St. Antoine Road, on April 28, 1912, Elizabeth, wife of J. W. Leonard.

MACDONALD — At South Lancaster, Glengarry, on April 24, 1912, Annie Sandfield, third daughter of the late Ranald Sandfield Macdonald, Esq.

McCLUNG — At his home, in Cayuga, of Bright's disease, Maxwell McClung. He had lived and carried on business in the town for about forty years.

MORRISON — On April 23, 1912, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. P. H. Caldwell, 121 Sherwood street, Ottawa, Matilda M. Morrison, in her 55th year.

PETERSON—In Santa Ana, California, on April 17, 1912, Margaret Porteous, beloved wife of C. O. Peterson, formerly of Waterville, Que.

POOK — On April 22, 1912, at her son's residence, 453 Clinton street, Toronto, Phoebe Moore, widow of the late Thos. Pook, in her 89th year.

PORRITT — At Toronto, on April 23, 1912, Mary Alice, eldest daughter of Frederick R. Porritt, Esq., 'The Firs,' Barrie, Ont., aged 16 years.

RIDGEWAY — At his residence, 82 St. Patrick street, Toronto, on April 25, 1912, Robert Ridgeway, in his 84th year, late of His Majesty's Customs.

ROME — At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Barber, Georgetown, Ont., on April 24, 1912, Marion Sproat, daughter of the late John Sproat, Esq. Milton, and wife of Thomas Rome, Esq., of Hamilton, in her 79th year.

SCOTT — At the Grace Dart Home, on April 27, 1912, of tuberculosis, William Scott, aged 34 years, a native of Scotland.

SMITH — At Quebec, on April 23, 1912, Eliza H. Wright, widow of the late Charles Leon Smith, formerly Professor of the Sarsfield School, Montreal.

SPRIGINGS — At Mount Royal Cemetery, on April 27, 1912, William Sprigings, in his 79th year.
Boston, Mass., Ottawa, Ont., and Brockville, Ont., papers please copy.

STEWART — On April 23, 1912, at his late residence, Balmoral Lodge, Hull, Que., Alexander Stewart, in his 73rd year.

STEWART — At Lachute, Que., on April 23, 1912, Arlena Flanders, widow of the late Andrew Stewart, formerly of Montreal, aged 60 years, 3 months and 20 days.

WOODS — At Toronto, on April 23, 1912, Walter, infant son of James and Charlotte Woods, aged 9 months and 16 days.

YOUNG — Suddenly, on April 29, 1912, Maria Terrett, beloved wife of James Young.

IN MEMORIAM.

DONALDSON.—In loving memory of our dear brother, George Donaldson, who departed this life on April 23, 1911. Inserted by his sisters.

DOWNIE — Entered into rest, on April 29, 1904, John, only and beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Downie, of this city.
'Gone, but not forgotten.'

GEORGE—In loving memory of our dear mother, Caroline George, who passed away on April 24, 1911. 'Gone but not forgotten.'—Family.

MACGILLIVRAY—In loving remembrance of Mr. Donald MacGillivray, who departed this life April 28, 1904, in his 62nd year, at Lochiel, Ont.

McRAE—In loving memory of John Hector, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. McRae, Dalkeith, formerly of Lochiel, who departed this life on April 20th, 1902, in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

ROSS—In loving remembrance of Mrs. Mary Oswald Robertson, widow of the late Finlay Ross, who departed this life April 15, 1903, in her 95th year, Lochiel, Ont.

SAMSON — In loving memory of John Samson, who died at Windsor Mills, April 25, 1907.
'He bringeth them unto their desired haven.'

SHAW — In loving remembrance of our dear brother, Francis Shaw, who was called home on April 27th, 1911; also, his dear wife, called Feb. 28th 1910.

WAINWRIGHT—In loving memory of Fred. R. Wainwright, M.D., son of William Wainwright, who died in England, April 25, 1905.

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