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STORM TEARS OMAHA'S SUBURBS TO RUINS: HUNDREDS KILLED

Wind Storm Sweeps Destruction Over Central, West and Middle States and Striking Nebraska's Commercial Metropolis With Cyclonic Force, Tears Residential District to Bits, Killing and Maiming Hundreds of the Population---City Isolated Through Wreck of Telegraphic Systems.

Omaha, Neb., March 24.—A tornado swept through Omaha shortly after six o'clock yesterday afternoon, cutting a path four to six blocks wide and eight miles long, causing an appalling loss of life and immense destruction of property. Hundreds of buildings were destroyed, and up to ten o'clock last night it appeared that at least a hundred had been killed and thrice that number injured.

DES MOINS HEARS OF 1100 DEATHS.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 24. — Eleven hundred dead in Omaha, was the estimate of the disaster unofficially received here by a railway telegrapher before daylight this morning.

1000 DEATHS SAYS CHICAGO REPORT.

Chicago, March 24.—An unconfirmed report received by the Chicago office of the Western Union Telegraph Company says that 1,000 persons have been killed or wounded in the tornado at Omaha and that the city is burning.

This information was received by the Western Union at Denver from Grand Island, Neb., the nearest city to Omaha, with which the telegraph officials were able to communicate.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT PREVENT LOOTING.

The Nebraska State troops have been ordered out by the Governor to preserve order and prevent looting at Omaha.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Rock Island lines are preparing special relief trains to be sent to Omaha, carrying physicians and nurses.

The first despatch received direct from Omaha reached Chicago at 5.10 a.m. to-day, and stated that hundreds of people were killed and injured by a cyclolne that circled the cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs at 5.40 p.m. last night. All telegraph and telephone wires were blown down.

ACTUAL DEATH LIST BETWEEN 100 AND 200.

Omaha, Neb., March 24 (via long distance telephone to Denver).—Omaha and vicinity were swept by two distinct wind storms late yesterday afternoon, both of cyclonic intensity, which spread death and destruction in their wake. Fire which broke out in many of the wrecked buildingsadded to the horrors.

At eight o'clock this morning the best available figures placed the number of dead between 100 and 200, with not less than 100 more seriously injured and probably 300 more or less seriously hurt.

All fires have been put out. During the night fifty alarms were turned in.

Special trains and troops are being rushed to the scene, and the telegraph companies are making every effort to restore communication.

PRESIDENT WILSON OFFERS HELP.

Washington, March 24.—President Wilson telegraphed Mayor James C. Dahlman, of Omaha, to-day, as follows:

'I am deeply distressed at the news received from Nebraska. Can we help in any way?'

MANY DEATHS AND MUCH DAMAGE IN INDIANA

Terre Haute, Ind., March 24. — With a known death list of sixteen, reports brought by messengers on horseback from the south-west part of Vigo county early to-day indicated that the toll of a tornado which struck here last night would be increased to fifty. It may be several days before the exact number of dead will be known, as many are believed to be buried in the ruins of their homes. The property loss probably will exceed $500,000.

In addition to destroying about three hundred homes in the south portion of Terre Haute, Prairieton, a small town six miles south, was destroyed, and the intervening territory devastated.

The injured will number at least three hundred, and many of these are in a serious condition. The hospitals are filled to their capacity.

The known dead are: Moses Carter, wife and baby; Mrs. Fred. King and child; Charles Davis, Jeff Fox, Neal Yearger, Chamis Edwards, eight years old; James Brown, J. B. Houk, Mrs. Tully, Miss Bell, 12 years old; — Rogers, South Second stret; — Courtner, and an unidentified woman.

The bodies of Carter and his wife, the first recovered, were found under the crushed roof of their home, while the mangled body of their baby was found fifteen feet away. Mrs. Flora Woods, 2424 South Third street, was found unconscious seventy feet from her home. She had her small baby clasped in her arms. They were carried into the Third United Brethren Church, which, together with the Greenwood School, had been converted into a temporary hospital and given medical attention.

On Vorhees street, between Third and Fifth streets, every house was levelled with the ground. When the ambulances and automobiles which were pressed into service reached the devastated district, the injured had to be carried two blocks on acount of the debris which blocked the streets.

The Root Glass factory was demolished, and the Gartland foundry was severely damaged. The glass plant employed 300 men, and the loss is estimated at $60,000.

The storm was accompanied by a severe electrical display, and rain that almost equalled a cloudburst. Crossed wires and lightning started fires throughout the debris, but they were quenched by the heavy rain.

TWO HUNDRED KILLED AND 700 HURT AT OMAHA

Omaha, Neb., March 24.—(Via telephone to Lincoln).—It was stated by Governor Moorehead at non to-day that at least two hundred were killed in yesterday evening's storm here.

Reports from Council Bluffs were to the effect that four more bodies had been recovered from the ruins of homes there.

The list of injured is expected to reach seven hundred. Many have been found to-day in the homes of friends where they took refuge after the storm.

TELEPHONE GIRLS KILLED WHEN STATION IS STRUCK

Lincoln, March 24. — The village of Benson, Dundee, and Florence, suburbs of Omaha, were practically wiped out. Only the fact that a heavy fain fell for half an hour after the tornado saved the mass of wreckage and many dead bodies from being burned. The Webster street telephone station which contained a score or more girls, was one of the buildings struck by the storm. Several of the girls were killed and many others were injured.

Mayor Dahlmen, of Omaha, wired Governor Moorehead shortly after midnight for several militia companies to prevent the residences from being looted. The Governor left on a special train for the scene of the disaster shortly after two o'clock.

Halston, southwest of Omaha, was razed and a half score or more are dead. East Omaha, which felt the tail of the twister, reported houses demolished, but no l' es lost.

Later reports state one life was lost through the storms violence in Chicago.

ANOTHER STORM IS COMING EAST.

Washington, March 24. — Following closely the two tornadoes which swept death and destruction through the city of Omaha and the middle west, another storm, now developing west of the Rocky Mountains, is predicted to pass over the east Tuesday night or Wednesday.

The weather bureau has ordered up storm warnings from Hatteras to Eastport on the Atlantic and cold wave warnings in the west lake region, the middle, and upper Mississippi valley. No decided fall in temperature is predicted for the east until after the passage of the new western storm. Showers are predicted to fill in the time until the storm arrives.

STORM RADIATES OVER A WIDE AREA.

Chicago, March 24.—Early last night an equinoctial gale of varying intensity began sweeping through the Missouri valley and middle west, leaving ruin in its path. At least six States sustained heavy damage. Terre Haute, Ind., reports a death list there and environs which may reach fifty. Towns in Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri were shaken.

Wire communication with Omaha was broken shortly after six o'clock last evening, with the exception of a few despatches over a single railway telegraph wires which remained intact. One of the latest despatches, received via Lincoln, described the path of the tornado as being 'eight miles long and from four to six blocks wide.'

United States troops from Fort Omaha were immediately called out, it was said, and the stricken zone put under martial law.

The National Red Coss has volunteered its services for the injured, and Governor Moorehead, of Nebraska, left Lincoln early to-day personally to assist in the relief work.

Railway bridges are down, however, and train schedules demoralized. Hysterical passengers arriving at Lincoln from Omaha were unable to give any connected account of the disaster, except to say that the residential portion of the city suffered most.

Perth, a mining town, ten miles west of Green Castle, Ind., was practically wiped out by a tornado last night. Many persons were injured, but no loss of life had been reported. The property loss is estimated at $50,000.

GALE SHOOK CHICAGO, BUT DAMAGE IS SMALL

Chicago, March 24.—Shortly after midnight last night, the terrific storm which raged over the central, west and middle states late yesterday and last night, reached Chicago, its coming was presaged by practically cutting off every feature of telegraph connections in all directions.

Reports of disaster in the southern and central parts of Illinois could not be confirmed because of the impossibility of getting into communication with the endangered cities.

Damage in Chicago was confined to the storm's first coming—to broken windows, small buildings unroofed and trees blown down.

'The condition of wire service indicates that the storm area radiated from Omaha a great distance in every direction,' said a Western Union wire chief. 'Wires are down between Omaha and points north as far as St. Paul, as well as in every other direction.'

Great alarm is felt here for Omaha, because of a despatch that the Mayor of Omaha had asked for State troops to prevent looting. A great disaster is feared, but no authoritative information could be had from any source.

At two o'clock virtually every telegraph and telephone wire into the offices of the telegraph companies and press agencies had failed.

FIRE SPRINGS UP IN WAKE OF TORNADO.

Lincoln, Neb., March 24. — One hundred are dead, twice as many more injured, some fatally by a death-dealing tornado which devastated Omaha and its environs early last night. It demoralized telegraph and telephone service and cut Omaha off from communication with the outside world. Property damage will amount up into the hundreds of thousands.

The tornado swept in from the southeast over the residence portion of the city, leaving in its wake destruction and carnage from two to four blocks wide.

Fire sprung up all over this area and added to the horror of the twister.

Firemen were unable to respond to the numerous alarms and many houses were allowed to burn to the ground. The police were unable to properly protect the stricken district and the soldiers from Fort Omaha were called out.

The tornado scene is now practically under martial law.

On account of the appalling character of the catastrophe only a few names of the dead and injured were available. The following is a partial list of the identified dead:

William Fisher, Mabel McBride, Nels Larson, G. F. Copley, Walter Peterson, Sam Dengeler, P. B. Harris, Mary Marris, Mrs. George Scroeder, killed on farm near Plattsmouth.

Omaha's suburbs suffered heavily from the storm. Ralston, southwest of Omaha, was razed to the ground and a half score or more are dead. East Omaha, which felt the tail of the twister reported houses demolished, but no lives lost.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, suffered nine dead, a score or more injured and damage to property.

The worst damage was done and the largest toil of lives was exacted in the western part of Omaha and in the vicinity of 24th and Lake and from there northeast to 16th and Binney.

This is the residence portion and the destruction wrought was well nigh appalling.

HOMES IN BLOCKS TORN TO DESTRUCTION.

Whole blocks of homes were picked up and dashed into a shapeless mass. Street cars were hurled from the tracks and demolished.

A moving picture show at 24th and Lake was destroyed. Ten dead and eight injured have thus far been removed from the ruins. About fifty persons were in the theatre at the time of the disaster, and it is feared that most of them are buried in the debris.

Bemis Park, one of the prettiest residence districts in Omaha, was razed to the ground and fires completed the destructive work of the tornado.

Among the show places of the city which fell the full effects of the storm was the Joslyn Castle. The roof was torn off and the trees and shrubbery uprooted.

The convent of the Poor Clares, Ninth and Hamilton streets, was unroofed and the grounds were littered with debris. An unverified report said that the Sacred Heart Academy at Thirty-sixth and Bart streets, was demolished.

The storm so paralyzed the telegraph service that no reports of the disaster could be communicated to the outside world. The Omaha telegraph offices sent their associated press messages to Lincoln on an early morning train in an effort to get them east.

At 1.30 a.m., Omaha presented a sorry spectacle as a result of last night's terrific storm. From the Field Club, which is in the western part of the city, to the Carter Lake Club, situated at the northeast extremity is in one mass of debris from two to six blocks wide. Federal soldiers from Fort Omaha assisted the police in keeping looters and morbid curiosity seekers at bay. The presence of the soldiers gives the city the appearance of being under martial law.

SKI PARTY SWEPT TO THEIR DEATH.

Berne, Switzerland, March 24.—An avalanche to-day overwhelmed three visitors who were skiing near Pontresnis, in the Engadine. They were swept over a precipice and buried in the deep snow in a ravine.

GEN. SUNG'S MURDER.

London, March 24. — The Pekin correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph,' says the murder of General Sung, the former Minister of Agriculture, was a political one and is likely to have a disastrous effect. He and General Huang Hsiang, formerly commander-in-chief of the Chinese rebels, represented the militant element in the south, who have 368 to 546 members of the coming parliament, and who stand for a party cabinet and provincial rights against President Yuan Shih Kai's idea of a Pekin dictatorship.

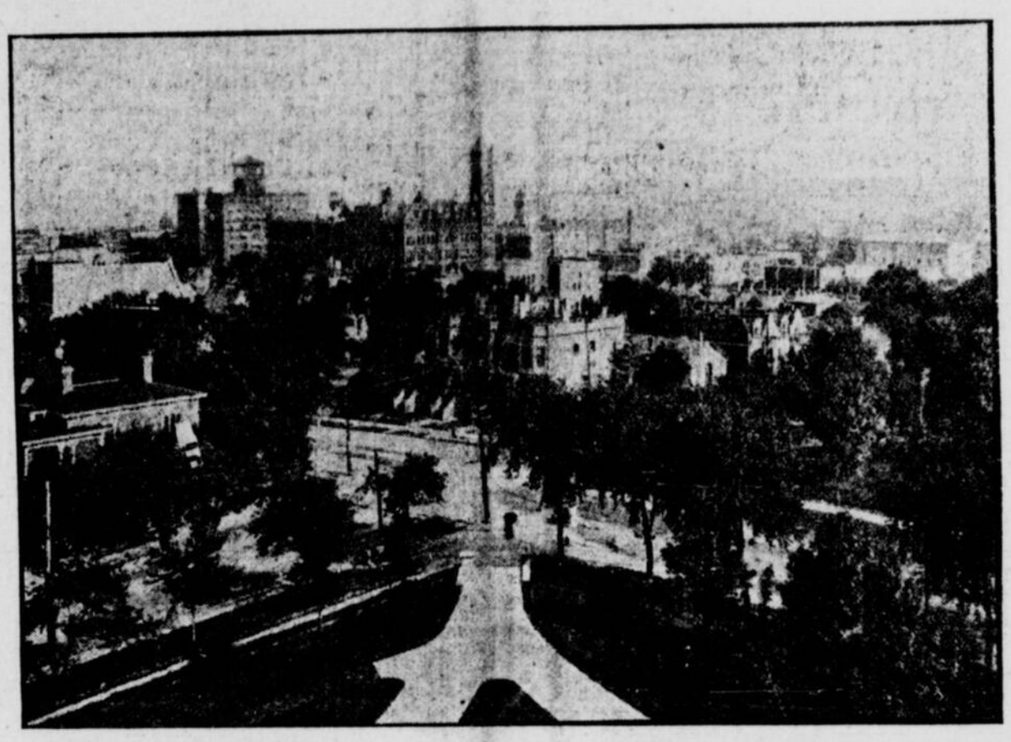
The correspondent seems to insinuate that President Yuan Shih Kai had something to do with the murder. He adds that blackest pessimism reigns in all diplomatic quarters.

PASSENGERS OF DISABLED 'TEXAS' ALL RESCUED

New York, March 24.—A wireless message was received here to-day from the Scandinavian-American line steamer 'C. F. Tielgen,' saying that she had taken off 43 passengers from the Swedish steamer 'Texas,' adrift in mid-ocean with her propeller gone. Yesterday a wireless report of the accident to the 'Texas' was received in London which said that the 'C. F. Tielgen' was going to the assistance of the vessel, then in latitude 48, long. 34. The 'Texas' was bound from Gothenburg to Newport News.

The rescued passengers, who were described in the message as 'all well and safe,' will be brought to New York.

THE OMAHA STORM CENTRE



View of Omaha, the 'Gate City,' a name of especial significance in view of the great territory to the west of which it is the chief market and railway centre. The building, with tall tower, in the middle of the picture, is the City Hall. As far as is known the commercial districts and buildings have escaped serious injury, the big tornado having been felt with disaster principally in the suburbs.

LANDING REFUSED TO PROMINENT HINDU VISITORS

While Steerage Passengers Go Ashore They Are Not Allowed to See Victoria.

(From the 'Aryan,' Victoria, B.C., March 15.)

Another case in which the operation of the immigration law prevented a well-known Hindu and his wife from landing in Canada occurred yesterday with the arrival of the 'Inaba Maru.'

Mr. and Mrs. Ram Chandra Bhardwaj arrived yesterday on board the 'Nippon Yusen Kaisha.' Mr. Bhardwaj is a well known merchant, and was the editor of a Hindu newspaper, 'Akash,' at Delhi, India. He has been travelling leisurely in the Far East, and has for some time lived in Japan, studying the conditions in that country. He asked the captain of the steamer on arrival here for permission to go ashore.

The captain requested the immigration officer to let him land and see this city. Although Mr. and Mrs. Bhardwaj travelled first class, the immigration officer would not permit them to land, although other foreigners were allowed to do so.

Mr. Ram Bhardwaj bitterly complained before leaving for Seattle at being refused permission to see the city while the vessel was in port, and at finding himself, when travelling with a servant, refused courtesies accorded to steerage passengers because they did not happen to belong to the great Indian Empire.

Shot Dead at Church Door

Man Called from Service is Riddled with Bullets.

Asheville, N.C., March 24. — Called out of church by an usher while attending services at Waynesville, N.C., yesterday, Henry Sorrells walked into a fusilade of bullets, said to have been fired by his cousin, Hardy Sorrells. Three of the bullets took effect, the victim dying almost instantly.

Witnesses state that no words passed between the two men prior to the shooting. It is reported that the killing is the aftermath of a violent quarrel betwen the two men several weeks ago. Hardy Sorrells was arrested about two hours after the killing and lodged in the county jail. He refused to make any statement.

MR. H. C. McLEOD CALLED HOME.

Toronto, March 24. — A despatch from New York to a morning paper says: 'Mr. H. C. McLeod, former general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and well known as an advocate of a system of external auditing for Canadian banks, left here on Sunday evening for Toronto, summoned home from Italy by the Government to appear before the House of Commons Committee now discussing the proposed revision of the Federal Bank Act.

Mr. McLeod was sojourning in Naples when the call came from Ottawa a fortnight since, and he left for home immediately, sailing by the 'Majestic.'' Mr. Macleod will be in Toronto to-day.'

CONFIRMS REFUSAL OF AMBASSADORSHIP

Cambridge, Mass., March 24. — Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard, said last night that it was true that he had declined the post of ambassador to Great Britain.

While he would not give his reasons for declining, he said it was not on account of his age, the condition of his health or financial considerations.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Edmonton, March 24.—In attempting to light the kitchen fire with the aid of gasoline, the young wife of a city health inspector, named Anderson, received burns from which she died on Saturday.

CONSCRIPTION A BURNING TOPIC IN OLD COUNTRY

Unionists Blow Hot and Cold on the Question, Says London 'Chronicle.'

DANGEROUS SUSPICIONS ARE CREATED ABROAD

Public Unable to Make Up Mind Regarding Army and Territorials.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless. From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, March 24.—Universal military training, as it is called by one party, and conscription, as it is called by another, is now becoming one of the burning topics in Great Britain, in connection with the discussion on the Army and the Territorials.

The root idea is largely fostered by the Conservative party, and strong comments are being made in the Liberal press on the attitude of the Unionists on the question. As the 'Daily Chronicle' says, they blow hot and cold, alternately liking the idea of conscription and repudiating it.

Tht belief is that while really favoring conscription, they believe that the country is unripe for it, so they coquet with the idea.

The disadvantages are two-fold. In the first place, dangerous illusions and suspicions are being created in the foreign press and even in diplomatic circles. In the second place, still more mischief is being done at home by preventing the nation from forming a clear judgment as to whether the Army and the Territorials are inadequate or not.

The 'Chronicle' further points out that the Continental military role would be disastrous to Great Britain. To take it up would be to throw away our insularity, which is our greatest natural advantage.

WESTMINSTER.

'LUSITANIA' OUT OF COMMISSION UNTIL AUGUST

Suffered $300,000 Damages in Avoiding Collision With Booth Liner in Mersey.

Liverpool, March 24. — The big Cunarder 'Lusitania' is in dock undergoing repairs to her turbines, which were seriously damaged when entering the Mersey. On her last trip from New York, the 'Lusitania' had reached the mouth of the river Mersey, on January 2, when she suddenly reversed engines to avoid a collision with a Booth liner. It is supposed the strain in reversing quickly was so great that the blades of four turbines were stripped away. When, after avoiding the Booth liner, she attempted to proceed up the river it was found that the propelling turbines would not work. In fact, that the vessel was helpless. Tugs were signalled for and towed her up the river. Passengers were disembarked by tender in mid-river and the vessel was hurried into dock. The company gave out a statement that owing to slight derangements of the machinery, the vessel would be unable to take her place the following Saturday according to the schedule. Closer examination revealed that the repairs to be made were very numerous, but then it was announced that the ship would be in drydock only a few days. Now the extent of the damage is realized in full, and it is believed it will be August before the 'Lusitania' will be able to resume her sailings.

Actual repairs will cost $300,000, while the loss of earnings is estimated at half a million dollars.

SOCIALISTS CALL FOR DISARMAMENT.

Brest, March 24.—A resolution calling on France and Germany to agree to proportional disarmament was adopted to-day by the French National Congress of United Socialists sitting here.

The resolution declared that the present rivalry of arms in the name of peace was provocative of war, which could be prevented by a treaty to reduce the armies of the Powers simultaneously.

I. C. R. CONDUCTOR'S DEATH.

Moncton, N. B., March 24.—Philip Heine, one of the oldest conductors on the Intercolonial, died Saturday night of hemorrhage of the brain. He was an ex-grand master of Provincial Orange Grand Lodge. He had been for three years in the service of the I.C.R.

TURKISH ARMY IS BRACING UP FOR ACTION

War Correspondents Admitted to Lines at Hademkeni Find 'Wonderful Change.'

ADVANCED POSTS IN TOUCH WITH ENEMY.

Two Bulgarian Armies, However, Block the Advance to Adrianople.

London, March 24.—Mr. Martin Donohue and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett send to the 'Daily Chronicle' and 'Daily Telegraph' respectively accounts of a visit to the Turkish headquarters at Hademkeui, the Turkish commanders having partially relaxed the rastrictions as to war correspondents going to the front. Both these writers say that the Turkish army has undergone a wonderful change since they last saw it. Notwithstanding the terribly severe winter an immense amount of work has been done in strengthening the lines and preparing for a general advance.

Mr. Donohue says: 'Somebody has worked wonders. Orders and organization have been evolved out of almost hopeless chaos. Food is no longer a rare luxury. The soldiers are well clad and housed. The overdue pay has been made good, useless men have been weeded out, and there are now more than 120,000 seasoned efficients along the lines. The advance posts, which are well forward from Tchatalja, are in continual touch with the enemy.'

Mr. Bartlett describes the stories of desperate fighting last week as nonsense. It was simply a geenral advance of outposts to discover the enemy's position. Surprising information was obtained by this advance, with only 210 casualties. The reconnaissance disclosed the fact that there were two complete Bulgarian armies between Tchatalja and the enemy's supposed main line of residence. The Bulgars still hold Kadikeui village, where there has been sharp fighting.

AUSTRIA'S ULTIMATUM.

London, March 24.—Austria has delivered at Cettinje a thinly veiled ultimatum to Montenegro, threatening that if the civil population of Scutari were not allowed to leave the city the Dual Monarchy would take coercive measures for compliance with its wishes.

Italy took similar action, but without expressing any threat, and Russia, the friend of Montenegro, advised the Montenegrin Government to accede to Austria's demand.

GUARDS KAISER FROM ASSASSINS

Murder of King George of Greece Redoubles Protective Care in Germany.

Berlin, March 24.—The assassination of King George of Greece, has resulted in the institution of more stringent measures for the protection of the Emperor.

Germany's numerous Socialists and Anarchists are little inclined towards violence, but there are fears of a sudden impulse by some unbalanced mind which has been influenced by the assassination of the Greek monarch.

It is feared that the death of King George will probably affect the wedding of Princess Victoria Luise and Prince Ernest, which is scheduled for May 24, the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday, to the extent of confining it to almost a private affair for the immediate families. No official announcement has yet been made as to the arrangements.

FRIEDMAN TREATMENT.

Too Early To Report Definitely On Patients' Condition, Says Doctor.

New York, March 24.—Dr. F. F. Friedmann spent Sunday quietly in his apartments. It was one of his few days of rest since he began holding clinics here.

Dr. Friedmann made it known that while he is absent on his projected trip to Germany for a few weeks, patients treated by him in this city would be taken care of, as arrangements had been made in case a second injection of his tuberculosis vaccine was necessary to have the treatment administered according to his methods.

Dr. Henry C. Frauenthal announced that Dr. Friedmann had been getting together a large number of patients whom he will treat during the latter part of the week. It was too early at present, Dr. Frauenthal said, to tell anything regarding the condition of the patients treated by the Berlin physician at the hospital last week, but in the near future the hospital would make public the exact condition of each case.

WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

London, March 24.—The House of Commons to-day for the first time within living memory sat on Easter Monday. Mr. Asquith explained that the innovation was owing to the necessity for passing the financial votes before the close of the fiscal year on March 31, and so as to clear the way for the renewal of the fight on the Home Rule for Ireland Bill.

Members in many cases showed their resentment at the curtailment of their brief Easter holiday by not appearing in their places.

MR. PELLETIER ON BROKEN PLEDGES

Replies to Sir Wilfrid Laurier With the 'You're Another' Argument.

Quebec, March 24.—The Hon. L. P. Pelletier during a visit to this district, stated that there will be no general election this year. Replying to the manifesto issued by Sir Wilfrid on Friday, Mr. Pelletier said that the Government had already given the Opposition four months to discuss the Navy Bill and was still willing to give it a reasonable time more. However, it was not ready to take upon itself the responsibility of a never-ending debate.

'Sir Wilfrid Laurier,' said the Postmaster-General, 'will be obliged to declare how much time his party wishes for discussing this matter and every reasonable delay will be granted him, but if he persists in seeking to impose the views of the minority upon us and starts once more to keep us night after night in the House without sleeping then we shall be compelled to adopt the energetic measures that the Dominion expects from us.

'Sir Wilfrid Laurier tells us that when there is a deadlock between the Government and the Opposition, the only two possible solutions are elections or brute force. In that case there will have to be brute force or elections every time that the two parties have a "serious" difference. But then the Opposition's differences with the Government would always be "serious" and we should have elections every six months or so.'

Taking up Sir Wilfrid's charge that the three French-Canadian ministers had broken the promise that they had made in the elections of 1911, the Postmaster-General said that when Sir Wilfrid had attained power in 1896 and had trampled all his most sacred election pledges under foot, the leader of the Opposition did not think that there was any justification for an election then.

Mr. Pelletier concluded by taunting the leader of the Opposition with having been afraid to enter a candidate in Hochelaga after the resignation of Mr. Monk. The fact that Mr. Coderre had been victorious in that contest had settled the question.

Princess Tries Suicide in Hotel

Italian Noblewoman Despondent After Denouncing Her Countrymen in War.

Rome, March 24.—The Dowager Princess Marie Antonie Colona di Pallano, mother of the Princess Teano, one of the most beautiful women in Europe, attempted to commit suicide in the Grand Hotel Saturday. The Dowager Princess is an old and eccentric Neapolitan noble woman, who generally resides in England. Four years ago she became suddenly demented in the Central Military station at Milan and has been under observation ever since.

The old Princess has been suffering from acute neuresthenia for some time, and in a fit of despondency slashed herself across the breast with a razor, causing a deep wound. She evidently expected that she would bleed to death, and she would have succeeded, but for the fact that her maid discovered her lying on the floor, staunched the blood, and called in a doctor.

The Princess got her name prominently in the newspapers during the war between Turkey and Italy by denouncing in the London papers alleged atrocities committed by her countrymen in Tripoli. She has been here since January visiting her daughters, the Princess Teano and the Marchesa Chigi. She was very unpopular because of her anti-patriotic attacks on Italians and this resulted in her social ostracism and is supposed to have brought on a fit of despondency which resulted in her attempt at suicide.

J. C. R. ENGINEERS GET INCREASED PAY

Moncton, N.B., March 24.—As a result of the recent negotiations between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' general board of adjustment and the managing bard of the I. C. R., the locomotive engineers on the Intercolonial are to get large increases in pay, better working conditions and a large amount of back pay to compensate for the delay in arranging their new schedule. An outstanding feature of the new arrangement is the large increase to engineers engaged in running switch engines.

The increase of pay has been allotted among the different classes of engines and engine works as follows: Way freight trains, 50 cents per day; through freight trains, 4 0cents per day; passenger trains, 40 cents per day; switch engines, 80 cents per day.

At the time the engineers were negotiating for the above increases, the locomotive firemen's general board was also arranging a new schedule. The following increases have been agreed upon between the firemen and the board of management: Way freight trains, 40 cents per day; through freight trains, 40 cents per day; passenger trains, 40 cents per day; switch engines, 45 cents per day.

These increases are to date back to the first of January.

FRENCH TROOPS CUT DOWN BY ARABS.

Paris, March 24. — A column of native French troops, with their white officers, was virtually annihilated by Arabs a few days ago, while operating in the Aderar region of the Western Sahara. A body of 1,000 of the Berber tribe of Awellemid surrounded the French detachment, which was marching through the shifting sands of the desert, about three days' journey from Tombuktu, the French military station. After a severe fight lasting all day, the French troops were overcome. Their commander, Lieut. Martin, and four white sergeants were killed, together with fifty-three native troopers, while thirty others were taken prisoners. A few natives escaped on the pack horses, accompanying the French detachment, and brought the news to headquarters in Tombuktu. They said that the Arabs suffered heavily before the ammunition of the French troops was exhausted.

BURNED TO DEATH IN HOTEL.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., March 24.—Caught in an upper apartment, which was cut off on all sides by the flames, Samuel Roach, proprietor of the hotel at Desbarats, a few miles east of here, was burned to death in a fire which reduced the hotel to ashes.

DOMINION GRANGE TO EXTEND ITS ORGANIZATION

Appeals for Support in Its Main Object of Regeneration of Rural Life.

Brantford, Ont., March 24.—At the last annual meeting of the Dominion Grange, voluntary contributions, amounting to some $150, were made by delegates to assist in the work of organization, and it was decided to issue an invitation, not only to the members of subordinate granges, but also to the public generally, to contribute this work.

The Grange is the only independent farmers' organization in Eastern Canada, and is affiliated with the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and with the United Farmers of Alberta, forming with these three, the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

The work of the Grange is mainly educational and social, with commercial co-operation as a side line. The delegates assembled in annual convention concern themselves chiefly with public questions having a direct bearing upon agriculture. During the last few years the Grange took the lead, in co-operation with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto Board of Trade, and other bodies, in pressing for the establishment of the Railway Commission. It was mainly through its efforts that legislation was secured under which railways are made responsible for loss caused by the destruction of cattle due to defective cattle guards. It was by the aid of the same organization that friends in Parliament were enabled to secure a fair law governing the drainage of farm property across railway lines.

The Grange has fought, too, for equalization of taxation between farm and corporation property; it has opposed the granting of public money to railway and other corporations, has constantly pressed for the abolition of our protective tariff and for an increase in the British Preference, and has urged such re-organization of our educational system as will help to fit our country boys and girls for effective country life.

ASKS FOR A PARCELS POST.

At the present time, apart from questions of local interest which are best dealt with by subordinate Granges, the Dominion Grange has the following objects in view:

1. The establishment of a parcels post system in order to bring producer and consumer closer together.

2. The elimination of the protective principle from the tariff, and the gradual substitution of a direct tax upon land values and upon public franchises for the indirect tariff tax. The Grange believes that this will be of tremendous benefit to agriculture generally, in appropriating for the public treasuries some of those extraordinary increases in the value of city lands that have marked the last few years, which increases are due to the activities of the community and should therefore return to the community to supply its needs.

3. The establishment of freer trade with all countries, but particularly with the United States and with Great Britain.

4. The discouragement of all militarist propaganda and the encouragement of international amity; arbitration instead of war as a method of settling international disputes.

5. Local option for municipalities in methods of municipal taxation.

6. The extension of the principle of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.

OBJECTS APPEAL TO FARMERS.

The above objects, together with those dealing with rural education, constitute the main work of the Dominion Grange, and should, it is claimed, appeal to the majority of farmers, as well as to many city residents. The officers of the Grange, indeed, rarely find in the rural districts, any opposition either to the organization or to its aims. They do find, however, great difficulties in maintaining and extending the organization, owing to the serious handicap under which farmers are laboring, due to the rapid depopulation of the rural districts. The difficulty in securing help, the emigration of many of the younger men and women, and generally, the economic burden, makes it hard to maintain any kind of rural organization; and in this respect the Grange has to meet with the same difficulties as the Farmers' Institute and other agricultural associations.

The officers of the Grange, realizing that upon the maintenance of an independent and intelligent yeomanry depends the future of civilization, and realizing that one of the greatest aims of the Grange, namely, the regeneration of rural life, is especially difficult to accomplish by reason of the very fact of rural decadence, the officers of the Grange therefore extend an invitation to assist in the work to all those who are in sympathy with the Grange and its aims, and have confidence in the integrity of its officers.

POPE'S CONDITION IS BECOMING WEAKER.

Rome, March 24.—Owing to the weak condition of Pope Pius X., Prof. Ettore Marchiafava, his consulting physician, decided after a consultation this morning that it would be impossible for His Holiness to hold the audience he had arranged for to-morrow. No further audiences will be given by the Pontiff until April 3.

The Pope is much depressed by the death on Saturday of Cardinal Peter Respighi, the vicar-general, and it is feared that this occurrence will have an adverse influence on his progress toward recovery from his indisposition. He prayed for a long time while Mgr. Bressan, his private secretary, celebrated a requiem for the late cardinal.

FIREMEN CRUSHED WHEN WALL FELL.

Baltimore, Md., March 24.—Twelve firemen were more or less seriously hurt and damage estimated at $300,000 was caused by a spectacular fire at the plant of the Union Abbatoir Company, in the southwestern section of the city to-day. The injured firemen were caught under a falling wall. It is not thought any of them will die. Several thousand animals in the stockyards section of the plant, panic stricken by the blaze, broke from their pens and for a time threatened to break past their guards and overrun the place.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by crossed electric wires.



EUROPE'S CURSE.

ASKS $1,400,000 FOR MISSIONS

Presbyterian Board Points to Problems Facing Church in Home Land.

Toronto, March 24. — The Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church, which has concluded a four days session here, considers that no less than $1,400,000 will be required if the home mission work is to in a reasonable manner overtaken.

The estimates for the missionary operations now entrusted to the board of the western section are $809,000 distributed as follows. For Home Missions proper, $425,000; augmentation, $125,000; French Mission work, $50,000; Ruthenian work, $50,000; work of district superintendents, $30,000; work of administration, $15,000; travelling and incidental expenses, $5,000; immigration, $15,000; Indian missions, $12,000; Jewish work, $15,000; literature, $10,000; outfits, $7,000.

It is felt that when the church is fully seized with the grandure of the task before it, at this formative period in the history of the country, it will rise to the opportunity and furnish all the money required to cope with the situation. Much is expected from the missionary congress preceding the meeting of assembly and the churches are asked to make of it subject of constant prayer that it may be a second Pentecost for the church in Canada.

The board has determined on a policy for mission work in large cities. The establishment of new churches has hitherto been largely left either to the strong city churches or to extension committees and these have often been hampered in this work for want of funds. It has been agreed that all such extension work be entrusted to the Board of Home Missions.

Whenever a Presbytery consider it wise to establish a new mission in a city, application will be made to the board for needed financial help and the appointment of a missionary.

The Rev. J. V. Tanner gave report for Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, and said that the Quebec problem was one of most vital importance. Its educational systems must be improved and we must take care of our children by furnishing them with educational facilities.

The Rev. Dr. Amaron said the reforms for which French Protestantism has stood, which it has advocated from the pulpit and in the press, are now being loudly called for by a large and increasing number of enlightened French Canadians. The educational problem must be dealt with bravely and resolutely, and there is every encouragement possible in this direction.

In connection with immigration, it was agreed to appoint chaplains at the main points and thus face the situation created by the large inflow of immigrants from Europe and the United States.

Sir F. Carrington Dead in England

Brilliant Soldier Who Commanded Rhodesian Field Force in Boer War.

London, March 24.—Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., died on Saturday at Collesbourne, at the age of 69 years. He had an interesting military career and was wounded severely in the Basuto war in 1881.

Sir Frederick was born at Cheltenham on August 23, 1844. He was commander of a force in the Rhodesian rebellion, commanded the infantry at Gibraltar during 1895 to 1899, held a similar position in the Belfast district in 1900, and was commander of the Rhodesian field force in the Boer war.

TWO CHILDREN WERE HURT IN EXPLOSION.

New York, March 24.— More than a hundred tons of brick blown outward from the walls of a lower East Side factory building by an explosion of gas on Saturday afternoon killed two children and seriously injured three others of a large number that were playing in the street below.

The explosion occurred on the fourth floor of the five-story building on East Twelfth street, tearing away the rear and a side wall on the fourth, fifth and part of the third floors. Harry Furman, eleven years old, was buried under the avalanche of brick and mortar, as was also his eight-year-old brother, Abram, whose skull was fractured. The three other injured children were hit by flying bricks, suffering fractured bones and internal injuries. The factory was closed Saturday on account of the Jewish Sabbath. The explosion was caused when a leaking gas pipe became suddenly ignited.

When You Laugh Spell it 'Laf.'

More Rules Are Issued for the Adapters of Simplified Spelling.

New York, March 24.—The Simplified Spelling Board has issued its fourth list of words to appear in new fashioned orthography. Approximately, 1,000 words are shortened or changed in spelling.

'In considering these new spellings,' the board said, 'in announcing the new list, 'do not be too much influenced by the odd appearance of the word. Any change may look odd at first. Consider, rather, whether the change will bring a real gain if the public should accept it.'

Some of the changes are: Dropping the silent h in such words as chaos and chameleon; dropping the final k in words like hammock; changing heart and hearth to hart and harth; dropping the silent e in money and similar words, substituting laf for laugh, and cof for cough; omitting the g in gnat, gnome and similar words; substituting nee for knee and nicnac for knic-knac and dropping the k in similar words; changing pranced to pranst and other words ending with nced to 'nst.

In the new list touch is spelled tuch; serious is changed to serius; blow is spelled blo; bellow is changed to bello; forced to forst; phantom to fantom; handsome to handsum; boss to bos; glue to glu and wretched to retched. Each of these instances typifies a rule and is followed by a long list of words to which it applies.

URGE WHIPPING POST FOR WHITE SLAVERS.

Washington, March 22.— The whipping-post for white slavers and seducers of women, a tax upon bachelorhood, more careful training of children, and abouition of joy rides and ragtime dancing, were advocated as remedies for the social evil at a hearing here Saturday, conducted by the Illinois Senatorial Vice Commission, which came to Washington primarily to interest President Wilson in a nation-wide vice crusade.

The commission secured the promise of President Wilson to consider their request for him to call a conference of governors and representatives of vice commissions from various states to study the social problem, the conference to be held in Washington as soon as practicable.

Royal Party Sailed Sunday

Halifax, N.S., March 24.—Brilliant military uniforms mingled with the more sombre tints of civilian attire at the ship's side on Saturday night at 8.30 o'clock, when the royal train at the C. P. R. pulled into the terminal pier with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia aboard. The building was gay with bunting, and among those in the company to greet the royal party were Governor MacGregor and Colonel Rutherford, the new commanding officer of the Maritime Provinces.

The 'Empress of Britain' was later than expected in arriving at Halifax, and the royal train was, therefore, delayed at Windsor Junction so that the arrival at Halifax might synchronize better with that of the steamship.

On entering her stateroom the Duchess found a handsome basket of flowers sent by the wives of members of Mr. Borden's Cabinet, and there was also a buquet from Governor and Mrs. MacGregor. The royal party dined together on the 'Empress' at nine o'clock with W. R. Baker, Col. Lowther and Col. Bulkeley. The steamship sailed at three o'clock on Sunday morning.

BURGLAR SHOT LUMBER MERCHANT AND ESCAPED

Orilia, Ont., March 24. — In a desperate struggle with a masked burglar shortly before 11 o'clock on Sunday night, Mr. Allan McPherson, one of the best known lumber men in the country, was shot in the thigh, and so badly wounded that he may not recover. The burglar escape. Mr. McPherson, who is 65 years old, is well known, and popular in this district. He is the head of the McPherson Lumber Company, and is connected with the Longford foundry, the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, and other large corporations. He lives at Longford, just across the lake from Orilia, with his two adopted children. He is a man of considerable wealth.

MURDERED KING'S FUNERAL ON MARCH 30

Athens, March 24. — The funeral of the late King George, it is officially announced, will take place on March 30.

The Italian armored cruiser 'San Giorgio has been ordered to Saloniki to act as an escort to the Greek warship bearing the body of the late King George back to Greece.

MONTREAL TRAIN ESCAPED WRECK

Stood on Track While Engine Fell With Collapsed Bridge Into Stream.

Londonville, Vt., March 24. — Facing what appeared to be imminent death for himself, the engineer of a passenger train from Montreal for Boston brought the crowded coaches to an abrupt stop on the edge of a tottering bridge.

An instant later the structure, weakened by the flood, gave way under the weight of the locomotive and the engine with its crew, plunged into the ice-choked stream.

The 125 passengers who scrambled out of the cars to learn the cause of their sudden shaking up received a second shock when trainmen reported that another bridge over the Passupsic River, a mile back, had been swept away a moment after their train had cleared it.

The engineer and fireman, by a lucky chance, dropped in open water and swam ashore not much the worse for their experience.

High Colors Fashion Feature

New York Easter Dress Parade Favored by Fine Weather.

New York, March 24. — Fifth Avenue's annual dress parade was favored yesterday with bright sunshine, but with a decided nip in the brisk wind that blew. In the after-church hours the fashionable thoroughfare was thronged as seldom before, but the display of the season's styles was, perhaps, less effective than sometimes because of the frequent resorts to furs and wraps of various sorts in the chily air. Extremes in design were rare in the gowns worn, the striking note of the exhibit being the generally high color scheme. Bright hues were the rule rather than the exception in both clothing and head covering of the feminine element.

The churches all over the city were well filled at the morning services. The throngs were so great at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifty Avenue and the new Cathedrol of St. John the Divine, uptown, that thousands were unable to gain admission.

STEFFANSON EXPEDITION.

Royal Geographical Society May Make Substantial Grant.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 24.—The Royal Geographical Society at its forthcoming meeting will consider a resolution voting Steffannson a substantial grant towards the cost of the expedition which he is undertaking under the auspices of the Canadian Government.

M. Beuchat, the famous French anthropologist, has been selected to accompany the expedition.

Steffannson says while he has experienced considerable difficulty in finding suitable men, and is still looking for an oceanographer and marine biologist, he has been impressed with scores of offers of gratuitious services. He has received in many cases applications from titled people. 'It shows,' said the explorer, 'that the tragedy of which we have so recently been reading has had little or no deterent effect.'

Lord Strathcona, in the course of an interview, expressed pleasure that the expedition had been undertaken by the Canadian Government. He feels that Steffannson's previous success in the regions so contiguous to those about to be explored gives promise of results for the expedition he is now arranging which cannot fail to be of great scientific value and which may even mean an extension of the territorial limits of the Empire.

According to present arrangements, Steffannson leaves for New York on Wednesday week.

SIR E. SHACKLETON COMING TO OTTAWA.

London, March 24. — Just before his departure for New York on the steamer 'Mauretania,' yesterday, Sir Ernest Shackleton announced that he intended to head a scientific expedition to the Antarctic. Sir Ernest added that after arrival in New York on his present trip he would visit several points in the United States and go to Ottawa.

CARDINAL RESPIGLIE DEAD.

Rome, March 24.—Cardinal Respighi, the vicar-general of his Holiness, died on Saturday. He was born at Bologna, September 22, 1843.

The death of Cardinal Respighi, although expected, as he had been gravely ill with influenza for some time, is causing distress throughout the Vatican world.

AUDIENCE FLED IN ALARM FROM FIRE IN MONTREAL MOVING PICTURE SHOW

Panic-stricken People in Darkness Fought in Frenzied Effort to Escape, Then Lights Were Switched On and Fears Were Calmed.

The Queen Palace Theatre, at 496 Centre street, Montreal, was badly damaged by fire last week. The outbreak, the cause of which has not yet been discovered, first made itself evident about 8.15, when flames burst with the force of an explosion from the doorway of a small room, next to the room where the machines were being operated, which was being used for the storing of the films.

Cries of 'Fire' rang out from different parts of the house, and the audience started on a mad rush through the darkness towards the exits. The management acted with great promptitude and good judgment in switching on the lights and begging the people to be calm and take their time, as there was no immediate danger. The crowd was somewhat reassured, and left the building in a somewhat hasty but fairly orderly manner.

There were no accidents to the audience, beyond the loss of a number of hats, wraps, handbags, handkerchiefs, etc., which were left behind in the rush, and now lie at the box office awaiting identification.

OPERATOR HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. Harry Georgepapulos, the young Greek who was running the machine at the time the fire broke out, had a truly wonderful escape. The lamp was utterly ruined, and the operation was cut off by flames and smoke from the only ladder leading to the ground floor and safety. He made his way to a large opening in the front of his box, and there hung by his hands, till the people below shouted to him to drop and caught him as he fell. He escaped with nothing worse than a bad fright and a pair of badly scorched hands.

EYE WITNESS TELLS THRILLING STORY.

'I was sitting directly underneath the operator's box when the fire broke out,' said Mr. A. McKeown, of 569 Charlevoix street. 'It was about twenty minutes after eight, and everybody was busy looking at the pictures, when suddenly the reflection of flames appeared on the screen, and at the same time the flames broke from the box where the machines were. People in the audience shouted "Fire," and the call was answered by the operator in the box. The people started to fight their way to the exits. Wocen screamed and fainted, children cried, men fought and cursed and pushed one another in their frenzied haste to reach the exits. My little boy was knocked out of my arms by a big foreigner, who was fighting his way through the mob regardless of women and children. I floored him with my fist, and his downfall seemed to have the effect of sobering up half a dozen others who were trying the same game. Almost at the same moment the lights went on, and the people behaved much better, and seemed much less panic-stricken than when the place was in darkness. We got out at last, my little boy losing his cap in the crush.'

'I don't ever want to be mixed up in an affair of that sort again,' he added. 'It was an awful sight, and might have resulted in much loss of life had not the management switched on the lights and the people become reassured.'

WILL RENOVATE THE PREMISES.

'We will put the place into proper shape and start over again,' said Mr. Louis Pedakos, manager of the company by whom the theatre is run, to the reporter. 'Our loss will probably be over $2,500, and we must bear the brunt of it ourselves, for we are not insured. The proprietor will probably put the building in order, but we have losess of our own fixtures, including a valuable lamp and several films. We only acquired the place about three weeks ago, and intended to make alterations, as we did not think the present arrangements suitable to our purposes. We have no idea what started the fire, which seems to have originated between the floors on the second flat. It is a bad business, but thank God no lives were lost, and no one was injured.'

The western division of the fire department under District Chief Briere, responded to an alarm pulled from Box 244 by the constable on the beat, and had a hard fight for over an hour to keep the flames from spreading to the nearby buildings. The fire was confined to the theatre, which is largely composed of wood.

HOW WAS DOG KILLED?

Pills Said To Contain Too Much Strychnine.

What amount of strychnine is sufficient to kill a dog, and was the required quantity contained in a pill administered to Mr. Van Camp's valuable 'Griffon'? If so, is the chemist who supplied the pill liable for damages? These are some of the questions the Montreal Superior Court has to decide in a suit against Mr. Freeman, now being heard.

The owner's case is that he purchased six of the pills, and after the dog's death had them analysed, when they were found to contain 1-150th of a grain of strychnine each, while a quantity of the drug was also found in the animal's stomach. Hence he claims $335 from Freeman, who supplied the pills. The latter in his defence alleges that the pills only contained 1-200th of a grain of strychnine, whereas it would require 1-20th to 1-15th of a grain to kill even a frog. To human beings it is contended this drug is administered medicinally in quantities of from 1-60th to 1-15th of a grain. Expert witnesses are being examined on both sides.

FORBES ROBERTSON OPENS FAREWELL TOUR

London, March 24.—Forbes Robertson appeared at Drury Lane on Saturday night in 'Hamlet,' opening his farewell tour of England preparatory to his final visit to the United States in the fall. During the Drury Lane season he and his wife, Gertrude Elliott, will appear in the chief plays of their repertoire.

The press acclaims Forbes Robertson as England's greatest actor and speaks of his farewell season as an event of national importance.

PRESIDENT BONILLA OF HONDURAS DIES.

Washington, March 22. — President Manuel Bonilla, of Honduras, died at Tegucigalpa yesterday of kidney trouble, according to a private telegram received here late yesterday.

Francisco Bertrand, vice-president of Honduras, immediately succeeded to the presidency, the message said.

Dr. Bonilla had been afflicted with Bright's disease for about a year and a half. His condition gradually grew worse and for the past few days he had had several severe convulsions.

COUNTERFEIT $10 BILL.

Washington, March 24.—A new $10 counterfeit National Bank note on the Marine National Bank of Buffalo, N.Y., has been discovered by the Secret Service Chief Flynn, who has warned the public that the note was a crude production, containing no silk threads. It is an imitation of the 1902 series bearing McKinley's portrait.

DEATH OF MR. G. KERR.

Cornwall, March 24.—The death is announced of Mr. George Kerr, ex-member of the Legislature for Stormont. Deceased was born in Ireland 66 years ago. He is survived by his widow and two daughters, Mrs. (Rev.) L. Homer and Miss Kerr.

TWO DROWNED AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, N.S., March 22.—Yesterday two men were drowned in Halifax harbor, one of them believed to be the master-at-arms of H.M.C.S. 'Niobe,' and the other a civilian from Dartmouth. They were crossing with two others from the Dartmouth side of the harbor in a small boat. When one hundred yards from the Halifax side the boat upset and the 'Niobe' man and the other were drowed.

NEW ALLAN LINER LAUNCHED.

Glasgow, March 24.The new Allan liner 'Alsatian' was launched on Saturday. The vessel was christened by Mrs. Hugh Allan. The vessel is 600 feet long and 72 broad, 18,500 tons displacement, nineteen knots speed. The 'Alsatian' is intended for the Liverpool & Quebec-Montreal service.

Suffragettes in Playful Mood

Lock, Bolt and Bar Consulting Labor Men from Their Lunch.

Manchesterd, England, March 24.—Suffragettes to-day bolted, barred and chained the doors of the hall where the annual conference of the Labor party is proceeding after the delegates had taken their seats. The practical joke was not discovered until the hungry delegates attempted to go out to lunch, when they found themselves prisoners. The stout chains had to be filed through before they could leave the hall.

ATTEMPT TO BURN HOUSE.

London, March 24.—Suffragette incendiaries marauded Beckenham, a southeastern suburb of London, before dawn to-day, setting fire to a house under construction. The women were disturbed during their work of destruction by a passing policeman. They fled and all trace of them was lost. The flames were extinguished before great damage had been done.

The championship golf links at Sandwich, Kent, were the scene of another raid of militant suffragettes, who damaged the greens considerably.

THE EASTER EGG.

(London 'Lance'.)

It does not require any shrewd guess to account for the association of Easter tide with the egg. In the days when old customs were, relatively speaking, young, neither physiology nor chemistry had revealed much as regards the inner secrets of the egg, but instinct taught that it must, from the very nature of its function, be a strong aid toward replacing the waste of the human body, and it is interesting to find that eggs were regarded by the church as a blessed food after a fast. On Easter eve and Easter day all the heads of the families sent great chargers full of hard eggs to the church for a blessing.

'These blest eggs have the virtue of sanctifying the entrails of the body and are to be the first fat or fleshy nuorishment they take after the abstinence of Lent.'

It is interesting to compare this statement with the modern physiological view of the food value of the egg. The absorption of eggs in the intestinal tract is known to be very complete, for it has been found that even when twenty-one hard boiled eggs are taken daily they are absorbed as completely as meat, only 5 per cent of the dried substance being lost. The direction of the Church was therefore in complete harmony with modern scientific views.

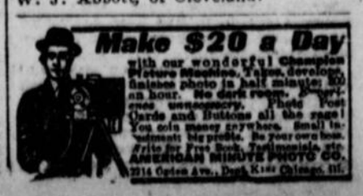
The introduction of varied colors followed, no doubt, the custom of coloring eggs red to denote the blood of the Christ. There is, however, some evidence to show that varied colors were used in pre-Christian times, and that red was the color adopted when the custom was taken over by the church.

DR. H. T. PAVEY BEREAVED.

London, Ont., March 24.—Mr. Albert E. Pavey, for forty years one of the prominent business men of London, dropped dead at his residence here last night, apoplexy being the cause. Dr. Harry T. Pavey, Montreal, is a son.

DEATH OF MR. A. ABBOTT.

Brockville, Ont., March 24.—Albert Abbott, a life long resident of Brockville, and father of Prof. O. H. Abbott, of Toronto University, died Saturday, aged 70. One other son is Dr. W. J. Abbott, of Cleveland.



PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS FOR EASTER RECESS

Consideration of Estimates Provokes Interesting Debate and Some Amusement.

VOTE OF $9,800 FOR WAR MINISTERS' CAR.

Mr. Hughes Says His Official Luxuries Are Nothing to Those of Mr. Lemieux in Past.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)
Ottawa, March 20.—The House of Commons adjourned for the Easter holidays at 6.32 on Wednesday evening, it having been agreed to continue the sitting for a while after six o'clock in order to avoid an evening session.

The remainder of the supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year were voted, some of the items evoking interesting discussions.

On the adjournment, Mr. Borden agreed that on Tuesday next the Liberals would be allowed to move the adjournment of the House in order to discuss the action of Speaker Sproule in taking the chair on Saturday night before having received a report from the chair.

Speaker Sproule declined to allow the Hon. H. R. Emmerson to do this on Tuesday, contending that a private member had no right to question the authority of the Speaker.

QUEBEC AND SAGUENAY BONDS.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux inquired about a newspaper report that the Government would guarantee the bonds of the Quebec & Saguenay Railway. The Hon. Frank Cochrane said he knew nothing of it. The Government had never been asked to guarantee these bonds.

In question hour, the Hon. Mr. Graham was informed that the changes in grades, bridges and trestels on the eastern division of the N.T.R. had been recommended by the Chief Engineer, and would mean an estimated saving of $27,797. He further stated that no yards or divisional points on the eastern division had been reduced in area, trackage, etc., from the original plans.

Mr. Sinclair, of Guysboro, was informed that Commander Roper is not now in the service of the Government in any way, having severed his services with the department on April 27th, 1912. His salary while in the employ of the Government was $3,500 a year.

STEFANNSON EXPEDITION.

Consideration of supply was then resumed.

In the absence of the Hon. J. D. Hazen, the vote of $40,000 for the Stefannson Expedition to northern waters, was put through by the Hon. George H. Perley, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier wanted to know what the expedition would cost and how long a period it would cover.

Mr. Perley said that Mr. Stefannson would be away for three and a half years, and that the total cost was estimated at from $75,000 to $85,000. The ship on which the expedition would go north would return to the Pacific coast within one or two years and go back to bring the expedition home. He explained further that the item was in the estimates for the current year, because it had been found necessary to purchase at once at San Francisco a whaling vessel, known as the 'Karluk.' The money had been taken from the vote for the fisheries' protectorate service, and would now be replaced.

'That is a very dangerous practice. You objected to us doing it,' said Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He added, however, that he would not object if the Government would promise not to do it again.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux wanted to know if the ship would be manned by Canadians.

Mr. Perley said the choice of men had been left with the explorer, with the understanding that in so far as possible Canadians should be chosen.

Mr. Lemieux, while not opposed to the principle of the vote, objected because Capt. Bernier had been overlooked. He was a good Canadian, and a good sailor, and it was strange that this loyalist government should overlook him and engage a foreigner.

Mr. Perley said that Mr. Stefannson was born on November 3rd, 1879, on a Manitoba homestead.

'Did he not serve in the American navy?' queried Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

'I do not know,' said Mr. Perley, 'but, according to the information before me, he was not naturalized in the United States.'

Mr. Perley went on to say that arrangements had practically been made whereby Mr. Stefannson would have undertaken this expedition on behalf of a couple of societies and the Government had decided that it would be better to let him go north under Dominion auspices.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the late Government had inaugurated a continuous system of patrol in northern waters. This was desirable because of the presence there of American whalers. The present Government were apparently arranging only for a temporary service.

Mr. Perley remarked that as the expedition would cover a period of over three years it would be a good beginning.

Replying to a question by the Hon. Frank Oliver, the Minister stated that it was not the intention of Mr. Stefannson to push as far north as the North Pole. Headquarters would be established on Herschell's Island, and the exploration would extend as far north as possible, but no effort would be made to reach the Pole.

ASK INCREASED PAY FOR JUDGES.

When the estimates for the Department of Justice were taken up, Messrs. German and Guthrie made a plea in favor of an increase of the salary of the County Court judges in Ontario.

Mr. Guthrie said that, despite the heavy increase in the cost of living, the salaries are just the same as they were thirty or forty years ago.

Mr. Knowles, of Moosejaw, said that owing to the higher cost of living, the position of County Court judges in the West was even worse than in the East. While the present salaries prevailed, he said it would be practically impossible to induce good men to leave their practice to accept positions on the bench.

Mr. F. Pardee asked the Minister if he had been waited upon by a deputation which urged an immediate increase in the pay of the County Court judges?

The Hon. C. J. Doherty replied in the affirmative. The recommendations made had received his serious consideration, but he was not yet able to say that the Government had arrived at a definite conclusion. The request for an increase, he said, had his hearty sympathy, but there were some difficulties owing to the fact that there was a great difference in the amount of work various judges were called upon to do.

CHAFFING THE HON. COL. HUGHES.

When the Militia Department estimates were taken up, Mr. Lemieux asked the Minister of Militia if he were in favor of conscription?

'I am not, and never have been,' said the Minister. 'I am in favor, however, of universal training so far as possible.'

Mr. Lemieux then asked if it was the intention of the Minister to attend the French military manoeuvres every year.

Hon. Col. Hughes said that he had not considered the matter, and was not prepared to give an answer. 'If I do go this year,' he added, 'I would be glad to take the member for Rouville (Mr. Lemieux) as an interpreter.'

'I understand,' said Mr. Lemieux, 'that when the Minister arrived on the streets of Paris in his uniform last year he created a great sensation.: Some thought he was Lord Kitchener while others took his for Lord Roberts.'

Mr. Lemieux insisted on a definite answer.

'That is not much of a question,' observed Dr. Schaffner of Souris.

'I see it makes the German blood of the member for Souris boil,' reported the ex-Postmaster General, as the item was declared 'carried.'

PAID $9,800 FOR MINISTERS' CAR.

The discussion on the minister's private car, under the heading '$9,800 for purchase of railway car for use of members of the government,' caused some amusement.

'Carried', shouted some one when the item was mentioned.

'Oh, wait a minute,' said Mr. Lemieux. 'You are "railroading" a private car. I want to know if it is armor plated? I have also heard that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Sir William Van Horne, and the president of the G. T. P. are jealous of the luxuries of this curiousity car.'

Col. Hughes stated that the car had been bought through Mr. D. B. Hanna of the C. N. R. for the sum mentioned. He could have bought it in open market, but at a much greater cost. The Colonel then switched off from defense, and though eager to get his estimates through, could not resist the temptation of an attack. He told Mr. Lemieux that the latter, while in South Africa, took a luxuriant automobile with him to Paardeburg, also when Mr. Lemieux was campaigning in Quebec, he took the automobile on steamers and travelled in great luxury. And,' concluded the minister, 'I assure the hon. gentleman, without any apology, that while I am Mnister of Militia and Defence, I will not go about in second class coaches, while I am on the country's business. The only apology I have to offer is that the car did not cost twice or three times as much. Hon. gentlemen then might be able to complain. As it is, I have saved the country much money.'

Mr. Lemieux was suspicious about an item for departments generally of $5,000. He stated that Emile Bourassa, whose name appeared in the Hochelaga election affidavits, had a letter in his pocket that a sum of money was to be paid to him out of this $5,000.

Hon. Mr. White replied, 'Here is a list of items for which this money is required, and every detail is given. Does the hon. gentleman want to read them?'

'No,' said Mr. Lemieux, 'I trust the honor of the Finance Minister.'

'There is nothing there for Bourassa unless he is going to become a charwoman,' interjected the Premier.

DETROIT IS AT CRISIS IN STREET CAR TROUBLE

Complications Added to Discovery That Civic 'Bus Service Would Be Illegal.

Detroit, Mich., March 20.—Corporation counsel, Mr. Lawson, admitted yesterday afternoon that under the present charter the city had no legal right to operate motor 'bus lines and that the Junction 'Bus Line in operation is a violation of the charter.

Nearly a month ago Mayor Marx asked the corporation counsel for an opinion. This was prior to the establishment of the Junction 'Bus Line. The mayor had in mind the establishment of the West-End Motor Line and also was considering the feasibility of a line of motor 'buses on Lafayette Boulevard in case the Detroit United Railway was ordered off Fort street.

In a statement submitting defects in the municipal ownership amendment now pending, Mr. Alfred Lucking, counsel for the Street Railway Company, yesterday declared that the city, under the present charter, has no legal right to operate a 'bus line, and that unless the charter is amended the city would be powerless to oust the D. U. R. from Fort street. He maintained that unless the city had the right to provide other means of transportation for the public it would not be wise for the city to order the D. U. R. to discontinue service on Fort street.

'Of course the city has not the power to operate 'bus lines under the present charter,' admitted Mr. Lawson, when informed that his colleague, Mr. Alfred Lucking, had 'let the cat out of the bag.' 'I thought everyone knew that.'

LAST OF THE PIONEER REPUBLICAN GUARD.

Chicago, March 20.—Paul Selby, aged 88, veteran Illinois editor, died last night at the home of his son-in-law, the Rev. Harmon Johnson, at Riverforest, near Chicago. He was the last of the Illinois editors who issued the call for the meeting held in Decatur which led to the formation of the Republican party in the State. Mr. Selby was at one time editor and owner of the Illinois State 'Journal,' at Springfield. He was a prominent figure in Illinois politics for many years.

SIR WILFRID DEFINES ISSUE IN NAVAL DEBATE

Liberal Leader Replies to the Statement Issued by the Government.

CHARGES ATTEMPT TO GAG DISCUSSION

Government is Said to Be Responsible for Deadlock, and Opposition to Continue

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)
Ottawa, March 22.— That the Naval Bill will continue for a more or less indefinite period to be a bone of contention between the Government and the Opposition when the House resumes next week is quite apparent.

On Wednesday, subsequent to the adjournment of the House, a manifesto was issued from the Conservative headquarters, subject to the approval of Mr. Borden, in which the position as viewed from the Government standpoint, was set out at length. The determination of the Government to press forward the Bill was announced, and the assertion made that if the measure does not make headway next week, amendments to the rules of the House which will bring some form of closure into force will be introduced.

On Friday, Sir Wilfrid Laurier issued a statement in reply. It sets forth the Liberal view. After reviewing the events in Parliament as they are seen by the men who have opposed the passage of the bill, the Liberal manifesto asserts that the party will continue to oppose the Bill by all the constitutional methods at its disposal.

The situation on the resumption of business in Parliament will therefore be that both parties will stick to their guns. There is a disposition to think that an effort will first be made to secure supply, and that the Opposition, after the House have been moved into committee a number of times, in order to allow the discussion of certain matters which they desire to bring up will agree to vote at least one-sixth of the main estimates. Then the field will be clear for the fight on the Naval Bill, and the closure proposals. A session running well into the summer is now predicted on all hands.

THE LIBERAL MANIFESTO.

The Liberal manifesto is as follows:

'The present issue between the Government and the Opposition is clearly and easily defined.

'The Government is asking for a contribution of thirty-five million dollars out of the Canadian treasury to the Imperial navy, under the pretence of an emergency. The discussion has shown that such an emergency does not exist, and it would seem that this is the first of periodical permanent contributions.

'The policy of the Liberal party is the same as it ever was:

'A Canadian navy built (as far as immediately practicable), equipped, maintained and manned in Canada; this policy is now in concrete form before the House of Commons. Mr. Guthrie having moved an amendment, still undisposed of, that the thirty-five million dollars asked by the Government be expended in Canada in the construction and equipment of naval forces.

'The whole object of the Opposition during the present debate has been to bring this issue as prominently as possible to the attention of the people, and this they will propose to do by all constitutional means at their disposal.

'It is stated on behalf of the Government that the rules of the House are antiquated. These rules have grown to their present form through long centuries of struggle on behalf of freedom of speech. The late Government persistently refused to alter them, but they were carefully revised only three years ago, and unanimously adopted as they now stand.

'It is also hinted on behalf of the Government that the discussion was unduly lengthened before the vote on the second reading of the Naval Bill. A comparison of the discussion on this Bill with the discussion of the Naval Bill of 1910 shows this allegation to be absolutely unfounded. The number of speeches delivered on the second reading of the present bill and the resolution on which it is founded is 77 (40 on the resolution, 37 on the bill), whereas the number of speeches on the bill of 1910 was 86.

MR. ROGERS' INTERFERENCE.

'The bill was referred to the committee of the whole on February 28, and a discussion at once arose upon the cost of naval vessels of different classes. Certain figures were produced by the Government, and as their accuracy was challenged by the Opposition, the Government promised to produce some further information at the next sitting. The House consequently adjourned after voting the first clause of the bill. On Monday, 3rd of March, the House again went into committee on the bill at 10.30 p.m., and the same discussion was resumed and carried on until 1.30 a.m., practically between Mr. Borden and Mr. Hazen for the Government, and Messrs. Pugsley, Macdonald and Carvell for the Opposition. At 1.30 a.m., Mr. Rogers, who had been out of the House and who had taken no part in the discussion, came in and raised the point that such a discussion was out of order. He practically took the lead out of the hands of the leader. His point of order was maintained by the chairman, and it was insisted that section 2, which was under consideration, should be passed. It was then nearly 2 a.m. The Opposition asked that at this late hour the House should adjourn. This was peremptorily refused unless clause 2 was passed. The Opposition would not submit to such intolerable and unreasonable dictation, and as a consequence the Government kept the House sitting for a whole week until the following Saturday, and again for another week, commencing the following Monday.

'Consistently with the policy of the Opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had moved, in committee of the whole an amendment to clause 2 affirming that the thirty-five million dollars asked by the Government, instead of being sent over to Great Britain, should be devoted to the speedy organization of a Canadian naval service in co-operation with and in close relation to the Imperial navy, to which a sub-amendment was moved by Mr. D. D. McKenzie, of Cape Breton, emphasizing but not dissenting from th amendment.

'After two weeks of discussion on these amendments the Prime Minister for the first time took the ground on Saturday, March 15th, that these amendments were out of order. The Opposition resented the action of the Prime Minister as an unwarranted and unjustifiable attempt to gag free discussion, and these attempts at closing freedom of speech by partizan chairmen were repeated all through the long day of Saturday.

'If there has been a deadlock the fault is not on the part of the Opposition, but on the part of the Government. The Opposition claim no more than the right of freedom of speech and of discussing a measure in which a principle of the highest importance is at stake.

'The Government have no mandate from the people to proceed with this measure, and three ministers were elected as direct opponents of naval assistance to Great Britain in any form. Notwithstanding this, they have delayed all public business to force this measure unduly. The Banking Act makes no progress, no budget has been made, while on only two occasions since the House opened have they asked for supply, and supply was at once granted. Refusing thus to attend to these pressing matters of great importance to Canada they are trying to force upon the people his measure by extreme and arbitrary methods.

'In the working of parliamentary institutions it has not infrequently happened that deadlocks have occurred between the Government and the Opposition. Experience has shown that there are only two methods of providing for a solution; one is the use of brute force and the other is an appeal to the people.'

PIONEER SETTLER DIED NEAR LACHUTE.

One of the pioneer settlers of Argenteuil county, and one of the oldest subscribers to the 'Witness,' passed away recently in the person of Mr Joseph Campbell, of West Gore, near Lachute. Born in 1815, the son of Samuel Campbell and Nancy McLean, of Scotland, the deceased gentleman came to Canada with his parents in 1823, reaching Quebec after a thirty days' voyage in a sailing ship. Coming to Montreal, the father worked for a few months on the building of the



THE LATE MR. JOSEPH CAMPBELL.

Lachine Canal, until the mother died of ship fever, when Mr. Campbell, sr., secured a government grant of land in Argenteuil county and moved to his new home with his two young sons and daughter. All around West Gore, then known as Clear Lake, was at that time a wilderness, and after coming by boat from Montreal to Carillon the family had to walk fifteen miles over a blazed path to their new home, where the late Mr. Joseph Campbell resided ninety years. At that time Lachute had only three or four houses, the dam had not been built, and the surrounding country was covered with thick forests.

In 1840 Mr. Campbell married Miss Jane McArthur, by whom he had six sons and four daughters. Three of the sons predeceased him. Samuel, of Thurso; Peter, of Montreal; J. A., of Papineauville; Mrs. Earle, Winnipeg; Mrs. J. C. Cameron, of East Templeton; Mrs. Dr. Jones and Mrs. Hughes Webbwood, are the surviving children. There are thirty-five grandchildren and forty-seven great-grandchildren. The late Mr. Campbell had been a subscriber to the 'Witness' since its establishment as a weekly newspaper in 1846, and was a constant reader right up within a few days of his death. Notwithstanding his great age, being only two years short of the century, he had the full possession of his faculties to the end.

The funeral services were held in Dalesville Baptist Church, being conducted by the Rev. A. E. White, of Dalesville, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. H. McConnell, of Lachute Methodist. The text, hymns, etc., were chosen by deceased several years before his death. The pall-bearers were his three sons, Samuel, Peter and J. A., two grandsons, George and Alex. Campbell, and one great-grandson, David, of Montreal.

Those present from a distance were: Mrs. J. C. Cameron, daughter, of East Templeton; Mr. Samuel Campbell, son, of Thurso; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Campbell, of Papineauville; Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Campbell and Mr. A. J. Cameron, of Ottawa; Mr. John Tweedie, of Papineauville; Miss R. Brown and John Allan, of North Nation Mills; Mrs. A. S. Walford and Miss C. M. Campbell, of Montreal.

Mr. F. S. Black Dead in New York

Former State Governor Succumbs to Heart Disease at Age of Sixty.

Troy, N.Y., March 22. — Mr. Frank S. Black, Governor of New York from 1896 to 1898, died at his home in this city yesterday, after several months' illness of valvular disease of the heart. On March 8 he was sixty years of age. A widow and one son, Arthur Black, survive.

Mr. Black had been a sufferer from heart disease for many years. It was not until last August, however, that the disease took an alarming turn. He rallied, but two weeks ago his condition again became serious

INTERNATIONAL ART JUDGES.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 20.—Mr. John W. Beatty, director of fine arts of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, announces the following painters who have been selected to serve on the international jury, meeting here on April 3, to select paintings and award prizes for the seventeenth annual exhibition of the Carnegie Art Galleries: John W. Alexander, William M. Chase, Charles W. Hawthorne, Robert Henri, Gardner Symons and Irving R. Wiles, all of New York; Henry Caro-Davaille and Rene Xavier Prinet, both of Paris; Charles H. Davies, Mystic, Conn., and W. Elmer Schofield, of Philadelphia.

PRESBYTERIANS' GREAT CONGRESS IN JUNE NEXT

Aim to Make Gathering at Toronto Second Pentecost For Church, Says Speaker.

LIBERAL DONATIONS ARE ANNOUNCED.

Efforts Directed to Make Meeting Great Inspiration to Mission Work.

Toronto, March 20. — The Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada held its annual meeting here this week. The Rev. Dr. Grant, general superintendent, presided. The attendance was large, but very few of the fifty members who constitute the board were absent.

The question which created great enthusiasm was that of the Pre-Assembly Congress. Some doubts had been expressed as to the feasibility of the great project of inviting to Toronto next June all the ministers, missionaries and other workers connected with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, along with a representative elder from every field of labor.

Dr. Grant said that in view of the magnitude of the problems now before the church and country, it was urgent that the workers should come into touch with one another, and receive that inspiration which would send them back to the battle against the powers of sin, strong in the strength of God. The aim was to make of this gathering a second Pentecost for the church. The cost for the carrying out of this magnificent plan would be $1000,00, but this amount would not come out of the missionary funds.

Dr. Grant was able to announce that ten men have been asked to give each $10,000. Already eight had gladly agreed to give each that amount, and he felt assured that the other two would do the same. There was no pressure brought to bear on these men. They felt that the enterprise, grand in its purpose, great in the results which will follow, was worthy of so large a contribution.

The Board unanimously and enthusiastically passed a resolution, by which all the ministers, missionaries, teachers and other workers are invited to a great Missionary Congress in Toronto. The people of Toronto have agreed to entertain this vast concourse of workers. Massey Hall will be secured for two weeks. The first three days will be devoted to addresses on the various phases of missionary work, and the rest of the time will be taken up by the General Assembly. It is not too much to say that no such gathering has ever been held in Canada.

In connection with the work of the non-Anglo-Saxon populations which are crowding into our country, it was felt that the churches have one of the gravest of problems to deal with.

The Rev. Mr. Burless, a foreigner, who has prepared one one of the colleges of the church for work among the Ruthenians, said there were twenty centres where the Ruthenians were groupd in large numbers. In thirteen of these, missionary work was carried on with the help of the Presbyterian Church. There are some 200,000 of these people in Canada, and thousands of others of Slavic origin having affinity to them. Immigration agencies are bringing them in at the rate of 20,000 a month. The ratio of the increase of this foreign element has greatly increased. It constitutes a danger to our country, because of the religious condition in which they come to us. Many are falling into infidelity. In Toronto it was found that seventy were living in one room, in another instance 137 men and women were found huddled in one room. In Montreal there are 5,000; in Toronto 3,000, in Winnipeg 15,000. If the church and country neglect them, they do it at their own peril. They have applied to the Presbyterians for help, which has been given them in the Greek Independent Church. But now they wish to be more closely related to a church which has done so much to assist them, and at the next meeting of the Assembly in June, no less than twenty-five Ruthenian priests will seek admission into the Presbyterian church, and in most cases they will bring their congregations with them. This is, the speaker added, a most important and significant movement, not unattended by persecution, since one of the Ruthenian ministers has been murdered for proclaiming the Gospel to his fellow-countrymen.

HOCHELAGA CASE.

Quebec, March 22.—Mr. Tancrede Marsil, who has been brought into prominence owing to his connection with the charges in the Hochelaga election, called on the Hon. L. A. Taschereau at Quebec, with the view of ascertaining, if the Attorney-General's department would take action against Emile Bourassa and the other two men who signed the affidavits and counter affidavits that were read recently in the House of Commons. Mr. Marsil represented that, as the affidavits and counter affidavits were so contradictory in nature, it was evident there must have been perjury somewhere and he was of the opinion that it was the duty of the Attorney-General's department to prosecute.

Mr. Taschereau said to carry out the wishes of Mr. Marsil would be to create a dangerous precedent as it might encourage every man who had a grudge against another to think that all he had to do was to call upon the Government to take the matter in hand. Mr. Marsil was advised to go before a magistrate and lay a sworn complaint. If a warrant was issued and the preliminary investigation resulted in the committal of Bourassa and the others, it would then be the duty of the Government to see the case through to a finish. But there must be a prima facie case.

APPLE DAY, APRIL 5.

Spokane, Wash., March 20.—Saturday, April 5, will be 'apple day' in the state of Washington. On that day the people will pay homage to the 'king of fruits' by general use. For several days preceding many newspapers will publish recipes for preparing the apple in various inviting ways. Through the activities of commercial clubs throughout the state, a number of railroads will feature the apple on their dining car menus on the day named. School children and grown-ups too will prepare essays lauding the fruit and every dining-room in the state will be urged to give the apple prominence.

GOVERNMENT MAY ATTEMPT TO CLOSURE THE NAVAL DEBATE

Liberal Opposition is Blamed For Obstruction and Avowals That Debate Will be Continued Are Described as 'Insulting' in So-called 'Authoritative Statement' of Government's Attitude on the Question.

Ottawa, March 20.—There has been issued here what purports to be an 'authoritative statement' of the government's attitude in relation to the Naval Bill now before Parliament. In this the history of the subject is given from the announcement of the measure at the opening of the session, with all details of time of actual debate and the number of columns occupied by the speeches in Hansard. Then the statement goes on:—

'There can be no doubt that the Opposition has been engaged in a deliberate and determined attempt to obstruct the bill and to prevent the passage of its provisions for effective aid to the common defence of the Empire.

That attempt is evidenced not only by the length of the discussion, but by the defiant and insulting avowals of Opposition members that obstruction would be persisted in, that the majority of the House were helpless, and that the minority were determined to prevent Parliament from exercising its usual normal functions.

'The present rules of the House being antiquated and out of date readily lend themselves to the tactics which have been adopted by the Opposition during the past two weeks.

'Under these conditions if the Opposition should persist in its determination to prevent the House from reaching a vote upon this bill, it will be the clear course of the Government to press for amendments to the rules, which, while securing all reasonable and necessary freedom of debate, will prevent persistent obstruction and will permit Parliament to provide for the public necessities and to proceed with the business of the country.

'Notice of such amendments permitting debate to be brought to a conclusion after full but reasonable discussion will be placed upon the order paper next week. It is not the desire or intention of the Government to press these amendments through the House at present, if the Opposition will give any evidence or assurance of their willingness to permit the vote upon the bill to be taken within a reasonable time. If, however, they persist in defiant obstruction the rules must be so amended that the proceedings of the House will not be reduced to a farce and that the work of Parliament and the business of the country can be carried on and brought to a conclusion within a reasonable time and under reasonable conditions.'

COBOURG HAS NEW LIBERAL CLUB

Organization Named After Sir Wilfrid, to Whom is Passed Confidence Vote.

Cobourg, Ont., March 18.—A large and representative meeting of the Liberals of the west riding of Northumberland was held in the Town Hall, Cobourg, when it was unanimously decided to form a Liberal Club. Unbounded faith and confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier by calling the new organization the 'Laurier Club.' The following officers were elected: President, Mr. George Armour; vice-president, Mr. William J. Maher; secretary, Mr. Thomas F. Hall; treasurer, Mr. Edward A. Duncan; house committee, Messrs. J. D. Hayden, Fred. Field, J. D. Haig, Dr. Ferris, Jas. R. O'Neill, J. G. Jackson and Dr. Purdy; finance and membership committee, Dr. Ferris, J. S. Bowen, W. H. A. Semple, J. E. Quinn, Thomas McIntosh, M. Jaynes, and D. Denton.

The meeting unanimously endorsed the following resolution, introduced by Mr. A. M. Peterson, and directed that the same be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

'The Laurier Club enthusiastically endorses the gallant fight of the Liberal party, under your peerless leadership, defending Canada's dearly bought rights and safeguarding highest Imperial interests. The splendid history and traditions of Liberalism must be maintained at whatever cost. Let the struggle be continued till the acrobats make another somersault and get back to their original position. True Canadianism is incensed with their odious intriguing, with sedition and anarchy, and will be with you till victory again glorifies our banner.'

The Duke's Departure

Ottawa, Ont., March 22—In the presence of a crowd of their well-wishers, which included the Prime Minister, Right Hon. Robert L. Borden; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Opposition, and all the Cabinet ministers at present in town, their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught, the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia and party yesterday at noon left for Halifax, from whence they will sail for England this afternoon.

With their Royal Highnesses went all the vice-regal staff with the exception of Colonel Lowther and Captains Long and Sladen. Colonel Lowther, however, although he will stay here during their absence, accompanied the royal party to Halifax.

As the departure was not for a permanent absence, there was no guard of honor at the station, and no formal leave taking.

The party travelled in a special train consisting of the private cars Cornwall, York and Canada, a sleeping car, a dining car, and two baggage cars. Leaving Ottawa at 12 noon, the run of 110 miles to Montreal Junction was made in two hours and 50 minutes. The royal train is timed to reach Halifax about 6.30 this evening, when the 'Empress' will be ready to sail, but should any unforeseen delay occur to the train the steamship will be held for the accommodation of their Royal Highnesses and party.

THE LATE MRS. BUCHANAN HALL
(From a Correspondent.)

The funeral service of Martha Buchanan, beloved wife of the Rev. Thomas Hall, took place on the 11th inst., from the Congregational Church, Island Pond, Vermont, of which she had been a member for over thirteen years. The solemn and impressive service was conducted by the Rev. J. B. Saer, Toronto, assisted by the Rev. W. C. Christie, opening prayer; the Rev. W. R. Price read the 90th Psalm; the Rev. J. B. Saer, scripture lesson, 1st Cor. 15, 'and offered prayer. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, D.D., of Mohtreal, preached a most comforting sermon from Job 14: 14: 'If a man die shall he live again.' The Rev. A. B. Ross, of West Charleston, and the Rev. J. B. Saer, bore brief but beautiful testimony to the lovely Christian character of one they had known for twenty and forty years, respectively. The choir rendered appropriate music, one piece being a favorite of Mrs. Hall's, and often on her lips on her death bed, 'I'm going home no more to roam.' Mrs. Quimby sang a beautiful solo.

The bearers were: Senator P. H. Dale, Col. E. M. Bartlett, W. M. Overbury, W. F. Morong, E. J. Bagley, the Hon. O. L. Mansur.

The chief mourners were: her husband, the Rev. T. Hall, Mrs. W. A. Elliott, Mrs. C. G. Macartney, Elsie Florence Hall, daughters; the Rev. T. H. H. Hall, son, and C. G. Macartney, Montreal; John Buchanan, Levis, brother.

The floral tributes were numerous and most beautiful, coming from loving friends in town, and from East Charleston, Newport, Vt., Sherbrooke, Levis, Montreal, Toronto, Bancroft, Ont., New Jersey, St. Paul, Minn., Tennesee, Portland, Me., and other points.

The remains were laid in the tomb, awaiting the return of spring for interment in the family lot of the new cemetery.

Mrs. Hall is survived by her husband, the Rev. T. Hall, pastor of the Congregational Church, Island Pond, Vermont; Mrs. W. A. Elliott, Mrs. C. G. Macartney, Montreal; R. B. C. Hall, Venice, Cal.; W. P. Hall, Hettinger, North Dakota; the Rev. T. H. H. Hall, Bancroft, Ont.; Chas. M. Hall, St. Paul, Minn.; Elsie Florence Hall, Island Pond; nine grandchildren, seven girls and two boys; two brothers, John Buchanan, Levis, Que., and W. P. Buchanan, Pittsburg, Pa., and Australia.

THE NEW KING IS PROCLAIMED

Athens, Greece, March 22. — King Constantine took the constitutional oath of office in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday in the presence of the highest officials of the state and of all the members of Parliament.

A salute of 101 guns was fired when the Royal procession left the palace. Brilliant weather had brought out great crowds of people, who cheered the King on his way, while military bands stationed at intervals played the National Anthem.

The King, who was wearing a General's uniform, entered the Chamber of Deputies at half-past ten. Queen Sophia, Crown Prince George and the other Princes of the Royal family, all dressed in deep mourning, accompanied him.

The deputies stood in their places in deep silence as His Majesty entered.

The Metropolitan of Athens, who was surrounded by the members of the Holy Synod in full canonicals, offered prayer and then read aloud the constitutional oath, which King Constantine repeated in a firm voice.

The King then signed the oath, and all the Cabinet Ministers and the Metropolitan of Athens countersigned it, amid the hearty cheers of the deputies.

An immense crowd gathered outside the Chamber of Deputies welcomed the King and other members of the Royal family when they emerged, and the cheering continuad all the way to the palace.

Upon their return to the palace the new King and Queen received the congratulations of the members of the Cabinet and other notable persons, after which Premier Venizelos tendered the resignation of his ministry. King Constantine, however, refused to accept. He added that the Government of M. Venizelos enjoyed the full confidence of the Crown.

The body of King George will be brought to Athens on board a Greek warship, which will be convoyed by foreign men-of-war.

MANAGERS AIM TO BE HIGHER THAN JANITORS

New York, March 20.—The burlesque interests in the United States and Canada, which were united last week under one head, when the Empire Circuit, or 'Western Wheel,' sold its interests to the Columbia Amusement Company, the 'Eastern Wheel,' is to have opposition.

The managers of the 28 theatres who will no longer be booked by the Columbia Amusement Company, have been coming to New York since Friday to learn where they stand. They met yesterday and decided that they would form an independent 'wheel' of their own, to be known as the Burlesque Amusement Company. They assert that the agreement between the Columbia Amusement Company and the Empire Circuit that certain theatres were not to be retained by the Columbia Amusement Company was not binding on the owners and managers of the theatres and that, for self protection they would form an independent circuit or 'wheel.'

'Heretofore we have been practically janitors of our own theatres,' said one of the managers. 'We have been content to have our theatres booked for us and have quietly drawn our profits. In the past the burlesque theatres have been controlled in St. Louis and Cincinnati. We will run things from New York, the headquarters. Musical comedy is really burlesque, so there is a certainty that there will be sufficient attractions to fill the large circuit we are certain to have.'

Arrangements were made to issue advertisements calling on theatre managers who have been let out under the merger of the Columbia-Empire circuits, as well as managers who have not heretofore been associated with burlesque, but have musical comedies to offer. Answers are to be directed to the Stair Building, Toronto, pending the opening of permanent offices here.

British Cables of the Week From Our Own Correspondent

ENGLAND'S AIR CRAFT CREATES BIG SURPRISE

Country Astonished to Find War Office in Very Forefront in Aerial Power.

PORTABLE AIRSHIPS SUPERIOR TO ZEPPELIN'S

Big Royal Flying Corps and a Wonderful New Sky Gun.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless. From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, March 20.—Colonel Seely's reply to the panicmongers, who have been telling the country that the land defences of Great Britain have been allowed to go to the dogs, has created quite a sensation in England.

The wail of the conscriptionists, and, it must be admitted, of the Conservative party generally, has been that while we have been paying great attention to the maintenance of our sea power, the land defences have been allowed to become woefully inefficient, and much political capital has been made out of the repeated assertions that while Germany is forging rapidly ahead in creating battalions of aerial war craft, the British Government has almost entirely neglected this important modern development as applied to military purposes.

BEST AEROPLANE AND WONDERFUL GUN.

It now appears that while the War Office has been saying nothing, it has, at the instigation of the Government, been busily at work upon the aerial problem. Not only has it got what is claimed to be by far the most efficient type of aeroplane in the world, but by next May it will have 148 of them in actual readiness for active service.

Then again, the War Office has a new type of quick-firing sky gun, which it is claimed will make the approach of an hostile airship impossible.

A GERMAN WRECK ILLUSTRATES VIEWPOINT.

It is true that Great Britain has no airships of the Zeppelin type, but Col. Seely says these have been deliberately rejected as useless for the country's purpose. A curious confirmation of his point of view comes in the news of the wreck yesterday of the great new German military dirigible, only two months after her trial flight. This is but one of a number of such disastrous wrecks in connection with the German military airships.

What Great Britain has in place of these is portable airships, much more suited to the needs of the country.

The Royal Flying Corps is now 700 strong, and it will be increased by another 600 within the next twelve months.

All this information has come as a complete surprise to the people of Great Britain. It has effectively cornered the Opposition, and has created profound satisfaction.

WESTMINSTER.

WILL BRING THE PULP CLAUSE TO A FINAL TEST

Europe's Demand For Paper Entry Free as Canada's is Held Up.

Washington, March 20.—The customs court will not decide the question of right of European nations to send wood pulp and paper into the United States free of duty until it has considered the validity of Section two, the only operative clause of the Canadian reciprocity agreement, under which Canada is given free entry of wood, wood pulp and paper, provided no export restrictions are imposed.

Under the 'most favored nation' clause of treaties with this country, Surope claims the same free entry privileges granted to Canada.

The Cliff Paper company, in a test shipment of wood pulp imported at Buffalo from Canada, raises the question of the validity of Section two, contending that Congress intended that no part of the reciprocity act should take effect until Canada adopted all the reciprocal legislation provided by the agreement.

As the treaty failed of ratification by the Dominion, it is contended that no portion of it is in operation.

When the collector of customs admitted the company's test shipment free of duty, a protest, asking that duty be assessed, was made to the board of general appraisers, which upheld the collector. he customs court is asked 'o reverse that decision.

The Government has filed briefs to sustain the decision of the board and maintains that the purpose of Section two was to permit the great pulp mills of the country to obtain as much as possible of the woods of Canada in view of the fast disappearing American forests.

The Government asked the court to consider the question of validity and the question of European treaty rights jointly.

BRITAIN HAS BEST AEROPLANE.

London, March 19.—The British Army possesses the best aeroplane in the world, and has perfected a type of flying machine far superior to any in the possession of other nations, according to Colonel John Seely, Secretary of State for War, who caused a sensation by making this announcement in the House of Commons when introducing the army estimates to-day.

ENGLAND STIRRED UP OVER PUBLICATION OF THE BORDEN CHURCHILL CORRESPONDENCE

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless. From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, March 18.—The full text of the correspondence between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Borden has created much interest here. Opinion seems to be pretty evenly divided in the Liberal and Conservative organs as to the correctness or otherwise of Mr. Churchill's replies. Upon one point, however, there is general agreement, and that is that nothing should be said which would wound the most sensitive colonial pride. It is felt that Canada, and Canada alone, should decide what form her naval expenditure should take.

There is a feeling that Mr. Churchill might well have been a little more careful in his phrasing of the communication sent to Mr. Borden, but on the other hand there are those who hold that he gave simply a plain, straightforward answer to a straightforward question, and should be commended for his frankness.

Practically every newspaper in the kingdom makes the subject the feature of the day. While it is discussed largely from a non-political standpoint, it renews interest in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy, and some of the Liberal chieftain's policy has indisputable advantages from both the English and the Canadian viewpoints, as it avoids the grave constitutional problems raised by the Borden scheme, and relieves Great Britain of the heavy cost of maintenance, as well as serious possibilities of friction regarding English policy and control.

WESTMINSTER.

'CHRONICLE' SEVERE ON MR. CHURCHILL.

London, March 18.—The publication of the Churchill-Borden correspondence has produced a whole-hearted condemnation of Mr. Churchill's attitude by the 'Chronicle,' one of the only two Liberal papers now left in London, and certainly one of the most ably edited of any. The paper says:

'The First Lord has placed the British Government in the awkward position of siding with one Canadian party against the other upon a matter of acute party controversy. He cannot cover himself by pleading that he merely answered Mr. Borden's questions, because the whole cause of the mischief is that he went outside the questions.'

The 'Chronicle' to the extent of another half column, rasps Churchill down for the way he handled the business, and declares that the alleged impracticability of Canada to the building of Dreadnoughts is almost entirely a matter of money. Canada, however, has other things to consider besides finance. There is the national pride of her people; also, the question of laying foundations for a self-reliant and self-sufficient future.

FAVORS POLICY OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

The 'Daily News,' the other London Liberal daily, starts its editorial thus:

'The publication of the correspondence removes any suspicion that the First Lord of the Admiralty thrust his opinion on the Canadian Government.'

The 'Daily News,' however, further on admits that Mr. Churchill travelled somewhat beyond the terms of questions submitted to him.

The 'Daily News' favors Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy as avoiding grave constitutional problems which the Borden scheme involves. A contributary system, if permanently tolerable, the 'News' says, would be a constant source of irritation between the Dominion and the Admiralty.

SAYS BILL DRAFTED BY THE ADMIRALTY.

The 'Manchester Guardian' says that the difficulty has arisen because Mr. Borden is in a double position as leader of the Conservatives and as Premier, and is the only channel through whom the information could have been given by the British Admiralty to the Canadian people, of his conferences with the Admiralty last summer.

'The correspondence now suggests to many Canadians,' continues the 'Guardian, 'that the naval policy was arranged last year during his visit, and the Canadian naval bill is really the bill drafted by the British Admiralty, and fathered by Mr. Borden.

'The indignation of Canadian Liberals at this arrangement between the Canadian Government and the Admiralty, though overstrained, is natural enough. It is a danger signal, and shows how irreconcilable with the principles of parliamentary government here or in Canada would be a plan of giving Canada representation on a committee of defence. This plan would make the Canadian Opposition an opposition to the government at Westminster as well.'

COST OF LIVING SERIOUS PROBLEM IN GREAT BRITAIN

A Sovereign Now Goes No Further Than Fifteen Shillings a Few Years Ago.

AN EIGHT-HOUR-DAY FOR EVERYBODY

Is What Labor Unions Are Now Asking Government to Enforce.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, March 7.— The decision of the grain growers of Western Canada against any proposal for a tax on corn has caused not a little heart-burning among the food-taxers of England. Some have gone so far as to say that the Canadian farmers are unpatriotic persons, unwilling to play their proper part in the defence of the Empire. Little notice need be taken of these grumblers, for it is generally recognized that this is a matter of direct importance to the Canadian, who has the right to say yes or no to any such proposal as a tax on corn. It was Mr. Bonar Law himself who said it would devolve on the Dominions to say whether, in their interests, such food taxes were necessary.

THE RISE IN COST OF LIVING.

It is really astounding that anyone in England should, in the face of the increase in the cost of living during the last few years, desire to tax anything, and thereby make prices even higher than they are at the present time. Since 1898, there has been a steady advance in prices all over the world, and in England a sovereign today will go no farther than fifteen shillings would ten or twelve years ago. Many things have contributed to the advance of commodity values. The increased production of gold, and the fluctuation of crops, together with labor disturbances, have helped in the upward trend of prices, until to-day the increased cost of living has become a serious problem for the working classes.

MOVEMENT FOR AN EIGHT HOURS' DAY.

Meanwhile, there are increasing signs that capital and labor in England will again come into serious conflict in the near future. An attempt is threatened to compel the Government to relieve the pressure on the working classes of the rising cost of living, and should the affiliated unions of the Trades Congress approve the principle of an eight hours' day, Government action will be sought to put it into force. There is also a growing feeling among railway workers that they are deserving of more generous treatment, both in respect to hours of labor and remuneration, while the bakers of the country are threatening a strike at Easter should their demands for increased pay be refused. The outlook is certainly not a very bright one for those who desire industrial peace.

QUESTIONS AGITATING LABOR UNIONS.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress have asked for the vote of their members, roughly numbering about two millions, on four important questions. In the first place they are asked to declare themselves in favor of an eight hours' day 'in form suitable to the exigencies of their trade,' but 'with rigid restrictions of overtime.' Then they are asked to indicate how, in their judgment, this boon may best be obtained. They are further asked 'Do you wish to come to an arrangement by negotiation with the employers? Failing negotiations, will you support allied societies in fixing a date, after which none of their members will work for more than eight hours in any one day? Are you in favor of pressing forward a Bill and thus making a general eight hours' day the law of the land?'

CAN GOVERNMENT RESTRICT THE HOURS?

These are matters of vital interest alike to Capital and Labor, and the result of the ballot upon them will be awaited with some anxiety. The question to be faced is whether the Government has the right to limit the working day to a set number of hours throughout the industrial field. A short day in special industries may be necessary, but a general eight hours' day for all workers is a serious proposition. The rigid restriction of overtime is another matter alike serious to the workman, and to the employer. Whatever the result of the ballot, the Government will not be rushed into any rash action in this matter. They have already a full programme before them, and a question of this kind would necessarily have to be placed plainly before the country.

The Church Defence Committee has not yet given up hope in respect of the Welsh Church Bill. A demonstration on a large scale is to be organized for London in June, and public attention is to be directed to certain provisons of the Bill. The committee claims that its action is justified, and that it is only carrying out the spirit of the language used by the Prime Minister that the time which must elapse under the Parliament Act before a Bill can be passed through the House of Commonse and be submitted to the King without the assent of the House of Lords, may be used to influence public opinion.

SENATOR M'MULLEN PASSED AWAY

Mount Forest, Ont., March 18.—Senator James McMullen died at 12.40 this morning at his home, 'Maitland Hall,' here, in his eightieth year.

It was only five days ago that he was taken ill with erysipelis, but from the first no hope was held out for his recovery.

Mrs. McMullen died only last Wednesday and was buried on Friday.

Senator McMullen returned from Ottawa ten days ago, and intended to return to Ottawa when the Senate sessions were rsumed after Easter. The funeral will take place Thursday.

Senator McMullen sat for North Wellington in the House of Commons in the Liberal interests from 1882 to 1900. He opposed the erection of a national monument to Sir John Macdonald in 1892, and supported Nicholas Flood Davin for the extension of the Dominion franchise to women in 1895. He was called to the Senate February 11, 1902, by Lord Minto. He was chairman of the standing committee on public accounts from 1896 to 1900. In 1902 he joined Hon. J. I. Tarte for increased protection. In 1902 he introduced a measure looking to Senate reform.

WELL CAUGHT, INDEED.

Boston, March 20.—Patrick J. Moriarty, a stonemason, saw a little girl about to fall from a third-story window of a Sabot street building yesterday, and rushing across the street, caught her in his arms before she struck the sidewalk. The girl, Helen Hutchinson, aged five, was not hurt.

'I would rather have lost a year's pay than have missed her,' said Moriarty.

CONFUSION IN THE TORY PARTY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Idle to Say There is Peace When There is No Peace, Says Mr. Henry Chaplin.

MR. LAW FAILS TO LAY DOWN A POLICY

And Thereby Greatly Disappoints Many of the Leading Unionists.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, March 19.—There is not a little disappointment among Unionists at the fact that Mr. Bonar Law failed to rise to the opportunity presented at the meeting in Manchester last night to set forth a constructive policy for the party.

Instead of doing this, he contented himself with denying the alleged squabbles within the party, and of reiterating his former expressions of unity and brotherly love.

In view of the public expressions of leading men in the party, however, the general comment to-day shows that Mr. Law is not considered to have fairly stated the case. Many people, even of Mr. Law's own party, side rather with Mr. Henry Chaplin, who says it is idle to contend that there is peace when there is no peace, and that Mr. Law must realize sooner or later that he is unequal to the task of leadership.

Mr. Chaplin added that, so far from Mr. Law's statement of the case being the correct one, the Conservative party never was in a more hopeless state of confusion than now.' His contention seemed to be borne out in Parliament yesterday, when, in the debate on the imprisonment of the suffragettes, Lord Robert Cecil could only suggest deportation to some distant island as an alternative to the present treatment for militant suffragettes who had been convicted.

WESTMINSTER.

TAXICAB STRIKE ENDS IN LONDON

And Now the Trouble is That Cab Supply Exceeds the Demand.

London, March 20.—The London taxicab strike is ended, all firms belonging to the Motor Car Proprietors' Association having yesterday accepted the men's terms. The strike began on January 1, when the proprietors sought to make the men pay 26 cents a gallon for fuel instead of sixteen cents. The men declared they could not earn a living with the former price.

The trouble developed into what is known as a happy strike, for the drivers of taxis outside the association, who continued working, were able, owing to the constant demand for their services, to make handsome contributions to the strike fund, and the strikers thus suffered no hardship.

Non-strikers do not view the general resumption of work with unmixed pleasure. 'The end of the strike means the beginning of our troubles,' said one. 'There is no room for 10,000 taxicabs in London, and instead of fares looking for us we shall be looking for fares.'

The scarcity of cabs during the strike added a new plague to London life. Whistling for taxis developed into such a nuisance that the authorities were racking their brains to discover a method whereby to avoid it. Public telephones attached to lamp posts communicating with cab stands were being experimented with by the post office.

APPROVES NEW YORK SUBWAYS

Dual System to Be Carried Out at Cost of $326,000,000.

New York, March 19. — The Board of Estimates, by a vote of 13 to 3, has approved the contracts for the dual system of subways. The contracts were at once transmitted to the Public Service Commission. Mr. McCall, chairman of that body, announced they would be executed to-day with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Such action by the commission will bring to a close the city's long fight for increased subway facilities. The cost of the dual system will be slightly more than $326,000,000, of which the city is committed to pay about $163,000,000.

ONE KILLED, 14 HURT, IN WRECK.

Marshalltown, Iowa, March 18.—One man was killed and 14 persons injured, several seriously, when a northbound Minneapolis and St. Louis passenger train, crashed through a bridge six miles north of this city to-day.

ROYAL LINE OF GOVERNORS FOR THE DOMINION

Serious Proposal That King's Sons Shall Take Up Duties When of Age.

PLANS FOR BIGGER TRADE WITH GERMANY

Fast Mail Routes For the Empire via Canada to be Established.

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, March 14.—The success of the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada has led to the serious proposal that the King's sons should at some future date continue the high office and thus form a direct link between the people of the Dominion and their Sovereign. The citizens of Montreal are very hopeful of securing the presence of the Prince of Wales at the ceremonies in connection with the inauguration of the memorial to Cartier, and the Duke of Connaught, on his return, will place the matter before the King. It is quite certain that the visit of the Prince would not only be cordially welcomed by Montreal, but by every city and town throughout the Dominion

CANADA AND THE ANTARCTIC.

It is stated that the English Government have received an offer from Canada to send a party to the Antarctic to recover the bodies of Capt. Scott and his companions, and convey them to England. There is little chance of the offer being accepted, though the kindly feeling which prompted it is appreciated at its full value. Full details are anxiously awaited in respect to the case of Dr. Stefannson's Arctic expedition. The expedition should achieve much in knowledge of the unexplored portions of the Arctic circle, north of Bank's Land. Fully a score of scientists, mostly British, have arranged to accompany Dr. Stefannson.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The recent news of a movement to promote Canada's trade with Germany has been amply confirmed by the appointment of Mr. C. F. Just, as special trade commissioner in Germany. Mr. Just is a distinguished German scholar, and his appointment is regarded as evidence of the intention of the Government to come to terms regarding trade with Germany without delay. The growth of reciprocal trade between the two countries has brought about a demand in Germany to be placed on the same terms in respect of customs duties, as those embodied in the Franco-Canadian agreement. Mr. Just acted as secretary to Sir Charles Tupper in 1893, when Sir Charles, then the High Commissioner in London, negotiated the first commercial agreement between Canada and France.

PLANNING FOR THE THE PEACE CENTENARY.

Considerable interest is being taken in England in the forthcomingE peace centenary among the English-speaking peoples. The English committee is now complete and thoroughly representative, and is, of course, strictly of a non-party character. The proposal to found a chair of Anglo-American history, including Canadian history, is a very happy one, and the name of Mr. Bryce is mentioned as the probable first professor. The cost of the British programme will amount to about £60,000. Commemorative monuments on similar lines are to be created in London, New York and Ottawa, and state ceremonies on a grand scale are to be held. The centenary should do much towards cementing the friendship and good-will of the three countries.

MAIL ROUTES E OF THE EMPIRE.

The mail routes between England, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are to be linked up and facilitated. This is one of the fruis of the last Imperial Conference. Although the details of the scheme are at present regarded as confidential, it is understood that they are similar to those put forward a few years ago by Canada. They involve the establishment of a fast service of steamships on the Atlantic, which, by means of the railways across Canada, is to be linekd up with a fast steamship service from Vancouver to New Zealand and Australia. It is thus hoped to establish a weekly service, which should be of inestimable value to the Mother Country and her dominions.

The regulations governing aerial navigation over the United Kingdom have given general satisfaction. Although they have been issued by the Home Office, they are of course the work of the Imperial Defence Committee. Foreign powers may not now approach within three miles of our shores unless at the express invitation or permission of the British Government, and then only upon certain conditions. When these have been complied with, flights may only take place over certain prescribed areas along the east and south coasts. The regulations are not the result of the scare a certain section of the press has worked up, but have been prompted by prudence and forethought for emergencies that may arise through the growth and expansion of air navigation.

LIBERALS CENSURE SPEAKER SPROULE

Ottawa, March 19.—The Liberal side of the Commons was in caucus to-day and discussed the action of Speaker Sproule in taking charge in committee and 'naming' Dr. Clark on Saturday night. resolution of censure in connection with this and the rulings of committee chairmen will, it is understood, be presented in the House.

The general attitude of the party on further consideration of the Navy Bill will not be determined until the members have 'felt out' their constituents during the Easter recess.

WILL BUILD NEW CHAMBER FOR THE COMMONS

Bickerings Continue to Mark the Course of Parliament's Procedure.

('Witness' Staff Correspondnece.)

Ottawa, March 19. — The House of Commons settled down yesterday to dispose of as many as possible of the supplementary batch of estimates for the current year tabled the other day by the Minister of Finance. The estimates aggregate something over five millions, and it has been agreed that they shall all be voted before the House rises for the Easter recess.

Everything went on smoothly until the evening session, when a sharp row occurred through Mr. Middlebro, who was presiding over the committee, ruling that Mr. Pugsley should confine himself more closely to an item under discussion.

The Opposition protested, and the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux hotly asserted that trouble was being caused in the House because of the absence from the chair of Deputy Speaker Blondin.

A little later on the Hon. W. T. White twitted Mr. Pugsley with having been cross on Saturday night.

Mr. Pugsley said that 'cross' was not the word to use. He was made clean through because an unpremeditated attempt had been made to violate the rules of the House.

A NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

During the consideration of the votes for the Department of Public Works, the Hon. Robert Rogers intimated that it was the intention of the Government as soon as possible to build an extension to the Parliament Buildings. The addition would include a new House of Commons, which could be properly ventilated, and which would in every way be better suited to the purposes of parliament than the chamber now in use.

When the Department of Railway items were being discussed, the Hon. Frank Cochrane announced that the I.C.R. surplus this year would be nearly one million dollars.

PARTY DISMISSALS AND PATRONAGE.

During the consideration of the estimates of the Hon. J. D. Hazen, Mr. Sinclair, of Guysboro, said that it was in the last few months many lifeboat crews on the Atlantic coast had been dismissed for political reasons and replaced by inferior men. He considered that this was a serious matter, as, above all things, the life-saving service should be free from partisan control. Mr. Sinclair said that this sort of thing had never happened before.

The Hon. Mr. Pugsley made the charge that at St. John new inspectors of dredging were being made by a patronage committee, which in part consisted of men interested in dredging contracts. He said it was significant that since the appointment of these inspectors, the dredges had been able to turn out more work than had been possible under the inspectors appointed by the late Government.

Mr. Hazen replied to the allegations of the ex-Minister. It was quite true, he said, that there was an advisory committee in St. John. It was quite impossible for a Minister who is absent from his constituency most of the time to administer patronage. The advisory committee, however, had no control over appointments. It merely made recommendations.

Mr. Hazen admitted that one member of the patronage committee was interested in dredging operations. He was a member of the local Legislature and a man whose integrity and honesty could not be questioned.

Mr. Emerson then renewed the complaint as to the dismissals from life-saving stations. Many competent men, he said, had been dismissed practically without cause. They were men who had been named because of their competency and not because of political affiliations. He said that this was the spoils system in its worst form.

When Mr. Emmerson concluded Mr. Pugsley remarked: 'I think it very reprehensible indeed for any political party, and more especially for this government, to make these wholesale dismissals without any cause except that of exercising the right of franchise. The Conservatives, when in opposition,' he went on to say, 'had declared itself against patronage. Why should so strong an enthusiast as Mr. Blain sit silent when such charges were being made.'

Mr. Pugsley went on to say that the official records made it clear that of twelve dismissals from life-saving stations seven were without investigation. He said that it was important to note that the Minister had admitted that a member of the Conservative patronage committee in St. John was interested in dredging.

Mr. Middleboro, chairman, called Mr. Pugsley to order for wandering from the item under discussion at the time. (a vote of $3,000 for the Pilotage Commission.)

ANOTHER DISORDERLY SCENE.

Shouts of protest arose from the Opposition benches, while Conservatives called for order.

'I appeal to the House: I have been shut down in a manner which has never been attempted before,' he declared.

When the commotion had died down he continued: 'Let me say to you, that we have no desire to impede the passage of these supplementary estimates. We have told the hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House that we are prepared to have all the supplementary estimates put through by to-morrow night.'

Then Mr. Lemieux took a hand in the discussion. 'This shows the annoyance of not having the Deputy Speaker of the house present. He is paid a salary by the country.'

Mr. Lemieux could not be heard for a moment because of the uproar that ensued.

'He is paid a salary,' he continued. 'He has time to receive election agents in his office to defend the secretary of state, as it was alleged in some affidavits last night. We have seen chairmen advised by gentlemen opposite.'

'I do not think there is any cause for all this indignation,' said Mr. Hazen.

'This is what we have to put up with in the Public Accounts committee,' declared Mr. Carvell.

A little later the Hon.W.T. White took part in the discussion and was described by Mr. Pugsley as being cross and petulent.

'I do not feel cross,' said the minister. He added that it was Mr. Pugsley who was cross on Saturday. 'He had lost that serenity which becomes him so well.'

'Cross is not the word,' said the ex-minister, 'I was angry through and through, for the reason that by an extraordinary coincidence Mr. Robidoux was approaching to take the chair at the moment Mr. Blain sent for him, while the Premier at the same identical moment made the declaration that the discussion had gone far enough. It evidenced a preconcerted and premeditated action to interfere with and stop discussion.'

A QUESTION OF RULING.

Mr. Emmerson then moved the adjournment of the House to discuss a matter of urgency. It had reference to the occurrence of Saturday night when Speaker Sproule ascended the dias, when trouble broke out in the Committee of the Whole during the consideration of the Naval Bill. What Mr. Emmerson wanted to consider was the right of the Speaker to take the chair until he had received the report from the chairman of the committee, or except under such special conditions as were provided for by the rules.

Speaker Sproule said that in his opinion this was not a matter of urgency, nor was it proper to call into question the action of the Speaker. He quoted from Bourinot the point to the effect that a member could not bring up such a question except on an actual as opposed to an anticipated case.

Mr. Emmerson at once submitted to the ruling that the House could not be adjourned, but claimed that he had the right to raise the point as a question of privilege touching the rights of the members and procedure.

Speaker Sproule said it was not open for the member for Westmorland to evade the rules by indirect means.

Mr. Emmerson said he had no intention of laying any charge against the Speaker. He simply desired to ascertain what were the privileges of a member. He was not actuated he said by political feeling or motive prompted by recent occurrences in the House.

There were loud cries of order and sit down and the Speaker asked the House to sustain the ruling of the chair.

At this juncture Sir Wilfrid Laurier intervened and asked the Speaker to clearly define his position.

Speaker Sproule said: 'I said that the authorities lay down that the only proper way to challenge the action of the chair is, if a member wishes to challenge his action or conduct, he must proceed in the usual way by giving notice of a motion on the subject.'

Sir Wilfrid said that such a course would imply censure of the Speaker and that was not the intention of Mr. Emmerson, who simply wanted to determine whether he was right in taking a certain course.

'It is not the right or duty of any member,' he said, 'to call in question the Speaker's authority to take the chair. The Speaker is presumed to have that authority by being elected as Speaker, and it is not within the right of any member to catechise the Speaker as to why he goes there.'

Sir Wilfrid suggested that the Speaker was human and liable to make mistakes like any one else, and that even parliamentary rules were subject to the final authority of the House.

Mr. Borden then suggested that the member for Westmorland should make clear what he wanted and then try to arrange some line of action within the ordinary procedure.

The Speaker then quoted page and article in Bourinot as authority for his action on Saturday night in taking the chair, when there was trouble in the House.

This closed the incident.

WEST INDIAN CONTRACT, AND OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. A. K. McLean inquired as to the truth of a statement appearing in a Montreal newspaper to the effect that the West Indian steamship service contract had been awarded.

Owing to the absence from the House of the Hon. G. H. Perley, acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, no ministerial reply was forthcoming.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux asked if any official application concerning the amalgamation of the Home Bank with the Banque Internationale had been received by the Government.

The Hon. Mr. White said he believed that no application had yet been received in the Department of Finance.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier drew the attention of the Minister of Finance to the fact that the papers relating to the remission of duties on behalf of the Algoma Steel Company tabled in Parliament were not complete.

Hon. W. T. White said that so far as the Department of Finance and Customs were concerned all the papers had been brought down.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that in the return tabled it was stated that an agreement had been arrived at between the government and the company. It was hardly conceivable, he said, that this would be a verbal agreement.

Mr. Borden said he was under the impression that the statement was made in a letter addressed to the government and not by any one connected with the government.

Sir Wilfrid assured the Premier that the statement was made by the Minister of Railways.

Mr. Borden said that if this were so it was possible that the agreement might be in the possession of that department. He promised that the matter would be looked into.

ASK FOR ST. JOHN AMBULANCE GRANT.

The House then went into committee of supply to consider the supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year, or in other words to vote money to meet expenditures already incurred.

The first item passed was a small vote of $469 to pay Inspector John C. Richards for Mounted Police clothing destroyed by fire at Wood Mountain, Sask.

The second item called was a grant of $2,500 to the St. John Ambulance Association. Mr. Borden described the objects of the association and the work it is doing throughout the Dominion and said that he considered it desirable that it should receive aid from the government.

Mr. F. B. Carvell, while admitting that the association was doing good work thought that the voting of this sum would open wide the door for applications for aid from other societies. The Salvation Army he said was doing more good work throughout the country than the St. John's Ambulance Association, and yet a proposal to give the Army a grant would not be seriously considered by the House. He thought that perhaps the money was being asked for because of the names of the people associated with the association.

Hon. Sam Hughes remarked that the aims of the association were not charitable but educational.

'Then let them go to the provinces,' said Mr. Carvell.

Mr. Borden said that he thought the vote could be justified on the ground that the work being done by the association tends to the conservation of the public health. It was on a par, he said, with the annual vote to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES INQUIRY INTO CHARGES OF PERSONATION IN HOCHELAGA BY-ELECTION

They Are Such as Could Fairly Be Heard in Court, Declares Minister of Justice, Who Alleges There Has Been an Attempt at Blackmail---Sir Wilfrid Laurier Pleads for Parliamentary Investigation as Accusations Are Applied to Date Subsequent to Mr. Coderre's Re-election, and the Question of Accuser's Appointment, or Promise of Appointment, to Government Should be Cleared Up---All Charges Against Mr. Coderre Are Within His Own Political Family, Asserts Liberal Leader.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.')

Ottawa, March 18.—There will be no inquiry by the Committee of Privileges and Elections into the charges against the Hon. Louis Coderre, Secretary of State, which were launched in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Gauthier, the Liberal member for St. Hyacinthe.

This was made clear soon after the charges were made, when the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, rose to argue that they were such as should be dealt with by the courts under the Controverted Elections Act, and not by the parliamentary committee.

This view was supported by Mr. Borden, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier contended that subsequent to the election, there were developments which would fully justify a reference to the committee, including the payment of money to the personators and the alleged appointment of one of them to the public service, a statement which was subsequently denied by the Prime Minister.

The allegations as set forth against the Secretary of State by Mr. Gauthier were in brief that, with the connivance of Mr. Coderre, a plan of personation had been perfected in connection with the Hochelaga by-election, held on November 19, 1912, and that subsequent to the election, Emile Bourassa and Elie Lalumiere, two of the impersonators, had each been paid $100 by Joseph Major, of Montreal, one of the organizers for Mr. Coderre.

Mr. Gauthier also read a letter from Mr. Coderre to Bourassa, written on February 14, in which he promised to find him a congenial place in the public service. He concluded with a motion calling for an inquiry. The charges were presented in the form of three affidavits by Bourassa, Lalumiere and Ella Horner, all of whom, according to the affidavits, had threatened that unless they were satisfied they would expose the system of personation.

There was also an affidavit by Tancred Marsil, of Montreal, telling how he secured the sworn declarations of the three men above referred to.

The Hon. Louis Coderre, who was in his place when Mr. Gauthier was speaking and reading the affidavits, denied the charges in toto. He said he would withdraw from the House until they had been dealt with. He then left the chamber.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty followed with a long speech, during the early part of which he read affidavits from Bourassa and Horner, in which they denied that they had ever made the affidavits quoted by Mr. Gauthier. They also denied having any knowledge whatever of any personation in connection with the election.

Mr. Doherty said that charges of personation such as had been made, were not a fit subject for inquiry before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. That, according to long established precedent, such charges should be taken before the courts. Such inquiries had been relegated to the courts by Parliament, and that is where this matter should be tried. It was still open to anyone who considered that a prima facie case had been made against the Minister to take action before the courts, as the period during which such action could be taken had not yet expired.'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who followed, took the view that there was in the charges other things than matters affecting the election of the Minister. Above all things, there was the statement that this man, Bourassa, a personator, a perjurer, and a blackmailer, had been appointed to a position in the civil service. It was the duty of the Government, to the Minister, the House, and the people, that this should be proved or disproved. The country should know whether or not the civil service of the country was being recruited by men of this class. If there had been no personation in the election, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the Secretary of State was his own worst enemy, in not having the matter cleared up by an inquiry.

Mr. Borden, in opening, indignantly denied that Bourassa had been given a place in the public service. It would, he said, be easy to prove from the records that not one dollar of public money had ever been paid to him. The Prime Minister then referred to the Brockville and West Huron election charges of 1900. On that occasion, he said, Sir Louis Davies, on behalf of his leader, had contended that they should be dealt with by the courts, and not by the House and an inquiry had been refused. Now the right hon. gentleman would reverse that view and establish a precedent which would mean that if at any time any member of the House made a charge as to the election of another member, it would have to be inquired into.

Mr. F. B. Carvell persisted in the assertion that Bourassa had been appointed to a position in the public service. Mr. Borden, he said, knew perfectly well that such an appointment had been made.

'I know nothing of the kind,' said Mr. Borden.

'Then give us a committee and we will prove it,' said Mr. Carvell.

The Hon. L. P. Pelletier criticized Mr. Carvell for insisting that Bourassa had received an appointment in the face of the denial of the Prime Minister, and some cross firing ensued, during which Sir Wilfrid Laurier remarked: 'I am prepared to state and to prove that this man was notified by an officer of one of the departments that he had been appointed to office.'

The discussion was continued until after one o'clock, when the division was taken, and Mr. Gauthier's motion calling for an inquiry voted down on a division of 87 to 54, a Government majority of 33.

The Hon. Louis Coderre entered the chamber as soon as the vote was taken and was received with ministerial cheers.

Mr. Borden then moved the adjournment of the House.

In reply to a question by Mr. Graham, he said that the supplementary estimates for the current year would be taken up on Tuesday.

The Naval debate will not be resumed until after Easter.

Mr. L. J. Gauthier (Ste. Hyacinthe), in bringing up the matter of the Hochelaga by election said, he was laboring under a deep feeling of sorrow. He had no hatred nor ill-feeling towards the Secretary of State. He regretted to be dragged into this question and explained that he was so dragged into it by the action of certain newspapers favorable to the Governments, which had practically forced his hand. When the documents were first offered to him he had refused them, but owing to the attitude of these newspapers he had decided to accept the documents and to use them, and he now intended to read them before the House.

Mr. Gauthier then produced his documents and read an affidavit dated 15th of February, by Emile Bourassa, of Montreal. This affidavit set forth allegations, to the effect that Bourassa, together with certain other men, was engaged by the Secretary of State and his brother, Mr. Oscar Coderre, of Montreal, to work together for the purpose of personation, a scheme which they carried out on election day. It is alleged that they were to be rewarded both in a monetary way and by patronage. After the election Mr. Bourassa and his friends had according to this affidavit, continually pestered Mr. Coderre as well as Messrs. Rogers and Nantell in regard to Government appointments in which matter they had not succeeded.

This affidavit was supplemented by one from Emile Lalumiere, who swore to having received payment of $100 in units, of $10. There was also another affidavit by Ellis Horner.

The affidavit of Tancrede Marsil, of Montreal, was the document next produced. This set forth that he had been a member of the Conservative, Club in Montreal in 1909, and had unsuccessfully contested the division of Bagot in the last election. Mr. Marsil set forth that in his office in Montreal, which was in the same building as that of Mr. Oscar Coderre, he had noticed certain actions about the time of the election, and he had kept both his eyes and his ears open, and as the result of his observations he had discovered certain irregularities were in progress.

In the afternoon of February 13th he had been asked by Mr. Emile Bourassa to prepare an affidavit relating to these transactions during the Hochelaga elections, and while he had taken down the declaration made by Mr. Bourassa, Mr. Lalumiere had come into the office and had added his statement. The declarations were then sworn to in the usual form before Mr. Turcotte, a commissioner for oaths. In this affidavit it is also related that the parties concerned had come up to Ottawa where they had interviewed Messrs. Coderre, Nantel, and Rogers, and that Mr. Coderre had requested them to meet him at his office.

MR. GAUTHIER'S MOTION.

Mr. Gauthier moved, seconded by Mr. Chisholm (Inverness): That the member representing the electoral division of Ste. Hyacinthe having from his seat in the House declared that he is creditably informed and believes that he is able to establish by satisfactory evidence :

'That at a recent by-election which took place in the electoral division of Hochelaga, on the 19th of November, 1912, the Hon. Louis Coderre was a candidate and was returned as duly elected to this House.

'That at the said election to the knowledge, with the connivance, and for the benefit of the said Louis Coderrt a system of personation was regularly organized in which one Emile Bourassa, of the city of Montreal, one Ellis Horner, of the same place, one Elie Lalumiere, also of the same place, were active participants of the expectation and promise from the said Louis Coderre and his agents that they would be rewarded both with money and public positions.

'That after the said election at different times and places up to the 14th of February last the said Emile Bourassa, Ellis Horner and Elie Lalumiere for fulfilment of the above promises and threatened that unless they were so satisfied they would expose and divulge the said system of personation.

'That with the object of preventing publicity being given to the said system of personation said Louis Coderre did on the 14th of February last write the following letter which was duly delivered to Emile Bourassa.

Here followed letter dated from the House of Commons, 14th of February last from Mr. Coderre to Bourassa, stating: 'I learn from your friends that you have been informed that another person has been appointed to fill the position in the Department of Public Works. It is unfortunately true. I wish to impress upon you once more that I have done all that I could for you during the year. It seems now that I will have more opportunity to find a congenial appointment for you either in my own department or elsewhere.'

There followed also a letter of the same character addressed to Elie Lalumiere. The motion continued:

'That on the 17th February last, Joseph Major, of Montreal, one of the organizers of the Hon. Louis Coderre in the said election, with the object of preventing publicity being given to the system of personation or as a reward for the services of Emile Bourassa in connection with the said system or both paid to Emile Bourassa the sum of $100.

'That on the 17th of February last a like sum was paid to Elie Lalumiere. That since 14th February last the said Emile Bourassa has been appointed to a position in the service of the Government of Canada?'

'Therefore, be it resolved, that the said allegations be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections with a view to inquiring fully into the said allegations, but especially and without limiting the scope of such inquiry, to investigate all circumstances connected with the organiation of a system of personation in the said election on behalf, with the co-operation and connivance of the said Louis Coderre and of his agents and of the writing of the above letters to Emile



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Bourassa and Elie Lalumiere and the payment to them of the above sums of money and also the appointment of the said Emile Bourassa to a position in the service of the Government. Also resolved that the said committee have power to summon and examine witnesses under oath and to send for papers and documents which the committee may deem relevant to such inquiry.'

MR. CODERRE'S DENIAL.

The Hon. Louis Coderre rose, and made the following statement: 'Having heard from my seat the charge made against me by the member for St. Hyacinthe, I desire to give to this charge an absolute and emphatic denial, and I declare that the said charge is entirely unfounded. Having done so, I will now follow the usual parliamentary practice and withdraw while this matter is being considered, but before doing so I would like to express a word of appreciation of the fact that the member for St. Hyacinthe has been good enough to wait until to-day to make his motion, knowing very well that I have been sick during the past few days.'

Mr. Coderre then left the chamber.

DR. DOHERTY ALLEGES BLACKMAIL.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty said: 'There can be no question of the gravity of the position created for this House, by the statement just made by the member for St. Hyacinthe. I can readily understand, and I do not at all question the sincerity of the hon. memmer, when he says that it was a matter of great regret that he should have found himself in a position which led him to consider it was his duty to take this step. For all of us it is incumbent for us to approach the consideration of the question as far as may be in our power as a question of justice, not only for the hon. member who is accused, but for what is required in the public interests. In order that we should do that, there are two things that call for our serious consideration: First, whether upon the material that has been submitted, and such other material as may be laid before the House there really exists such a prima facie case as would justify this House in determining the question whether or not the Secretary of State is guilty of the grave offences imputed to him and whether it should go to any tribunal for decision, and if it should be thought that that material did constitute such prima facie case as would justify the submission of the conduct of the Secretary of State to investigation, what tribunal should it be submitted to. I should have thought that there would be a perfect consensus of opinion in this House that there was matter calling for investigation, but before the tribunal was constituted there must be the belief that in its adjudication it will not act absolutely and unquestionably without being influenced in any remote degree by any consideration of the political party that orders that investigation. As to the question whether or not there is a case for this House to determine, I think it is simple justice to the Secretary of State that the affidavits read should not, even for one one day, go unanswered. I propose, therefore to ask this House to listen while I read a certain number of affidavits bearing upon the matter.'

The Minister of Justice went on to say that while the member for St. Hyacinthe had communicated the first affidavit, that of Bourassa, to the Government, he had not given communication of the other two affidavits which he had read. The statements made in the two affidavits referred to would seem to establish one thing, that there was an organized attempt, successful or unsuccessful, to blackmail.

The Minister of Justice proceeded to read an affidavit by Emile Bourassa, explaining that this was the principal witness used for establishing the charges made.

MAKES ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MARSIL.

The counter affidavits fyled included the following:

I, the undersigned, Emile Bourassa, agent, of Montreal, having learned that declaration is shortly to be laid before the House of Commons by the member for Saint Hyacinthe denouncing Elie Lalumiere, Ellis Horner, and myself as the principal organizers of a system of impersonation during the last election in the county of Hochelaga, and that the Hon. Messrs. Louis Coderre, W. B. Nantel and Robert Rogers are named in the same connection, and knowing that such declaration is based on a written statement signed by Messrs. Lalumiere, Horner and myself, I hereby declare the following:

'A few weeks ago, Mr. Tancrede Marsil, of Montreal, to whom I had spoken about a legitimate claim which I had for work done during the last election in Hochelaga, told me that he had an infallible means of obtaining payment of my claim, and asked me to call at his office about the matter. Two days later I went to Mr. Marsil's office, and he requested me to sign a document prepared by himself, saying that he would address this document to Hon. Mr. Louis Coderre, and that, by means of same, he would obtain favor and pecuniary advantages, for himself and for us. Marsil added: 'My signing of this document will help me to make big money, and to obtain the erection of a bridge in the county of Bagot, which will ensure my election on the next occasion.

After much solicitation on the part of Marsil, I decided to sign the document in question, without having read it, and not knowing the contents of same, on the promise that I would have my share of the money obtained from the Hon. Messrs. Coderre, Nantel and Rogers.

'After I had signed the document, Marsil said to me: 'Now we are going to Ottawa, for we must extort money from the ministers; I know how to get up this business; this is not the first time that I do the same; Lemieux knows something about it; he has already paid. I am sure to succeed with these men; they are just as easy to blackmail as Lemieux.'

'We left for Ottawa, there were five of us, and Marsil undertood to bring the document to bear, and to derive from it all possible advantage in big money. When we arrived at Ottawa, about the 14th of February, Mr. Marsil advised us to register at the hotel under false names in order to run no risk of being arrested, which we did.

'After much parleying at Ottawa Marsil reported to us that things were going wrong, that our declaration was denied in toto, and that all of us, including himself, were exposed to great annoyance, even to arrest. He advised us to leave Ottawa as quick as possible, which we did, with the exception of Marsil and one named Jarry, a friend of Marsil's. Before taking leave of them, Marsil and Jarry told us that they would obtain $25,000 either from the Conservatives, or from the Liberals if need were. Three days later I went to Ottawa to join Marsil, who seemed to avoid us, and having met him he said to me, 'Go back to Montreal; all is well. Laurier has sent one of his friends to Montreal to pay us. He has everything in hand.' I refused to come back to Montreal, and I declared to Marsil that I had enough of this business. To this Marsil answered me: 'You will go on, in spite of yourself.'

'I declare that Mr. Coderre, every time that these accusations were mentioned before him, always denied the allegations against himself and persistently declared to have had nothing to do with us.

'I furthermore declare, in justice to the honorable ministers and their friends named in the document which I signed without having read it, that the accusations against them are absolutely false. I took part in the last election in Hochelaga, and to my knowledge, there ws no organized system of impersonation whatever.'

CORROBORATES MR. BOURASSA.

Then follows an affidavit by Mr. Ellis Horner:

I, Ellis Horner, of the city of Montreal, hereby corroborate the above declaration, as made by Mr. Emile Bourassa, having myself been a party or a witness to the above stated facts, and conscientiously knowing that this declaration has the same force and effect as if made under oath and in virtue of the Evidence Act of Canada of 1893.'

Then follows Mr. Anthime Fortin, barrister:

'I declare that, before, during and after the electoral campaign of November, 1912, in the county of Hochelaga, I neither said nor did anything illegal, and that I, in nowise participated in irregular practices or fraudulent doings, with the object of helping one candidate or the other.

'Any allegation tending to incriminate in any way, with regard to said election, would be false, malicious and ridiculous.'

Mr. Oscar Coderre, barrister, declared:

'That it is not to my knowledge that Anthime Fortin, barrister, of Montreal, has participated from far or near, in irregular practices or fraudulent doings in the course of the last federal election, held in November, 1912, in the county of Hochelaga, and I hereby corroborate said Anthime Fortin's declaration as above made, and in so far as I know of his conduct during such election.'

Mr. Teppin Normandin, Montreal, stated he never asked Messrs. Emile Bourassa, E. H. Horner, or E. Lalumiere to organize a system of impersonation.

Then follows Mr. Cardinal. 'Having learned that my name was mentioned in a certain declaration made by Mr. Emile Bourassa, and others, on the 13th of February, 1913, going to say that I would have participated in an organized system of impersonation, during the last election in Hochelaga, I hereby declare that such statement is entirely false, in as far as I am concerned.'

Then follows Mr. Bruno Nantel, Jr.

'I, J. Bruno Nantel, barrister, of St. Jerome, having taken communication of a declaration made by one Emile Bourassa and corroborated by Elie Lalumiere and Ellis Horner, to the effect that, during the last election in Hochelaga, I would have participated in various ways in the organization of a system of personation to operate in said election, hereby declare that such declaration is entirely false, in so far as I am concerned.'

Then follows Mr. Angrignon:

'I, Joseph Angrignon, of the city of Montreal, solemnly declare I was the chief organizer of the election of the Hon. Louis Coderre at the last election in the county of Hochelaga.

'I have taken cognizance of a copy of a so-called solemn declaration signed by Emile Bourassa on the 13th of February 1913, at Montreal.

'This so-called declaration alleges that I went over to meet the Hon. R. Rogers at the Windsor Hotel in order to arrange with him about the expenses of the said election; that I have advised Bourassa and others to enter into a closed car so as not to be detected; that I was in charge of Bourassa and of his so-called companions for the balance of the day on voting day; that I secured from Mr. Normandin the list and the cards with which the personators might work; that I have taken them around the different polling booths, where they would do their work; that I said ten or fifteen days before the election to Bourassa and others that I was just back from Ottawa, where I had claimed the balance of expenses due for the said Hochelaga election; that I was dissatisfied and that I said that Mr. Rogers had declared to me that he had not the money available, and that it would be necessary to go back later.

'I declare that all these allegations of the said so-called declaration of Mr. Bourassa are absolutely false and without foundation.

'The so-called declaration alleges besides that I have promised situations and patronage on behalf of the Hon. R. Rogers. This allegation is also absolutely false.

'It is also absolutely false that I have met the Hon. R. Rogers in Ottawa and that I have made a report of that so-called interview, which interview never took place.

'It is also false that I acknowledged having received instructions from Mr. Rogers to communicate with Mr. Charles Beaubien and Mr. Armand Grenier.

'It is also absolutely false that I telephoned to Messrs. Beaubien and Grenier about that matter.

'I have had no dealings or any interview whatever with the Hon. Mr. Rogers in relation with the facts alleged in the so-called declaration.

'As chief organizer of Mr. Coderre's election, I declare that the alleged system of personation referred to in the said declaration is absolutely false, and that this never took place, at all events to my knowledge.

'It is true that I told Lalumiere, but not Horner or Bourassa, "to go to hell." I have so spoken to Lalumiere because I did not want to be bothered with these unfounded claims.'

Mr. Denis Tansey declared: 'I have taken cognizance of a copy of what on its face appears to be something like a statutory declaration which purports to have been signed at Montreal by one Emile Bourassa, on the thirteenth day of February, 1913:

'This declaration contains the following paragraph:

'"Mr. Denis Tansey, M.L.A., had charge of three gangs of Irish personators, who had their meeting place at the headquarters, to the personal knowledge of Mr. Louis Coderre and his committee."

'I do not hesitate to say that these allegations are absolutely unmitigated falsehoods.'

Then follows Mr. J. A. Major:

'Having learned that my name was mentioned in a certain declaration made by Mr. Emile Bourassa and others on the 13th of February, 1913, going to say that I would have participated in an organized system of impersonation during the last election in Hochelaga, I hereby declare that such statement is entirely false, in as far as I am concerned.'

Similar affidavits were made by Messrs. C. Trempe, D. Poitras, Isaii Forest, B. Caron, Alex. Major, of Montreal; Napoleon Latraverse, of Sorel, and Armand Joseph Peloquin, of Ottawa.

CHARGES UNTRUE, SAYS MR. DOHERTY.

Hon. Mr. Doherty, continuing, said that having confronted the first declaration of Bourassa with the second he felt justified in saying that no such prima facie case was made out which would justify the Secretary of State being put on trial for these charges. If Bourassa told the truth in the Gauthier declaration then he certainly did not tell it in the second. Members could take their choice as to which occasion it was when he committed perjury. If the charges were proven then those men were paid personators in that election and guilty of a second crime, 'and,' declared the minister, 'these men have been guilty of an endeavor to levy blackmail and their only excuse was successful blackmail.'

Marsil had made charges against both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Lemieux; that was no reason why there should be an investigation into their cases. The evidence was such that no grand jury would find a true bill. Why then should it be sent before a committee of the whole house on the testimony of admitted perjurers, admitted personators and admitted blackmailers?

The minister stated that frankly in the face of what had been submitted and the nature of the testimony to be relied upon, Mr. Gauthier might well drop his motion.

Mr. Gauthier remarked that he would answer the minister when he had finished.

Mr. Doherty contended that the Committee on Privileges and Elections did not constitute the proper tribunal for this case. The allegations in the motion were those for an election petition. It was manifest duty of the House to leave the inquiry to the courts where the law has placed it. There was a remedy yet open to those who alleged malpractice. The election could be contested. When the allegations were first made there were still two weeks left to contest the election and now there were two days. There were the election and criminal courts for this case. 'We want justice done, no matter who is hurt or escapes, said the minister. He urged that the allegations made were those contained in the ordinary election petition, namely, violation of the election law, and that the only consequence that could charges being proven would be the deprivation of an hon. member of his seat in the House.

SIR WILFRID PLEADS FOR COMMITTEE INQUIRY

Sir Wilfrid Laurier then addressed the House. He said that while he disagreed with the main argument of the



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Minister of Justice, he did concur with his observation that it was a question of fair play and justice. It had, however, been the invariable practice, he said, not only in this House but in the Imperial Parliament that whenever a member brought up charges reflecting on the honor and conduct of one of its members, the House should at once investigate. In support of this assertion he cited the Pacific scandal of 1873 and the McGreevy charges in 1893. He said he was sensible of what the Minister of Justice had said as to eliminating partisanship in a matter of this kind.

'For my part,' Sir Wilfrid added, 'I do not pretend to deny that I am a partisan. I have always been, but at the same time I hope the day will never come in the course of my long life, that I would think of being unfair to an opponent, especially in a matter regarding his honor and dignity in this House.' Sir Wilfrid proceeded to say that there was a law of which Parliament was very jealous, under which offences by members, not only in public but in private life, were the subject of enquiry, offences not merely against public law, but such as were in the opinion of the House, repugnant to the honor of a gentleman. The broad ground had been that a member of the House, if he were guilty of anything unbecoming a gentleman, was liable to expulsion or censure. therefore the House had this first jurisdiction, that it was the censor of its members.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier further stated that while the Minister of Justice had argued as to the jurisdiction of the House he had only touched one part of the charges brought against the Scretary of State. If the motion went no further than the allegation of three men having established a system of personation of which the Secretary of State was cognizant, the minister's argument would be unanswerable, but there were two other allegations, that these men after the election, demanded the price of their services, and came to Ottawa to threaten the Secretary of State with exposure unless he fulfilled those promises. It was therefore a charge beyond election trial, having taken place subsequent to the election. It was also alleged that they actually received money, and that two of them were paid a hundred dollars. 'This man Bourassa,' said the leader of the Opposition, 'who is on his own confession either a personator or a perjuror, or both, has been appointed to a government office. Will my hon. friend tell me that the country has no interest in this? I say this charge alone is sufficient to give jurisdiction to this House to ascertain whether the facts are true or not.'

CHARGED BY THEIR OWN PARTY FRIENDS.

As to the argument of the Minister of Justice that there was no prima facie case made out, the leader of the



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Opposition pointed out that the member for St. Hyacinthe had produced evidence. Of Bourassa and Lalumiere he knew nothing, but he knew Tancrede Marsil as the son of a most respected citizen who had played a prominent part in politics and had sat in the Legislative Assembly, while the son had been connected with the Conervative party or the Nationalists for several years, and had entered the general elections. Between Tancrede Marsil and Emile Bourassa there was no comparison. If the Secretary of State is in this position he cannot blame anybody on this side of the House. All these affidavits brought against him are within his own political family. They are all of the same breed and color, the evidence of his own friends against him.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier further said that if there had been no system of impersonation then the worst enemy that the Secretary of State had in this House was himself. If there had been no such system and his conscience was absolutely clear, why did he give a dollar to Bourassa. 'My hon. friend,' he said, 'says he is a blackmailer, a personator and a perjurer. He is all that, but he is something more than that; he is an employee of this government.' (Opposition cheers). He (Sir Wilfrid) had been told that Bourassa had been given an office in the Montreal customs. Was it not just to ask how this man got this position, and whether the Civil Service was to be recruited from personators, blackmailers, and perjurers? It was in his opinion binding on the government to grant this investigation and see that full light was thrown upon it as suggested by the member for St. Hyacinthe.

MR. BORDEN SAYS IT IS CASE FOR COURTS

Mr. Borden followed Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Premier taking up the assertion as to Bourassa's appointment to the public service, said that that allegation had not been dealt with by the Minister of Justice for the reason that not one single iota of evidence had been brought up in support thereof. 'My right hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier), has practically abandoned the rest of his case and based it all upon this allegation. I want to tell him that Mr. Emile Bourassa has not been appointed to the public service, and further, that so long as I am conected with the Government of Canada he never will be appointed. My hon. friend will be easily able to prove it by the records that not one dollar of public money had been paid, or ever will be paid, to that man.'

The Premier in admitting the good intentions of the member for St. Hyacinthe, suggested that it was rather remarkable that he should have been diverted from his first intentions in regard to the use of the documents by what was said by the Conservative press, and he had admitted that when the documents were first placed in his hands he did not regard them as sufficient to justify him in taking any action in the House.

Mr. Borden asked the leader of the Opposition if he was correct in understanding him to say that if any member of the House rose and made accusations against a fellow-member, then notwithstanding the fact that all jurisdiction in such matters had been relegated to the courts for more than a quarter of a century, it was the duty of the House to investigate?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he thought he had made himself clear. He had stated that if the charges had been confined to impersonation the argument of the Minister of Justice would apply, but there was more than that subsequent to the election.

The Premier, continuing, said every member of the House would agree with him that the first paragraph of the motion contained the ordinary election charges of impersonation, and the rest referred simply to details which would be furnished to the court later. The whole gravamen and basis of this motion, he declared, was the charge that there was personation at the by-election in Hochelaga in November last. If my right hon. friend takes the position that it is the duty of the House to investigate these charges, if any member on this or that side of the House rises in his place and makes an accusation of bribery as to the general election of 1911, or any other election, the argument would go to the principle that the House ought to proceed with that allegation. Such would be the result of the argument addressed to the House. In one case the government had been asked to bring up a matter connected with an election and the reply had been that the courts were the proper place for settling it.

The Premier recalled the West Huron and Brockville election cases, and cited the opinion given by Sir Louis Davies that the Privileges and Elections Committee was not well qualified to adjudicate upon facts. The difference seemed to be that in one case it was a Liberal who had been returned, while in this case of Hochelaga it was a Conservative. This was a case for the legal tribunals, argued the Premier. The opportunity was still open for the Opposition if they desired to challenge the right of the member for Hochelaga to his seat in the House, but instead of taking that opportunity they virtually refused to resort to the courts, and pressed for committee inquiry for the purpose of creating a scandal. If this affair were sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections it would create a precedent. 'If a charge of personation levied against the hon. member for Hochelaga is to be considered by this House and a committee of this House,' said the Premier, 'in reversal of every precedent, where are we to stop?'

'We would be creating a precedent in so doing until it might be brought about that the greater part of the time of the House would be occupied in trying election petitions against each other, which was not the intention of parliament.'

'While I am disposed to give every possible opportunity to investigate into the conduct of any member of this House, particularly of one of my colleagues, I venture to think that one of us will consider that it is due to the sense of dignity and fairness to permit the Committee on Privileges and Elections and the procedure of this House to be exploited upon the testimony or for the benefit of such who are self-confessed blackmailers. So far as I am concerned on that ground, as well as others to which I have alluded, I do not think it would be proper for this House to refer this case to the committee, but rather we should allow it to be dealt with, as it still can be, in the courts of the land, which have been appointed by parliament for the purpose.'

Mr. F. B. Carvell (Carleton, N.B.), complained that the Prime Minister was side-tracking the real issue. It was not so much a question of personation, as whether or not the Secretary of State had tried to silence such men by bribes. As to Emile Bourassa and the denial which Mr. Borden had given, he (Mr. Carvell) said the Premier knew very well that the appointment to office had been made after the charges in connection with the election had been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Borden—'I know nothing of the kind.'

Mr. Carvell retorted by challenging the Premier to give a chance of proving it by the appointment of a committee. He also asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries if he would deny that a letter was sent from his department making an appointment for Bourassa.

The Hon. Mr. Hazen, replied that he was never appointed to office under the Government.

The member for Carleton further remarked that the Minister of Public Works managed to get implicated in every election case.

Hon. Mr. Pelletier called attention to the discrepancies in the statements of Opposition members as to what was the appointment given Emile Bourassa.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier — 'Mere quibbling. I am now prepared to state and prove that this man was notified by an officer of the department that he had been appointed.'

Hon. Mr. Pelletier further said that the statement of Tancrede Marsil had not been taken on oath.

This assertion was disputed by members opposite, but the Postmaster-General adhered to this statement.

The debate was continued by Mr. E. M. Macdonald, member for Pictou.

Mr. Arthur Meighen (Portage La Prairie), followed with an attack upon the Opposition.

Mr. Gauthier, in reply to the debate, expressed readiness to take full responsibility for his action, and stated if his charges were disproved, he was willing to take his punishment like a man.

The motion was put at five minutes past one and a division demanded. The result of the vote was: Yeas, 53; and nays, 87. The Government majority being then 34.

Hon. Mr. Coderre then entered the chamber and was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

The House adjourned at 1.32, and there are no more night sittings before the Easter adjournment.

A DEARTH OF CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY

Only Sixteen Theological Students Graduating This Year.

The convocations which will be held in the four theological colleges of Montreal next month will show that only sixteen students are graduating and going out to the ministry this year. Of these eight will be from the Presbyterian College, one from the Congregational, two or three from the Wesleyan, and four from the Diocesan College.

The Presbyterian convocation will take place first, it having been decided to hold it in the David Morrice Hall of the College on the evening of April 17th, when the Rev. Dr. H. R. Macintosh, of the United Free College, Edinburgh, will be the principal speaker.

The Congregational convocation will be held on the evening of April 18th, when it is probable there will be a special speaker, but no definite arrangement has yet been made.

The annual sermon in connection with the Wesleyan convocation will be given in St. James Church on April 27th, the preacher being the Rev. Professor R. P. Bowles, M.A., B.D., of Victoria University, Toronto. The annual meeting of the governors and senate of the college will be held on April 28th, and the convocation (probably in St. James Church) on the evening of April 29th.

The Diocesan convocation will be held this year on April 30th, the special speaker being the Rev. Dr. Boyle, professor in Trinity College, Toronto. Dr. Boyle is a former graduate of the Diocesan College, and was assistant at Christ Church Cathedral about ten years ago.

A joint convocation of the four theological colleges will be held this fall on similar lines to that of last year.

CONSCRIPTION'S HOPE.

London, March 20.—After the result of the Kendal by-election was known, Col. Weston, the successful Unionist candidate, in a speech, said to Lord Roberts that the result would bring a message of his heart's desire, and that it would be a good omen and a great help to him.

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APRIL, 1913.

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.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1913.

The good wishes of the people of the Dominion will follow Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their journey to Great Britain. While it is hoped that Canadians will be given an opportunity of welcoming back His Royal Highness before the summer has passed, the Duchess of Connaught intends by residence in Europe to seek the health that has been denied her here. A real comrade to her royal husband, the Duchess has been eager to share his pursuits and travels, and while illness has debarred her from taking a very prominent part in the social affairs of the Dominion, she leaves behind her the impress of her lovable character with its deep sympathy for the aged, sick and poor. That Her Royal Highness may be quickly renewed in health will be the wish of the whole Canadian people.

The daring act of the Rev. Herbert Symonds in preaching in a nonconformist pulpit has borne fruit in a general searching of heart into the adequacy of those barriers which keep churches apart. It has had the result of giving shape to a latent movement for more reciprocity between the various Christian bodies. Some three hundred clergymen of the Church of England in Canada are circulating an appeal among the laity for the removal of the restriction which forbids the pulpits of the church to ministers of other bodies. Christianity is essentially a thing of fellowship, and anything that places obstacles in the way of fellowship strikes at its heart.

The two latest English elections are highly significant of the trend of feeling in the Old Country. For instance, while the Unionists claim a small increased majority in Kendal, they have gained that by a policy which is repudiated by a large section of the Unionist party, namely Free Trade. No Liberal could have come out more strongly in favor of this policy than did Colonel Weston. The other great plank in his platform was universal military training, as advocated by Lord Roberts, who later went out of his way to congratulate Col. Weston on his victory. Thus a purely opportunist policy allied to one of the great traditional planks of the Liberal platform, are what saved Kendal to the Unionists. Does this indicate that the Unionists, with Home Rule disposed of, have no longer any excuse for continuing the alliance with the old Tory party, which is still as protectionist as ever it was? In the Houghton-le-Springs election the Liberals succeeded in retaining their candidate, though there was a Labor candidate in the field. The combined Liberal and Labor vote was 11,095, as compared with a Liberal vote of 10,393 in 1910, while the increase in the Unionist poll was 425. Expectations in Conservative quarters that the attempted scare over the insurance, Home Rule and other advanced measures would shake public confidence in the present administration are apparently unfounded.

Mr. Bryan must be a great distress to his level-headed chief. Mr. Wilson could not well help giving him the premier place in his cabinet, in view of his long ascendancy in the Democratic party, and in view of Mr. Bryan's leading role, both in the convention that selected Mr. Wilson and throughout many of the states in his election. But all could see the awkwardness of the situation. For some twenty years Mr. Bryan has been dictator of his party machine throughout the country. When he wrote a letter to the local leaders, whether in Maine or Texas, expressing his opinion of what the party should do, it was expected to be handed round as practically a mandate. It was by his mandate that very many votes were cast for Mr. Wilson. It is not easy for a man who has been monarch by habit to change his ways, and Mr. Bryan is likely, whether consciously or unconsciously, rather to expect the President to take his cue from himself than to act as subaltern to the President. There are monarchs who would accept such a state of things. But, if we know Mr. Wilson, he is not of that kind, and there is very serious reason to fear a clash if Mr. Bryan goes on doing things unsuitable to his office.

Mr. Bryan, in his St. Patrick's day speech, made his second false step since his appointment to office only a fortnight ago. He has taken sides in British politics, aligning himself with the Irish-Liberal coalition in language that is offensive to the Tories. A foreign secretary has no more call to take such attitude than has one of his ambassadorial representatives. An infinitely smaller expression of party bias caused the United States Government to ask for the recall of Sir Lionel Sackville West. It is a very unimportant incident, except inasmuch as it shows the secretary's lack of restraint, tact and training. Such a lack might lead to serious consequences in a time of tension.

Medicine Hat is about to give a franchise for a street railway. People of this western town are asking advice. They should provide in the agreement for its revision every five years by experts, for no man can foretell how fast this city will grow or provide now adequately for future carrying needs. Respecting autobus services it would be advisable to keep the control of such traffic auxiliaries apart from the electric car companies. An electric railway company, if it had the right to the autobus business, would, after sinking capital in railway lines and rolling stock be interested in suppressing autobus competition. Moreover, a charter giving such a company power over autobuses if loosely worded might be construed into the prohibition of taxicabs and motor-vehicles for carrying freight and passengers.

The spectacle in the House of Commons for the last two weeks has been far from honoring to Canadian politics. The country is tired of honorable gentlemen hurling taunts of every description across the floor. Whatever be the merits or warrant of the parliamentary methods used, it is plain that 'Rot,' 'Rebels,' 'Oh, you rattlesnake,' 'Outrage,' 'Gag,' 'Put him out,' and a long list of other similar expressions should have no place in the House of Commons of Canada. It is certainly a very tryfng ordeal of all-week sessions that the members on both sides have had to put up with. It is no wonder that in the long slow hours that precede dawn members were often irascible. How much longer this business is to last it is impossible to say. It would hardly seem wise politically for the Liberals to force the issue to the country before redistribution. For this reason it is expected that the Liberals will not actually force a dissolution of Parliament on the issue, even though they may think an injustice is being done the country by passing the Navy Bill in a house that is not fairly representative of the people.

There cannot be much grief over the failure of the Coderre case to get before a parliamentary committee, than which no more unfair tribunal is known to our institutions. The regular courts are lame enough when political cases come before them. In some way or other, by saw-off or otherwise, political crimes generally get hushed up even there. But the verdict of a parliamentary committee is known before hand It is of some value for exposing the facts, but what it usually exposes most is the length to which the bullies of th two parties will go in browbeating each other. They generally leave the country with a depressing sense that it has an uncured, and apparently incurable, cancer at its vitals, which the political parties have no real wish to reach. All the same, we do not envy a member whose pathway to Parliament is marked by such degrading accompaniments as have been revealed in this case. There are few things in which Parliament is so untrue to its dignity as in the things it cheers. Here was a man who, according to a letter of his own, laid before the House, had busied himself to find public berths for supporters whom he knew to be perjurers, and here was Parliament refusing to examine into conduct so derogatory to its honor, and then cheering a member's escape from investigation.

Three of the men in the election case of Mr. Coderre, in swearing to contradictory statements, have committed perjury of a very dangerous order. For this crime the penalty is fourteen years' imprisonment. Two of these men have taken oath that a third suborned them to perjure themselves. For subornation the penalty is the same as for perjury. By their action these men have either defiled the name of one of Canada's most prominent citizens, or they have drawn a cloak over the acts of a criminal. If such flagrant perjury is committed with impunity, the country will have a lesson in immorality that those of weak character are likely to copy when occasion demands or temptation suggests. The trial of these men for perjury might possibly bring out the truth as to which affidavits are false and which, if any, are true. Not that any of these men will be believed on honor or oath, but that they might be able to name corroboratory witnesses to one or other of their oaths.

Dr. Friedmann has examined the tuberculosis patients to whom he administered his serum a week ago, and has given out a report that they all show marked improvement. Two of his assistants substantiate this report in greater detail, telling how swellings have been reduced, and patients report feeling better. This report will be inspiriting to those patients who were inoculated in Montreal, and to the many people throughout the world who are awaiting the judgment of Dr. Friedmann's cure. It is questionable, however, if it is well for him to continue to raise hope until proof is established. As for feeling better, every one feels better whose hopes are raised. That is a good thing in itself, but of small value in diagnosis. All the cases treated in New York were treated in the presence of physicians representing the United States Government, the government of the city, and the various hospitals. He has not been allowed to treat any patients there, except under supervision. It is in doubtful taste under such circumstances for Dr. Friedmann to report on the success of the trial before the very competent jury of doctors who represented the interest of the public had given their verdict.

The American Club is the latest of the organizations in Montreal striving to bring people of the same national origin together, and seems to have good prospects of taking its place in due course with the other national societies of the city. The Canadian Club and the St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's, St. George's, St. David's, St. Jean Baptiste, Caledonia and Newfoundland societies, not to speak of the many other societies representing practically every European nation, of which our city can boast, are all doing excellent work in their respective spheres, and the latest addition to their ranks will be welcomed. Success to the American Club of Montreal!

The Canadian Government, it seems, has given an order for Pullman cars and dining cars to be built in the United States, when the Canadian Car Company was ready and anxious to build such cars in Canada. Is not this a crime against the flag? Surely the next thing we will hear will be that annexation has taken place, or have those terrible Tory annexationists forgotten that annexation is, according to their preaching of a year ago, a necessary corollary to trade with the United States.

Representatives of the municipalities of the province of Quebec have formed a Union. Their opening act of electing for president the most distressful and obstructive man in the Montreal Council, is, we hope, no indication of the spirit of the new institution. The object most professed by municipal unions is the defence of municipal control against government interference. If municipal government worked better than it does there would be more public sympathy with their contention. A more immediate and more serviceable thing that such an organization is fitted to do is to promote the serious study of municipal administration. The average municipality is run on a plan that would wreck any industrial enterprise. No bank, insurance company, or factory could live under such management. A municipality is managed just as would be a bank, if it gave all its affairs into the hands of its directors, and dismissed its manager and assistant managers. The directors, who would be changed from year to year, would then be in charge, and at monthly meetings similar to council meetings, and through committees, would have to arrange all the details of business on the basis of knowledge gathered at haphazard. Few of our municipalities are even aware that in Europe the municipal government has become a profession for which men study, and to which they afterwards devote their lives. It requires a considerable knowledge of engineering, bookkeeping, sociology, town planning, and comparative government. The weakness of our system is illustrated by the fact that of all these men who have just met in Montreal, only a few will come in for the next annual meeting, and within three or four years an entirely new set will have taken their places.

The Minister of Public Works for the Province of Quebec, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, has promised a deputation which waited upon him from the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association that the Provincial Government will establish in the near future a system of hotel inspection. It has not yet been decided what the duties of these inspectors will be, but from the representations made to the minister, they will include a censorship of the decencies and of the healthful qualities of the food supply. It is to be hoped that the inspectors will be given wide powers. There is no feature of the average hotel that more needs inspection than that feature which usually dominates the whole, namely, the bar-room.

A matter of similar interest is the movement on foot to obtain a strict investigation into the different restaurants, eating houses, and lunch counters throughout the city. Such an investigation would be certain to unveil some astounding conditions, and it would be eagerly welcomed by those who are dependent upon these places for their meals. A very large number of the restaurants in this city are under the control and are operated by foreigners, and the culinary methods of some of these urgently demand looking into.

The Montreal bar is wrestling with the question of a new court house. They have been astounded to find how large would be the requirements in land. To accommodate the present buildings without enlargement would require a block of land as big as that on Craig street from the Champ de Mars to the Place d'Armes Hill. It will readily be admitted that there is no site in any part of the city to which the profession could imagine the law centre moving that will in any way compare with the present one, and that the present building in spite of somewhat disfiguring alterations, is imposing and suited to the site. Would it not be better to propose to the city authorities the development of a new civic centre, to which to remove the City Hall and have the province acquire the present City Hall and so secure space for some of the courts? A new civic centre is not by any means be most pressing of our civic problems, but the opportunity might make it worth immediate consideration. We are glad to see the Metropolitan Parks Commission taking heart of grace and preparing to make a new appeal to the municipalities for appropriations sufficient at least for the expense of preparing plans. Possibly that commission might be able to make some recommendation as to a new civic centre.

EASTER.

The festival of Easter came this year just as early as it possibly could come. There are comparatively few people who know that it always falls on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the vernal equinox—the twenty-first of March. Good Friday this year fell exactly on the equinox, the full moon on the Saturday, and Easter Day, of course, on the Sunday. The Jews, counting a little differently, have their passover this year at its latest. Mr. Jesse Joseph used to say that when this divergence occurs the weather always follows the Passover. By this counting, the present spring should be a very late one. We have not observed that the weather takes any note of either Easter or the Passover except in so far as these are the relics of primitive spring festivals. The position of Easter in the calendar regulates the date of the other moveable feasts—but in another and far deeper sense is it the 'Queen of the Year.' Without it and its message the other Christian observances would—if they were kept at all—be but a bitter record of dreams, beautiful but unfulfilled, of hopes blighted, of enthusiasms quenched in the blackest night. But Easter comes with the assurance that 'Death is not only over 'come,' but is 'swallowed up in victory,' and we know that in this universe of God there is no room for pessimism, distrust or despair, and can already see as in a vision the day when all evil shall have been done away and the kingdoms of this world shall have become the kingdom of our God and of His Christ, so that 'He 'shall reign for ever and ever.'

It is a not unbeautiful thought that even in the dim prehistoric ages the annual miracle of springing shoot and bursting bud was hailed with joy, and that it carried some message that was not all material to the groping souls of our fathers. Much later came the Hebrew Passover, which was at once a memorial of a national deliverance, and to devout souls an earnest of a coming greater deliverance. In later pre-Christian ages there grew up among pagan peoples hopes like those embodied in the Mithraic mysteries, which told of a hero-leader who should attain victory through death and over death, hopes which had their fulfilment, and which are having increasing fulfilment in that religion which has for its three shrines and symbols a manger-cradle, a cross and an empty sepulchre. There are many in our day tossed about and distressed because theories of the resurrection, once deemed certain beyond all cavil, are now called in question. To these it may be said that though there may be many questionings as to how the sun rises in the morning, and many more as to the precise manner in which the dead earth is quickened at this season, the main thing for good and honest souls to do is to come into the warmth of the sun and to give themselves up to the living and abundant joy of springtime. Their lives will then be too full of the reality to worry much about theories. In like manner the greatest, the only satisfactory 'Christian evidence' is fellowship with the risen and victorious Christ. And this is open to the humblest and simplest as well as the wisest and most learned among us.

It is to be feared that we Christian people do not make enough of our privileges, do not impress the world enough with the sense of joy and victory that we might possess. In apostolic days amid fire and sword the martyrs conquered the world by their joy. It is a notable fact that it is not sects which have had the most consistent creed, not those which have had the intellectual insight which have turned the world upside down, but those whose joy was overflowing. Life and 'life more abundant' is the prime need of the world, and as the church realizes this and realizes its mission as a channel of this divine supply will it gain increasing victories. So we say with Sir Lewis Morris, in his Easter song: 'That is the law of life Joy 'bought by sacrifice, Pleasure for 'hopeless sighs, And rest from strife. 'The earth is no more, as it was at 'first, By some strange spell ac-'curst; A mystery has passed! a mys-'tery! A boundless hope has bid new 'heavens and earth to be. Rise, happy 'earth, arise, Thy wintry darkness 'done. To greet the new-risen sun. 'Oh, soul arise! The joy which stir-'the world let it wake thee. A sym-'bol of thy risen life is born. Awake 'arise! this is the very morn; A mys-'tery has been! a mystery!'

OBSTRUCTION.

There are a great many people today who are aroused to a terrible pitch of indignation against the Liberal opposition in Parliament for its obstruction. They are worked up almost to the state the House was worked up to on Saturday night, and are saying much more violent and improper things than were ever said in the House. Most of these people were just as hotly in favor of obstructive tactics as used by the Conservative party against the reciprocity pact as they are now against it. There are some, however, who are truly of the belief that obstruction is not a fair means of parliamentary opposition, for, if carried to excess, it would, as Mr. Borden puts it, make the minority rulers of the majority. With those who revolt against brute force methods our readers have seen that we strongly sympathize, and we hope for the inevitable day when such methods shall have some parliamentary limit. Still, it must be confessed that obstructive tactics in parliament have had a long and more or less illustrious history. Many of those who are to-day finding fault with it will remember with pleasure rather than wrath its use to obstruct the passage of Gladstone's Home Rule bill. In the United States Senate it is used continually, and possibly to a greater extent than any other legislative body in the world. In the French parliament it has kept the bill for proportional representation, for which M. Poincaré worked as premier all last year, from being made into law. During last year this bill was kept in the Chamber of Deputies, and now it has been slain in the Senate and with it the Briand ministry.

In Canada it is necessary to remember that we have a one-House parliament as far as a mandate from the people is concerned. The Senate is a useful revising committee for non-contentious measures, but in party questions is as much at the bidding of party chiefs on one side or the other as is the House of Lords, and for that reason its veto on ministerial measures, only possible in the earlier history of a new government, though legal, carries with it less than no moral weight. It is not easy to see what change could be made in the constitution of the Senate to put it in a position to do what a second house is intended to do, in exercising a reasonable check on hasty legislation. No Canadian ministry would think of resigning because of an adverse vote in the Senate, but we have just seen, in France, that a Senate with a mandate from the people can force a ministerial resignation. Is there then no way by which a government can be forced to go to the country before putting through a major measure of such importance as that now under discussion? Obstruction is, unfortunately, the only recognized check that the long history of parliamentary procedure has ever developed. A party that undertakes to prevent the passage of an important measure by obstruction takes its life in its hands. It knows that the sentiment of the people is heartily against any obstruction that is partisan. It knows that if it forces the government to the country by obstruction that the country looks upon as partisan rather than patriotic, it will be routed at the polls. No opposition, we should presume, would obstruct to the limit unless it felt sure it had the majority of the sentiment of the country behind it, or counted on some turn in events that would seem to the nation to warrant such expensive warfare. Without something of value to be gained such tactics carried beyond the length of a strong protest would be reprehensible.

MR. CODERRE—MR. AMES.

There is a persistent rumor to the effect that the Hon. Mr. Coderre, secretary of State, is not able to fulfill the duties of his position on account of illness, and will resign his position in the Cabinet. Whether there is substantial ground for this or not, it is hard to say; he was away from the House all last week, while the Liberals were anxiously demanding his presence that they might go into the details of election charges that involved the validity of his election in Hochelaga. Yesterday he appeared in the House to hear the charges. These charges were sworn to by a couple of Conservative heelers before a Conservative lawyer. There was, therefore, no partisan spirit back of them. They were made by confessed black-mailers who either perjured themselves at the time or else, on obtaining the positions of which they were in quest, quickly turned perjurers to deny them. This is an awkward position into which Mr. Coderre has got. It would have been still more serious had his illness not secured a delay from his political opponents in making public the charge until the accusers could be got to forswear themselves in his interests. The illness added to the seriousness of the charges have led to this rumor that he will resign.

It was only with the greatest difficulty that, on the resignation of Mr. Monk, the government could find a person who was territorially and racially qualified for the position of Minister. To satisfy these two requirements, and secure for Montreal and the French-Canadian people their proportion of representation in the Cabinet the Government was obliged to take a man who had not established any record as a statesman. If Mr. Coderre's place is to be filled, it will be impossible for the Government to find another French-Canadian in the Montreal district to replace him, with the result that either the district of Montreal or the French-Canadian race will lose what has been considered its share of representation in the Cabinet. The Government will, therefore, have to lose one of these two qualifications in making its appointment. The only question is, which? If they disregard the territorial requirement, they will have the whole of the rest of the province to look to for Cabinet material. They have not, however, among their supporters, a single French-Canadian of the first rank that they could elevate to the honor. Besides this there are few of the French-Canadian constituencies that they now hold that they would even for a moment consider throwing open for recontestation.

Under the circumstances it seems that the Government's only choice is to hold to the territorial qualification and disregard the racial qualification. This would allow them to secure a man of more than the ordinary ability. It was a surprise to all when Mr. Ames's name did not appear in the first announcement of Mr. Borden's cabinet, for certainly there were few men who did more to defeat the late Liberal Government than Mr. Ames. As he made his campaign among the Liberals throughout Quebec and Ontario, on the ground that corruption and favoritism were rampant, it was hoped that his presence in the Borden Cabinet would help to check such work as was attributed to some members of the Liberal Cabinet and is now as freely attributed to their successors. Mr. Ames is undoubtedly the very embodiment of the sentiment of the English speaking Conservatives of this province, and if on account of health or disqualification Mr. Coderre should have to resign, is the outstanding man for the position.

A DOMESTIC MATTER.

In another part of this issue will be found a letter from Mr. Macdonald, M.P. (Pictou), in support of his assertion in the House that the letter of Mr. Churchill of January 24th to Mr. Borden 'was an unwarranted interference in our own affairs in the 'Dominion by the First Lord of the 'Admiralty, who has penned a document which is based on incorrect information, and who for the first time 'since we have had responsible government has undertaken to come in 'here and interfere in a domestic matter, and tell the people what they 'ought to do in regard to it.' It will be new to many to find our relations to the defence of the empire defined as a purely domestic matter. If Canada is desirous of strengthening the defensive forces of the Empire on the seas, surely she should first find out from those who have been until now maintaining the defence, and who are at the present in charge of it, what they consider the best way of doing this. We can ask in friendship of our best friends what they believe to be for our greatest common advantage. We see no reason why in their reply they should limit themselves to a strict categorical answer. Such conduct would be, in fact, offensively formal. We want to know what the Admiralty think. They frankly express their thoughts, without any thought of dictation. We remain quite free to discuss their memorandum, to accept or reject any ideas contained therein. It is not courteous or just to attack the First Lord for his friendly frankness.

The letter was as far as we could judge an unbiased expression of opinion, written for Mr. Borden's information, and only brought down in the House on the insistent demand of the Opposition. It had every appearance of being somewhat hastily constructed, and was perhaps, in part, incorrect. As for the editorials in the English papers condemning Mr. Churchill for alleged interference, they are but an evidence of the extreme fear that has been raised in England as to the fragility of Canada's loyalty to the Empire. A fear due to the willpending of our own politicians, but greatly aided by such resentment of intimacy and confidences as we felt called on to deprecate. Mr. Macdonald concludes his letter with the assertion that his belief that the 'Witness' deals fairly with questions has been somewhat shattered by our criticism of his attitude. We should have supposed that the fact that, however mistakenly we criticised, both parties would rather have confirmed the good opinion he has hitherto had of our fairness of intention. But we find that if our view happens to run counter to that of a Conservative the 'Witness' is condemned as a Liberal organ; if, on the other hand, we deem it necessary to object to something said by a Liberal, we are held to be biased on the other side.

WIDENING THE WAY OF PATRIOTISM.

The addition to the Navy of the Canadian dreadnoughts, which whether they materialize or not, have to be looked forward to and provided for, has already worked something of a revolution in the service. Commissions in the navy have hitherto only been within the reach of families with some means, who have been able to afford to send their sons to Osborne. As an emergency measure to meet the increased demand for officers, it has been announced that a selected number of youths from the public schools will be allowed a chance to compete at examinations every June for thirty cadetships. They will have to be at that date between seventeen and a half and eighteen and a half years of age, and must have a good report from the school authorities, and pass a good physical inspection. This it will be seen still presupposes that the boy belongs to the gentry, or at least to well to do parents, as no others attend the English public schools. The change mends to some extent the present custom of setting juveniles to command full grown men, as these lads will enter the service some years older than the midshipmen from Osborne. It is called an emergency measure, but it looks like the beginning of necessary changes. For a man to have any comfort in the navy he needs, not only to have financial aid to enter the service, but must have through life a private income to supplement his pay. In both army and navy the social standing conferred by a commission has enabled the country to get its officers very cheap.

But the more the entrance gates are opened to worth and ambition as distinguished from financial independence, the more will it be necessary to make it possible for a man to live on his pay. As to this, a grumbler in the 'Daily Mail' says, the advance in a man's pay on reaching the ward room yields about enough in a year to cover the change in his uniform. If he goes in for a very severe special course of gunnery, torpedo or navigation, he finds himself in receipt of the vast allowance of three shillings a day extra pay for a knowledge for which any self-respecting firm would pay hundreds of pounds a year.' If he marries outside of a fortune his home life is painful. The chances of fame without fortune can only be an attraction to the very ardent. A still more significant announcement is made to the effect that, with all this emergency addition, the supply officers will have to be supplemented from the lower deck and from the mercantile marine. Here is the beginning of putting the service on a right footing. The difficulty of obtaining men is as great, if not greater, than that of obtaining officers. What temptation to ambition is there in a career whose highest hope is to rise by virtue, perseverance and diligence to a position where one is still commanded by a juvenile 'middy?' Neither army nor navy will be on the right footing till the highest position is within sight of the humblest. Both services should be made into schools with the future good of the men in view, so that he who will may fit himself either for advancement in the service or for a worthy position in civil life, and so that he who can may rise to where he is the man who can that is needed. In Canada no other system will work. The present system trains the soldier to servility and unfits him for rank.

LOCAL VS. PROVINCIAL PROHIBITION.

Mr. Rowell's motion in the Ontario Legislature for the abolition of the bar suffered the unexpected fate of being defeated, by a party majority, with an amendment endorsing local option as the best means of restricting the liquor traffic, reaffirming the advisability of the abolition of treating and, of course, approving of the government's efficient nonpartisan administration of the license law. No move has yet been made by the government toward the 'abolition of treating,' which they have twice so emphatically declared to be a most desirable reform. Of course, Mr. Rowell's policy would have embodied the most thorough plan of achieving such a result. Sir James Whitney must know, however, that no mere pious expression of the government's opinion will satisfy the province. It is all very well to defeat a motion of the opposite party in parliament, but it does not get rid of the question which, like Banquo's ghost, will crop up in the most unexpected and awkward situations. The province has for about a year waited for some legislation by which treating is to be abolished, and none has yet been proposed by the government. It is said that the government intends to wipe out the bottle trade in hotels and will also, probably, shorten the hours of sale in hotels, particularly on Saturdays and holidays. Both reforms would be useful to the cause of law and order. They also would be 'good politics' to keep in line some members of the party who are temperance men in a way, for if the demands of the temperance people of Ontario do not receive some sort of consideration, they are liable to 'get together', regardless of party. If they did this, they could overthrow any government that ever existed.

The defeat of Mr. Rowell's motion was, of course, a defeat—in the legislature, that is—of the principle of Provincial Prohibition. It was, however, an endorsation of the principle of Local Prohibition. This shows how high the tide has risen among our legislators. In some countries local option is longed for by temperance advocates, and proposals to grant it are opposed by the more conservative elements in the country and in the legislatures. In Ontario, however, we find that the party least friendly to temperance reform publicly affirms its belief in local option. The election in South Lanark tells the same tale. Mr. David McLean, the defeated Liberal candidate, accepted and endorsed Mr. Rowell's policy of the abolition of the bar—that is, of Provincial Prohibition. Mr. John C. Ebbs, the successful candidate, was a believer in and had worked for local prohibition in his neighborhood. A government candidate has always the best chance in a Canadian

constituency, so it is little wonder that the election resulted as it did. That the Province is moving toward more radical temperance legislation every one can see. Mr. Rowell has a most astute opponent to deal with, and one with a businesslike record which has pleased the Province. But Mr. Rowell's own policy is so logical, and so thorough, and carries such assured promise of moral and natural results, that if held to bravely and advocated consistently, it is certain sooner or later to carry the day.

ROAD ENGINEERS.

The University of Toronto has instituted a course of instruction for the purpose of creating highway engineers. In this course are to be taught the following subjects: hydraulics, strength of materials, machinery, bridge design, masonry and concrete work, geology, chemistry, structure of earth crust, laboratory methods and interpretation of reports. The course is not to be a four years course, but a part of the final year of civil engineering. This is a progressive step on the part of the university that is in danger of not being taken advantage of. For while undoubtedly there are men desirous of taking such a course and while undoubtedly the university can train such men to be efficient road engineers, where are the municipalities or communities sufficiently enlightened to hire such trained men to look after their roads at a salary that would be at all tempting to an engineer? And where is the municipality that after hiring such a man would not so hamper him in his work as to make the position unendurable?

In a paper on earth and gravel roads by Mr. Terrell, a commissioner of public roads for the State of Kentucky, he says: 'In my opinion the maintenance 'of earth and gravel roads will never 'be effectively accomplished until we 'receive government aid for all post-'roads and until every road becomes a 'post-road. I do not mean, however, 'by "government aid" that the gov-'ernment shall bear the entire or 'major portion of the expense of con-'struction and maintenance of roads, 'but that it shall help to such an ex-'tent as will enable the government 'to direct the local authorities how 'the work must be done before the 'federal aid is available, and then that 'these roads be put under direct gov-'ernment inspection by making each 'and every rural mail carrier the in-'spector of his route, reporting de-'ficiencies in the road as they occur 'to the local authorities and to make 'reports to the federal government once 'each month as to the condition of the 'road.' This exactly tallies with our experience in Canada. The Canadian municipality thinks pretty nearly anybody who is a good worker and has lived in the place for some years good enough for road work, or more usually the council itself draws out the specifications, lets the contracts, and examines the completed work. Only by a higher authority could the efficient man be thrust upon the local authorities to see that their road work is done in the best way, and at a minimum expense.

This is possibly due to the fact that the amount of money that they have to spend for road purposes in a year is so small that only the most primitive measures can be taken for the up-keep of their roads, or for the building of new ones, and that there are no good enough accountants among them to work out the benefit received from small annual expenditures put on temporary work and compare it with the amount that would have to be paid on a sinking fund that would immediately procure roads of a very high order. Taxes for local needs should as far as is possible be local. The government should not have to tax the people of the whole of Canada for local improvements, and then try to apportion back to the different ridings their taxes. There is certain to be a great deal of waste for political patronage and inequality in local preference in so levying and handing back the taxes. Where the improvement is purely local, taxation for it should be equally local. In theory the only excuse for any other plan must be based on the belief that town councils must be looked after as the children of the parent provincial government and encouraged to good deeds by the promise of candy.

TRUST ANTIDOTES.

Next to his declaration in favor of arbitration, the thing in President Taft's administration he would recall with most pride is the method by which he tried hard and sincerely to put an end to such industrial companies as the people had come to hate. The Oil Trust, The Tobacco Trust, the Bath Tub Trust, are among the largest of the many that he succeeded in forcing, by judicial methods, to dissolve into their constituent parts, to the immense satisfaction of the independent dealers. The Steel Trust, the Beef Trust, the Lumber Trust, were a few of the larger of those against which he set the law in motion, but he was not able to bring to a successful conclusion before his term of office expired. On the last day of his term, he started suits against the Coal Tar Trust, the Thread Trust, and the Adding Machine Trust. As 'trust-buster,' his Attorney-General, Mr. Wickersham, has made the wonderful record. Trust-busting may be called the Taft cure for the Trust evil, and he certainly worked it to the limit of its possibilities under the Sherman Act. Had he had four years more in office, he would have broken up many more trusts, but still only a small fraction of those that are in existence, unless he had been able to put in force the criminal clause of the Sherman law, and to procure enough convictions to imprison every trust organizer and scare trust directors into voluntary dissolution, of their combines. It will take some years even to weigh the effects of the dissolutions he has procured on the trades of which they were a part.

Mr. Roosevelt's method was very different from that of Mr. Taft. His plan was to leave these large combines of corporations in existence, and to regulate them by government commission, as our railways are by the railway commission. Mr. Wilson, like Mr. Taft, does not believe in monopolistic combinations of corporations, and so purposes two courses of action by which he hopes to put an end to them. His first and most prominent dictum is, that all crime is personal, and that by the enforcement of the criminal section of the Sherman Act enough directors can be imprisoned to frighten others into hurrying to undo any evil they may have done so far as it is within their power. Unlike either Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft, Mr. Wilson not only proposes a remedy, but he adds to it the proposal for a preventive measure. He would secure a law of federal incorporation that would not grant to any company incorporated under it, the power to merge its interest with any other. He argues that it is only by certain specific clauses in the particular act incorporating each company that it obtains such right, and that by merely failing to grant to the company incorporated the right to buy or vote on the stock of other companies that might be rivals, with a few other such rights, the power to form trusts will be lost.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION AND ITS ENEMIES.

During his whole term as Premier, M. Poincaré worked to put through a bill to secure to the French people a system of proportional representation. Opposed at every step, his original bill got hammered out of shape until, when it finally passed, it had such a complex form as to be indescribable. The deputies sitting in the House feared any arrangement that would disturb their existing constituencies. Many of them had worked for years and spent much money to make the inhabitants within a certain circumscribed district their supporters. They had taught these voters to look to them for positions, favors and possibly money or public grants. Such deputies are sure of their seat election after election. Besides these, there are some others who hold their seats on a local popularity as speakers, or for some one service to the community, who could never hope to win outside that one constituency. Many, too, of the deputies only have their seats as party hacks, ready to vote with their leader at any moment. These purchasers of seats at the cost of subserviency would have no chance in the new scheme of ever getting back in the House. While in theory the House acknowledged it to be a fine thing that the people of France had determined to secure for themselves, the deputies saw that, in practice, it would work themselves many hardships, so that only by a supreme exertion did M. Poincaré succeed in leading them through the different stages, they protesting all the way.

In France, unlike here, there is no official ballot. Any elector or group of electors can get out ballots of his or its own. In this way when there are a number of men in a constituency running for offices at the same time, there may be more different ballots than there are men running. Some ballots will only have on them the name of a single individual; others will have party lists for the vacancies, while again others will have party lists in which a single name has been replaced by a candidate of the opposing party. Such tickets are for use by a candidate among his personal friends of the other party. To build on such intricate balloting as this a system of proportional representation was a delicate task. Before the bill finally passed the deputies, they had robbed it of so much of its value by insistence on the right of the majority to representation in excess of its numerical share, that the premier was jeeringly told that he might as well give up the little that was left. The present impasse between the chamber of deputies and the senate cannot last long. The people are thoroughly seized of the advantages of proportional representation as well as of the selfish reasons for which it was rejected.

FREE FLOW OF LABOR.

Our London letter to-day gives a singularly lucid account of the initiation and development hitherto of the system of Labor Exchanges resulting from Mr. Lloyd George's legislation. There are two things that will always limit the operation of such beneficent institutions. One is that it is no part of the government's plan to create work, and thus create a class of dependents. It is only able to put persons capable of doing certain kinds of work into touch with such work where additional hands are needed. The other limitation is that, especially in a country where the public house flourishes, there are a large number of out-of-works who will almost always be out of work. It is not labor exchanges that will cure these, though the system may draw keen attention to the ravages of the public house and lead to laws for its suppression. It is therefore a fairly good record to show that of the applicants, thirty-five percent were placed last year, and that the proportion increases as the ramifications of the system develop through the United Kingdom.

There has always appeared in reason an almost necessary corollary to this system of labor exchanges, namely, its extension to the other parts of the empire. There must always be a continuous migration from countries that are full to those that need filling up. From an imperial point of view, it is most desirable that such immigration should keep within the empire, and from what is in Britain called the colonial point of view, it is desirable that the increase should be as largely as possible impregnated with strains of population trained by inheritance to the working of our freest of all free institutions. There has been opposition to this. There was opposition in England. Those who were trying to keep up wages in certain localities were very much averse to the tapping of sources of labor supply in other quarters. This sentiment is stronger here where seas divide and where men earning from two to four dollars a day are up in arms against any machinery that will transfer to such comparatively fat pastures men whose present wages, when they can get them, are counted in shillings. The refusal of entrance to a country where there is work to do to honest men out of work is unchristian.

The result of the extension of the labor exchange system to the dominions would be that it would discourage unfit persons for whom no work was to be had as much as it would encourage those for whom the country is crying out—for lack of whom,—for instance, our literally golden harvests are perishing. There is, of course, only one class of the British out-of-works that Canada would allow to be handed over to her. That is the thrifty ones who want to work. Canada is no safe asylum for the product of the British public house, and does not offer herself as such. Her more stimulating climate makes her for such the highway to rapid ruin. But every man who comes here competently to take up the burden of life, and for whom there is waiting an initial situation, is, irrespective of his wealth or lack of it, worth on landing many thousand dollars to the country. The Salvation Army has been nobly doing this great work for us, and has earned a great debt of gratitude at our hands, but it is a system that might well be governmentally developed into a strong imperial bond.

THE JAIL AND THE PRISONER

The beloved and adored little mother of all prisoners throughout the United States, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, carries with her wherever she goes such a refreshing and purifying breeze of practical Christianity, as makes her life a widespread benediction. Her plea is for the prisoner who has served his term, that he should not leave the prison gate with the mark of Cain upon him, but as one who has expiated his offence. Her prison-gate work has been largely successful to this end and thousands call her blessed. But back of that is the evil inherent in jails which for the most part have the effect, not of reclaiming, but of lowering men's character and manhood. The whole purpose of our penalties should be to humanize and reform. Men ridicule the complaint of the prisoners in the new jail that their windows are so placed that they cannot see out of them. This arrangement may have prudential reasons, but it is not a humanizing provision, nor is it wise. In the state of Washington since the prisoners were allowed to work out on the farms there have been much fewer attempts at escape than when all the resources of bolts, bars, walls and shot-guns were used in keeping them in. And when the men do win their liberty they are far more manly men and have at least some place open to them in the world from which they can begin to climb the ladder anew. Modifications of this plan prevail in many places. In Litchfield, Connecticut, the city work is done by the prisoners, who appear in the street without impediment. The Ontario Government has established a prison farm at Guelph on the model of that of the State of Ohio at Mansfield. The cities of Toronto and Edmonton have started jail farms like those of many other progressive cities in America and Europe. These are beginnings, at least, of the better way, the essence of which lies in the principle enunciated by King Edward, that the purpose of discipline was the good of the person disciplined. If that idea is kept in view the whole design of a jail will be to fit a man for his place in society by teaching him to live by self-restraint, industry and thrift. How very much the opposite has been the effect of our prison system in the past needs no argument. The output of the old style prison is like the injection of virulent poison into the social body. Apart from any evil in him, the very fact that a man has been to a college of irresponsibility, hatred of work, and evil communications has put a taint upon him, and rightly, for which, however, the community and not he, is to blame. We have the beginnings of better things on the Boys' Farm at Shawbridge, which, unless a boy has to be returned to bad family surroundings, generally results in sending out the best of citizens, instead of confirmed recidivists such as was the accustomed product of our old system.

REAL AND UNREAL ESTATE.

The position taken up by the Hon. H. B. Rainville, that the property he owns on Sherbrooke street is owned by him to the centre of the earth, raises not only a curious but a serious question in view of the future development of the city of Montreal. Mr. Rainville has objected to the Canadian Northern boring its tunnel under his property, and is declared to have demanded that the railway company bring back the earth it has taken away. At the present writing it seems probable that this particular dispute will be settled out of court, but the question once raised, is sure to be raised again, to the great delay of public works, until it is authoritatively settled by the final court. Quebec province is under French civil law; consequently no precedents in other parts of the Dominion, in the United States, or in Great Britain, can properly be held to be binding here. We must go to France for precedents on which to decide this question. Whether the matter has ever been fought out there, to the extent of making anyone liable for damages for trespass and theft of earth, no matter at what depth the trespass may have taken place, we do not know. But we do know that the French courts have recently decided in accordance with the old tenet that a man owning ground owns it to the centre of the earth, and the air above it to the sky.

Scientifically speaking, long before the delimiting lines of his acre have reached the centre of the earth, his acre has become such an infinitesimal speck as to be not worth troubling about. But that does not practically affect any question of invasion of his rights by men. By the same rule a man owns the air to the sky which space grows larger at the same rate as his earth holdings grow smaller. But that means nothing in any air space that man can invade. The case on which ownership to the centre of the earth has most lately been decided in France, arose over the alleged trespass of an aviator into the air space over private property. The court laid down that private rights were supreme from the centre of the earth to infinity, and this having been settled the fight arose as to how private limits were to be measured. It would be manifestly absurd to measure the under and over limits of property by lines drawn at right angles to the cord of the circle, so the court decided that these lines must be drawn at right angles to the circle, that is, radiating from the earth's centre, the space gradually diminishing beneath the earth's surface, and gradually enlarging above the surface.

Now if this French judgment is to hold good in Montreal, property owners will be able greatly to hamper any scheme for the building of the underground railways which will shortly be necessary for the city. Indeed it will practically force expropriation, which would not be altogether an evil, as it might secure to us radiating boulevards which would enormously shorten our daily travel. These boulevards could be used for giving splendid avenues for surface traffic, and for the building of 'tubes' beneath. Moreover, the increase in the value of the frontages on these boulevards should give the city handsome returns on its investment. The acquisition of the property for these boulevards could easily be safeguarded from the boosting of speculative values by having two or three alternative routes and assessing all property not exempted for taxation at the value put upon it by the owners.

MONTREAL'S HANDICAP.

It is not the cost of food only that is going up in Montreal. Other things are getting dearer at a rapid rate, in a way that ordinary people do not at all realize. Pears's Soap, for instance, made in England, comes into this country and is retailed at ten cents. It comes into the United States and, after paying a higher duty, is retailed in New York at nine cents. A stick of shaving soap here costs twenty-five cents, while the same stick by the same maker, packed in the very same way, retails in New York at seventeen cents. Boots are cheaper in New York. Hotel board of the same quality is cheaper, as are many articles of clothing. But this is not by any means all. Rents are very much lower than anything that can be got in as good residential communities within the same time-distance of the business centre. Contractors' supplies—and these are the base of modern progress—are half as high again in Montreal as in New York. While our whole country-side is underlaid with limestone, and the mountain quarries are very near, broken stone is sixty percent dearer on the wharf here than in New York. Sand for concrete work costs 50 percent more, delivered at the wharf in Montreal than it does in New York, where the distance of haulage is greater. Cement sells in the United States at from sixty to ninety cents a barrel. Here it sells at from 50 percent to 100 percent more than these prices, for the reason that the cement duty is fifty-two cents a barrel, or almost equal to the cost of the product at the mill. Not only are these materials disproportionately high, but the cost of persons moving them by trucks, through our badly paved, unnecessarily hilly streets, or by one of the monopoly's barges, towed by a monopoly's tug on the river, is so much more expensive than such services can be obtained for in New York as to astound United States contractors estimating on work here.

Unless these great drawbacks, under which we are working in Montreal, are speedily overcome, we are going to be so held back in the race as to be distanced at the tape. This is one of the most important problems that Montreal has to face. It is due to a number of causes. The chief one is, however, that in so many lines monopoly has taken the place of free competition. This has been largely accomplished by the combination of the control of wealth in Montreal, publicly abetted by high protection. So long as there are not a considerable number of free tugs and barges in our harbor, working under different ownerships, and in active competition, one with the other, so long will anybody who has to use the services they supply, have to pay the price first demanded of him, no matter what it may be, even though, as is sometimes the case, the charge for a summer rental is more than the cost of the boat rented. If some stop is not put to the obstructive tactics maintained, it will be necessary for the city to open quarries and sand beds, to start a cement factory, and undertake to deliver these fundamental materials to certain selected, distributing centres throughout the city, at a uniform charge. Our harbor commissioners put our harbor on a basis on which it could compete with the port of New York. Another such capable commission could bring prices here down very close to New York figures, if not actually below them.

ROBBEED OF $475 ABOARD SHIP.

New York, March 24.—Charles H. Pearce, a cotton spinner, of Blackpool, Lancashire, Eng., who reached this city to-day aboard the 'Carmainia', en route for Canada, reported that he had been robbed of 95 pounds sterling, the money having been taken from beneath his pillow in his stateroom some time during Sunday night. When the ship docked, a detective was called to the ship and began an investigation.

LABOR EXCHANGES.

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, March 6.—The problem of unemployment is met with in all countries. Even so much as twenty years ago a system of labor exchanges was established in the German empire, as an attempt to cope with the evil, but nothing was done in this direction by the United Kingdom till the Labor Exchange Act was passed in 1909. The Act was largely the fruit of an exhaustive survey of the subject of unemployment, published by Mr. W. H. Beveridge, which is still the standard work on the subject. A good many of Mr. Beveridge's suggestions were adopted by the Government, and he was placed in charge of the Board of Trade central office for Labor Exchanges. The Act provided for the establishment under the Board of Trade of exchanges which should act as markets for labor, putting into touch with each other employers desiring work people and work people desiring employment. By February 1, 1910, the scheme was in working order. On that day 61 exchanges were opened in various parts of the country. The number was steadily increased. In 1912, 414 exchanges were working, of which 153 had been opened during the year. These exchanges are grouped into eight territorial divisions, each of which is controlled by a divisional office or clearing house; and these are in their turn controlled from and co-ordinated with a central office or clearing house in London. Thus the various exchanges are all linked together into one national system.

REGISTER OF APPLICANTS.

At each exchange is kept a register of persons desiring employment, arranged on the card index system and elaborately sub-divided according to the occupation of the applicants. Men and women are dealt with separately; indeed in some districts there is a separate exchange for each. The applicants are treated with the fullest consideration, some exchanges opening at six and even four a.m., so as not to interfere with the hours of the working day. Persons desiring employment must make their application in person. Employers do so by means of letter, telephone or personal call. Directly any such notification is received from an employer any suitable applicants for work are put in touch with him. No fee is charged to either party. The employer is at liberty to reject any applicant sent by the exchange if he wishes to do so. It must be admitted that at first the employers fought shy of the exchanges, but now they are changing their attitude. Many large firms even go so far as to issue notices that they will employ only those men who come to them from an exchange. If work is found for a man at a distance, the exchange is authorized by the Act to advance him his travelling expenses if he desires it. In 1912 approximately £3,000 was advanced in this way to about 2,700 cases. Most of it has already been repaid.

Statistics, published by the Board of Trade at the end of 1912, will show the work effected by the Labor Exchanges during that year. The total number of applications for work on the 'general register' (as opposed to the register dealing with casual employment), in 1912, was 2,423,213, while the number of individuals applying was 1,628,517. The number of situations filled (some of them being only temporary) was 785,239, and the number of individuals for whom work was found was 567,790, that is, 34.9 percent. of those applying, as compared with 30.9 percent. in 1911. This percentage is not high, but it must be remembered that the Act has only been working for three years. Germany, with its twenty years' experience, does not accomplish much more.

APPLICATIONS AND VACANCIES.

The fact that applications are still enormously in excess of vacancies is not the fault of the Labor Exchanges. They were not created in order to manufacture employment, but to save waste and delay of labor. Before the passing of the Act it frequently happened that, e.g., shipbuilders on the Tyne were short of hands, while boilermakers were standing idle at Birkenhead, ignorant of the fact that there was work for them elsewhere. This increased mobility of labor resulting from the establishment of labor exchanges has had a further excellent effect on casual labor. Large firms are no longer so apt to keep their own reserve of labor in the shape of half employed work people waiting at their gates instead of drawing from a common reserve in which the variations of employment in one branch can in some measure be compensated by the fluctuations in another. The Labor Exchanges, too, are now the means of obtaining completer statistics as to unemployment, since it is through them that unemployment insurance (National Insurance Act, Part II.), is administered. During the past year there has been comparatively little unemployment. In the shipbuilding industry the demand for workers exceeded the supply. In the engineering and metal trades there was also a scarcity of workers in some districts throughout the year, and, owing to seasonal activity, a number of vacancies in the building trades could not be filled in the period from April to September. In the case of women there was a shortage of labor in the cotton, woollen, worsted, and clothing trades, and in laundry work. The percentage of unemployment was no higher than 2.7 percent. in any of the months of 1912, from January to August, except in March and April, when it was 11.3 percent. and 3.6 percent., respectively, the fluctuation being caused by the coal strike. This marks a period of especial prosperity, but economic depression returns in cycles, and no doubt the rate of unemployment will be higher again in a few years. But nevertheless the influence of the Labor Exchanges on unemployment has been, and will be still more, strongly felt.

JUVENILE EXCHANGES.

A particularly interesting branch of work under the Labor Exchange Act is the establishment of juvenile exchanges. It was felt that in dealing with children a more individual and personal procedure was required than in the adult labor exchanges. Employment for children opens up many problems. Boys and girls leave school at the age of fourteen or even earlier. In their haste to earn wages they often rush into employment which yields them no training and leads nowhither, or which may even be actually detrimental to their character or physique. Accordingly, in connection with many juvenile exchanges, juvenile advisory committees have been formed, whose business it is to establish personal relations with both parents and children, in the one case giving advice as to the better forms of employment, and in the other keeping a watchful eye upon the children themselves. In order adequately to carry out this work it is necessary that the committee should have access to the records of the child's career at school. The co-operation of the education authorities then is necessary. In 1910 a short act was passed, entitled the Education (Choice of Employment) Act, which empowers the local education authorities to work with the Juvenile Labor Exchanges with respect to the employment of children. The work that during their time at school. The secthese joint authorities accomplish may be regarded as having two branches. In the first place, there is the task of giving such advice to boys and girls and their parents as will induce them to extend the period of education, if it is at all possible. If it is not, advice must be given in the selection of such occupations as are suited to the individual capacities of the children. This branch of the work is best left in the hands of the education authority, which already has been in touch with the children and their parents cond task, that of registering the actual applications for employment and bringing the applicants into touch with employers, lies chiefly in the hands of the Juvenile Labor Exchange. But it is obvious to anyone who considers the question that in both these branches it is essential that there should be co-operation between the two departments. This scheme is at present working with the greatest success, and is one of the most notable achievements of the present Government.

WHEN ROYALTY SITS IN THE PEW

Instances as to How Pulpit Utterances Have Been Received by Various Sovereigns.

(By Wilfred Whitten, in 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

When Henry VIII. added the Supremacy to the Royal titles, he did not, one imagines, give much thought to the possible behavior in the pew of his successors, or to the quaint relations which might at times spring up between the preacher and the Royal listener. Yet this aspect of the matter was soon forced upon his attention. For uttering some unpalatable truths in the pulpit he ordered Bishop Latimer to preach again on the following Sunday, and to introduce an apology into his sermon. Instead, Latimer put up a reverently ironical prayer, and then preached the same sermon that had given his Majesty offence. The story goes: 'The sermon being ended, the Court was full of expectation to know what would be the fate of this honest and plain-dealing bishop. After dinner the King called for Latimer, and, with a stern countenance, asked him how he durst be so bold as to preach in this manner. Falling on his knees, Latimer replied 'that his duty to his God and to his Prince had enforced him thereto, and that he had merely discharged his office and conscience in what he had spoken, though his life was in his Majesty's hand.' Upon this the King, raising the worthy prelate from his knees, embraced him, and exclaimed: "Blessed be God, that I have so honest a cervant!"'

TALKING IN CHAPEL.

Not all stories of Royalty in the pew are so edifying. In Archdeacon Sinclair's interesting and handsomely-equipped volume, 'The Chapels Royal' (Eveleigh Nash), the more human aspects of the subject are discreetly handled. George II"s orders to the minister to be deliberate and distinct, and not to pass with excessive speed from one prayer to another, did not secure the absolute attention of his Queen to the service. When Queen Caroline asked William Whiston, the translater of Josephus, what people mostly blamed in her, he replied: 'Talking in chapel.' The Queen asked if there were other faults, and Whiston replied: 'When your Majesty has amended this, I'll tell you of the next.'

Talking in chapel was the failing of Charles II., who sometimes indulged in a running commentary on the sermon to which he listened at St. James's. Once, when Bishop burnet ended a flight of eloquence by 'humping the pulpit cushion and shouting 'Who dares deny it?' the King replied, in a hoarse whisper, 'Nobody who stands within reach of that devilish great fist of yours.' And when Dr. South fulminated against Cromwell as a 'bankrupt, beggarly fellow' in a 'threadbare, torn cloak and greasy hat, perhaps neither of them paid for,' Charles laughed consumedly, and said to Rochester, 'Odd's fish! Your chaplain must be a bishop; therefore put me in mind of him at the next death.

Even Queen Anne had curious notions of comporting herself at St. James's. It is related that when she was in residence she would require the prayers to be read in an outer room while she dressed, and that once she ordered the door to be closed while she was thus engaged. The Chaplain stopped, whereupon the Queen sent a messenger to ask him why he had done so. He replied that 'he would not whistle the Word God through a keyhole.' George II. invarariably slept through a sermon that was not 'short and good.' George III. very sensibly put down the practice in which many preachers indulged of paying fulsome compliments to the Soverign from the pulpit: he bluntly told Dr.. Thomas Wilson that he came 'to hear the praises of God, not his own.'

AN INDIGNANT BISHOP.

Amid such influences—now long extinct—the Chapel Royal at St. James's became its own 'church parade.' Great ladies came to see and be seen. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu wrote to the Countess of Bute: 'I confess I remember to have dressed for St. James's Chapel with the same thoughts your daughters will have at the Opera.' At last Bishop Burnet rebelled against preaching to high headdresses and wandering eyes, and formally complained to Queen Anne. A skit of the period tells us with what results:—

When Burnt perceived that the beautiful dames
Who flock'd to the Chapel of holy St. James
On their lovers alone their kind looks did bestow.
And smiled not at him when he bellowed below,

He went to the Queen with a proposal that the mutual glances of beau and belle should be shut off by raising the sides of the pews.

These practices, Madame, my preaching disgrace;
Shall laymen enjoy the just rights of my place?
Then all may lament my condition so hard,
Who thrash in the pulpit without a reward.
Therefore pray condescend
Such disorders to end.
And to the ripe vineyard the laborers send
To build up the seats, that the beauties may see.
The face of no bawling pretender but me.

WHITEHALL.

Many of these stories are to be found in Dr. Sheppard's 'Memorials of St. James's Palace,' a work in which the reader will find the fullest reconstruction of the personal association of English Sovereigns with the church-going bell. But it has been left for Dr. Sinclair to survey the Chapels Royal of the realm from the Tower of London to Linlithgow and from Holyrood to Dublin. His inclusion of the Banqueting House, Whitehall, may surprise readers who do not know that from 1724 down to 1891 this stately hall, adornedd by Rubens's 'Apotheosis of James I." was a Chapel Royal. Indeed, Dr. Sinclair recalls that its use as such was little known to latterday Londoners, and that as a chaplain to Queen Victoria he suggested that public knowledge of its existence should be awakened. But other counsels prevailed, and the hall became a museum of national interest.

DESTROYING OPIUM CROPS.

Amoy, China, March 24.—The destruction of the opium crops by the government authorities is being carried out with great energy. A force of 300 troops was despatched from here to-day to Tungan, where the farmers have hitherto resisted the efforts of authorities to destroy the poppy plants.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

KNIGHT OF THE CROSS.

A Centenary Ode.

In youth I met him, grasped his hand, and heard,
Though silent now, the voice of Livingstone,
A Christian Knight, one of God's pioneers
Who gave to Africa the Gospel light.
Braver by far than heroes of romance
He stormed the realm of Satan and prevailed.
His was no crusade for an empty tomb,
Nor vain ambition for the world's applause.
No crested helm he wore nor sword nor shield,
No trump of herald blazoned his approach,
But humble as his Lord, a faithful liege,
On deeds of love and mercy, he went forth
Accoutred in the panoply of Heaven.
For years he met the enemy of man
And from the fierce encounter came unscathed,
Then died a hero on the battle field.
The Cross he raised in that far distant land
This faithful Knight, this champion of the Truth.
Westminster Abbey holds his sacred dust
But he has gone to join his Sovereign Lord.

J. PORTEOUS ARNOLD.

Montreal, March 19, 1913.

THE FIVE DOLLS.

They lie, side by side, in the cradle
That once rocked baby me,
Patient and quiet and smiling
As good little dolls can be.
But their faces are dusty and faded,
Their frocks are no longer gay,
They are dreadfully lonely dollies,
They've forgotten how to play.

To-day was stormy and dismal,
And I climbed up the garret stair,
To close a shutter that rattled,
And I saw them lying there;
I stole to the cradle softly,
And remembered the doleful day,
When I grew 'too big' for my darlings,
And I laid them sadly away.

I put them to sleep in the cradle,
And I cried, but it had to be,—
I had 'grown up' all in a minute,
And my dollies had died, you see;
So I left them there in the silence,
And kissed them a soft good-night,
And tried hard to feel that, in some way,
It was quite 'grown-up' and right.

But, oh, to-day in the garret,
Though its ten long years ago,
I was only a little girl again,
And, oh, I wished they could know,
That I love them now, with their dresses,
Fashioned with loving care,
And their queer little flaxen tresses,
And faces that were so fair.

I whispered their names, just softly,
'Gretchen and Daisy and Anne,
Dorothy Q. and Pinkie'—
And then I turned and ran.
Down the stairs from the garret,
Away from the poor little five,
They have been for so long forgotten
But, oh! they are still alive!

LOUISE MOREY BOWMAN.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of the latest issue of 'World Wide' for Saturday, March 15:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Balance of Power in Europe — The 'Manchester Guardian.'
Germany's Danger—The 'Morning Post,' London.
France and the Naval Power — The 'Spectator,' London.
A King's Speeech — The 'World,' New York.
The Money Trust—The 'Outlook,' New York.
The Farmer and the Railroads — The 'Sun,' New York.
Policewomen—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
The Future of Albania—The 'Westminster Gazette.'
Confessions of an ex-Sultan—The 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
Extermination of Finland — By Henry W. Nevinson, in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.
Royal Maundy — The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Popularising Genius—The 'Nation,' New York.
The Lady of the Prison—By H. Wilson Harris, in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.
Where La Cecchs Lives — By Gertrude Bone, in the 'Manchester Guardian.'
The Doctor's Dilemma—By Pierre Mille, in 'Le Temps,' Paris.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Pearl Carpet of Baroda—By M. H. Spielmann, F.S.A., in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

An Easter Message—By James Rhoades, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
John Masefield, Master Poet—By E. B. Osborn, in the 'Morning Post,' London.
Uncledom—Apotheosis of Heroes of the Nursery—By Clarence Rook, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Triumph of Telegraphy — By Clifford Higgins, B.Sc., in the 'Financial Times,' London.
Crusade Against Microbes—A Romance of Science — The 'Daily Chronicle,' London.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

It will be a pleasure
to introduce 'World Wide'
—to you.

But we cannot know
who you are
unless you are
sufficiently interested.
If need only cost you a post card.
John Dougall & Son, Publishers Montreal.

STOCKS BETTER IN WALL STREET --BOURSES SHUT

Good Bank Statement and Brighter European Advices Were Factors.

New York, March 24. —Wall Street, Noon—The unexpectedly good bank statement, favorable crop advices and expectations that the Balkan situation would soon be adjusted, gave a cheerful tone to the stock market to-day.

There was a brisk demand for a time, largely from the short interests, but outside participation in the market, owing to poor wire communication, as a result of the storm. Holidays continued abroad, and there was no business for foreign account.

Trade fell to light proportion after the first hour, but the tone held strong during the remainder of the morning. Bonds were irregular.

BANK'S RESERVE LOWER AGAIN

London, March 20. — The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £1,090,000; circulation increased £35,000; bullion decreased £555,394; other securities increased £180,000; other deposits increased £127,000; public deposits decreased £1,142,000; notes reserve decreased £1,381,000; Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 40.45 percent; last week it was 41.47 percent.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED

London, March 20.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged at 5 percent to-day.

LARGE INCREASE FOR GRAND TRUNK

The present year should be a banner one for the Grand Trunk Railway. For several months past the earnings have shown very substantial increases over those of the previous year—growing, in fact upon a continuously rising scale.

Those for the second week in March, appended herewith, show the splendid increase of $106,000:

1913	$1,007,923
1912	901,358
Increase	$ 106,565

C.P.R. AT $2,541,000.

Canadian Pacific Railway traffic earnings from March 7 to March 14 show the following large increase:

1913	$2,541,000
1912	2,333,000
Increase	$208,000

SHAREHOLDERS INTERNATIONAL BANK APPROVE

Sir Rodolphe Forget, M.P., presided at a special general meeting of La Banque Internationale du Canada today, which ratified the proposals by practically a unanimous vote of the merging of interests with the Home Bank of Canada, with head office in Toronto, and pased the following resolution:

'Moved, seconded, and unanimously resolved;

'Inasmuch as a first call upon the capital stock was made by the directors;

'Inasmuch as in anticipation of other calls by the directors, some of the shareholders voluntarily and without a further call, paid sums of money over and above the first call that was regularly made;

'Inasmuch as there will be a deficit between what is to be paid by the home bank for the assets of this bank and the sums paid in by the shareholders;

'That out of the shares to be paid and transferred over by the Home bank, the shareholders who have paid sums on their stock over and above the first call of 10 percent be paid by preference and be first recouped in full by repayment to them of the amounts in Home bank stock at $128, and that afterwards the balance of home bank stock, after paying all costs of liquidation, be distributed equally amongst all the shareholders who have paid up 10 percent on their stock.

Sir Rodolphe Forget presented a very exhaustive report on the history of the bank since its inception nearly a year ago, and gave a resume of the difficulties which arose with certain foreign shareholders. The explanation was not lacking in detail, and the meeting was evidently satisfied with the facts as given. The report was unanimously adopted, and congratulations extended for the able manner in which the whole situation has been cleared up.

CANADIAN NORTHERN EARNINGS KEEP UP.

Earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway continue to show good increases over the business of last year, as follows:

For week ending March 14, 1913	$54,000
From July 1st to date	$ 17,500
Corresponding period last year	336,500
From July 1st to date	$15,820,200
Increase for week	$17,500

WINNIPEG GRAIN.

Following was the course of prices in the Winnipeg grain pit this morning:

	Wheat. May	Wheat. July	Oats. May	Oats. July
Close Saturday			33¾	34⅞
Open	88⅝	89⅛	34⅛	35⅛
High	88⅝	89⅝	34⅝	35⅛
Low	88⅝	89⅛	34⅛	35⅛
Noon	88⅝	89⅛	34⅛	35⅛

BANK STATEMENT SHOWS BETTER MONEY OUTLOOK

Ottawa, March 20.— The February bank statement, out to-day, furnishes some slight evidences of improvement in financial conditions. Circulation has increased by three millions, current loans by eight millions, and call loans outside by three millions. On the other hand, there has been a decrease of deposits in Canada of ten millons. Domestic call loans are stationary.

The figures for February compared with January follow:

	February.	January.
Circulation	$ 97,206,713	$ 94,578,644
Demand deposit	349,661,830	354,518,964
Notice deposits	630,467,518	635,000,036
Deposits outside	91,868,886	83,284,404
Liabilities	1,252,269,981	1,247,586,414
Call loans, Canada	71,286,799	71,376,510
Call loans, outside	95,229,407	92,387,847
Current loans Canada	882,112,726	874,705,616
Current loans outside	37,673,798	40,098,146
Assets	1,491,653,448	1,488,457,458

GOOD INCREASE IN CLEARINGS

While the financial district is pervaded with whispers of pessimism and hard times, practically all the statistics show expanding trade. The Montreal bank clearings for the week ended to-day show the following large increase:

Total for week ending March 20, 1913	$51,453,566
Corresponding week, 1912	45,994,408
Corresponding week, 1911	42,945,491

NO CHANGE IN MONEY STATUS

New York, March 22.—A member of the syndicate which agreed to underwrite the offering of $126,650,000 Southern Pacific stocks says:

'As to effect of expiration of the syndicate agreement Saturday I do not believe that any great amount of money was actually tied up under the syndicate agreement, and, therefore, I do not look for any great changes in money conditions due to release of this money.

'Although the courts are rarely disposed to consider such small matters as the discovery of $126,650,000 at a time when the international money market is tight, nevertheless Union Pacific will urge that the condition of the money market is such that the government and the court ought to be willing to give Union Pacific six months or a year in which to dispose of its Southern Pacific stock.'

CAPITAL OF GROCERY CO. AND DIRECTORATE HAS BEEN INCREASED.

Boston, March 22.—Ginter Grocery Co., operating a number of stores in Boston, has increased its capital stock from $475,000 to $675,000. This action was taken at a special stockholders' meeting held in New York last Saturday.

It was also voted to increase number of directors from five to seven, two or more of whom shall constitute a quoroum.

The capital will be increased through an issue of 20,000 shares of preferred, par $10. Capital will then be apportioned: common 17,500 shares, preferred 50,000.

CHEAPNESS OF FOREIGN STEEL MAY HURT U.S. CO.

New York, March 22.—Steel manufacturers say the shrinkage of 170,000 tons in February unfilled bookings of the Steel Corporation is not an indication that the industry is on the decline. A falling off from the unprecedented increase in 1911 and 1912 was to be expected. Shipments of United States Steel in January and February were only 6,000 tons a day in excess of orders, very small contraction when there is sufficient business on the books to keep the plants in operation six to eight months.

However, the course of unfilled tonnage over the next several months will be watched with interest, as bookings will probably determine whether mills can operate to capacity throughout the last half of 1913.

The industry is holding up remarkably well in face of adverse developments, particularly proposed tariff changes and threatening financial situation abroad. But steel companies are well prepared to meet a severe money strain. The Steel Corporation has more cash than at any time in its history, or very close to $80,000,000. Its cash is almost double that reported by the National City Bank. Independents are also strong in cash. They have been strengthening resources since 1907, and require no outside money, although mills are operating to capacity.

The foreign steel situation is not liked, but a reaction in Germany has been expected for some time. Germany has increased its production each year over the last five years, and expansion has been so rapid as to exhaust the credit of more than one steel company.

German steel prices have been wabbling for several months and a decline is looked for. In event of a drastic falling off in steel prices abroad shipments of steel are likely to be made to this country if a change in our tariff enables foreign manufacturers to sell in the United States at a profit.

Steel prices here are holding remarkably well, and no changes of consequence are expected for some time. Manufacturers are not liable to reduce prices as long as it is necessary to protect customers who have already placed large contracts.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

St. John, N.B., March 24.—Grain shipments for the week were: 332,369 bushels wheat, 9,500 bushels oats, 216,308 bushels barley, and 9,851 bushels corn.

GERMAN BANKS HAVE HARD TIME TO FIND MONEY

Stringency Now Keenly Felt, But Relief is Expected Later.

Berlin, March 19.—At the general meeting yesterday of the Discontogesellschaf, the general manager, Dr. Salomonsohn, said that as everybody knew the position in the money market at present was very bad, and there was no hope of improvement until there was tranquility in international politics.

He referred to the negotiations which, at the instance of the German Imperial Bank, had been proceeding for some months with a view of imposing upon all banks some sort of uniform principles in regard to granting credit. He said that the negotiations had not thus far led to any tangible result.

'Although there was not much demand for quarterly settlement,' he said, 'money seemed to be becoming dearer every day. It was now quoted at 8 to 8 1-4 percent. With the help, however, of money coming in in the form of subscriptions to the recent loan issue, the Prussian State Bank was able to renew that 7 1-2 percent. sums up to $125,000, from March 8 until the end of April.'

7 P.C. DIVIDEND ON MILLING CO.

The International Milling Company of Minnesota, which was formerly one of the concerns in the Canadian Cereal & Milling Company, but withdrew after the failure of the latter company, has just declared a 7 percent dividend on its preferred stock for the entire period from Feb. 12, 1912, to Feb. 28, 1913.

The International Milling Company was always successful in its operations and the delay in declaring the dividend on the preferred stock has likely been due to the fact that different legal arrangements had to be carried out in connection with the withdrawal from the Canadian Cereal & Milling consolidation.

Of the outstanding preferred stock of International Milling it is stated that about 75 percent is held in Montreal. This represents the stock that was issued at the time of the public flotation and afterwards exchanged.

APPLES IN LONDON.

London, March 22. — Ben Davis apples sell at 12 to 13 shillings, for No. 1 and 9 to 10 shillings for No. 2. Stark No. 1, 15 to 16 and No. 2, 10 to 12. Baldwins No. 1, 13 to 15, and No. 2, 11 to 12. Russetts, No. 1, 17 to 21 and No. 2, 16 to 18; Nonparid, 12 to 14 and 8 to 10 shillings.

W.C. BROWN TELLS OF PROSPERITY ON FARMS WEST

New York, March 18. — Mr. W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central, has just returned from a trip through the Middle West, and he is pleased with the outlook for general business and a record crop during the present year.

'I spoke to more than 3,000 farmers,' said Mr. Brown, 'on my trip, and they all told the same story of good crops and a prospective prosperous year. They have no fear that the changed administration will affect them in the slightest.

'I think President Wilson's administration will be a very good one. It has started most auspiciously, and certainly is gives every sign of being constructive along broad lines.

'I should think this is a fine time for those who have been on the fence, to come off and get to work. There is nothing in sitting on the fence, particularly when it has such a selfmade razor edge as that created of recent business fears. This country is too rich to break down, and our securities are firmly founded and well supported.'

'When good stocks and bonds,' concluded Mr. Brown, 'are as low as they are now it is a good time to buy. I think no better instruction could be given the investor than not to wait for the final eighth and not to try to grab the whole hog.'

FARMERS HOLD BACK LIVE STOCK

Chicago, March 20. — High prices of beef and mutton have diverted meat consumption to pork, and general demand for meats has been fairly active, with unusually large purchases by the South and some export sales. Domestic and foreign purchases of lard have been liberal.

Farmers will not sell live stock unless prices suit them, and they are able to hold back. Soon they will give their entire attention to spring work in the fields, ploughing, seeding, etc., which promises to get a very early and vigorous start if the weather permits.

Regular warehouses here hold less than 4,000,000 pounds of ribs, compared with nearly 23,000,000 pounds a year ago, and only 62,628 barrels of pork, compared with 88,240 barrels a year ago. The lard supply of 32,421 tierces is 92,645 tierces less than a year ago.

INTERESTING SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL SECURITIES

A weekly summary of available public information covering all Standard Oil issues with current news of the companies report of the market for the week, diary of dividends and statistical table, including closing quotations, is issued for distribution to investors by Carl H. Pforzheimer, Specialist in Standard Oil Securities, 25 Broad Street, New York.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

The following is a summary of the stocks listed in the Montreal Stock Exchange, showing the varying of prices from high to low, open and close, for the five days from Saturday to Thursday, with the rate of dividend and yield to the close of the market on Friday afternoon:

STOCKS.	High.	For the Week. Low	Open	Closed	Dividend Rate	Yield p.c.	Shares Last Sold. Sale.	
Bell Telephone	173	144½	146	144½	145¾	145	8	5.51	...
Brit. Col. Packers Association	159	146	152	150	152	150	6	3.96	...
Pref. A.	159	148¼	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Brazilian	101	92¾	95½	92¾	95	93¼	5	5.26	...
Canadian Pacific Railway	266½	219¼	225	222½	225	223	10	4.48	...
Canada Car Foundry com.	82½	75	75	75	75	75	.	....	...
Preferred	118	113	113	113	113	113	7	6.19	...
Canada Cenet com.	28¾	27	28	27½	27¾	27½	.	....	...
Preferred	93¾	90	91½	90¾	91½	90¾	7	7.69	...
Can. Converters	50	45	45¼	45	45	45	4	....	...
Canada General Electric	116¼	113¾	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Can. Locomotive Co. com.	67¼	56	57	56	57	56	.	....	...
Preferred	95	90	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	7	7.36	...
Crown Reserve Mining Co.	411	347	375	370	375	374	60	16.40	...
Dominion Canners com.	87	71¾	74	73	74	73	6	8.21	...
Preferred	102½	100	100	100	100	100	7	7.00	...
Detroit Electric Railway	81	73	74¾	73	74	73	6	8.21	...
Dominion Coal pref.	112½	107	110	110	110	110	5	4.80	...
Dom. Iron and Steel pref.	103	99	99½	99	99½	99	7	7.07	...
Dom. Steel Corporation	58½	49	52½	49	52½	49	4	8.00	...
Goodwins pref	84	80½	81	81	81	81	6	7.40	...
Halifax Electric Railway	160	...	160	160	160	160	8	5.00	...
Illinois Traction Co. pref.	93½	90	92½	91	92	91	6	6.59	...
Lake of Woods Milling	136¼	130	131	130	130	130	8	6.25	...
Preferred	118½	114½	118½	117	118½	117	7	5.93	...
Laurentide Co., Limited	232	204	210	204	210	204	8	3.80	...
Mackay Company common	68½	67	...	...	...	...	5	....	...
Preferred	84	84	...	...	...	...	4	....	...
Mexican Light and Power Co.	82¼	73	73¼	73	73¼	73	4	5.47	...
Minn.,St. Paul and S.S.M., com.	142	135	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Montreal L., H. and Power	240	212½	221	212½	221	214¼	9	4.16	...
Montreal Tramway Debs.	80	77	80	77	80	77	5	6.25	...
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal com.	88	77½	80	79½	80	77½	6	7.50	...
Preferred	125	123	124	124	124	124	8	6.45	...
Ogilvie Flour Mills com.	129	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	8	6.61	...
Preferred	118	118	...	...	...	...	7	5.73	...
Ottawa Light and Power Co.	192	179	181½	179	180	179	10	5.55	...
Penmans Limited com.	58	54½	55½	54½	55½	54½	4	7.27	...
Preferrel	86	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¾	83¼	6	7.22	...
Quebec Railway, L. and P.	21½	14	18½	16½	18½	17½	.	....	...
Rich. and Ontario Nav. Co.	119¾	109	111½	109¾	111	109⅛	8	7.33	...
Sawyer Massey pref	...	...	96	96	96	96	6	6.25	...
Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	148	130½	132	130½	132	132½	6	4.54	...
Sherwin Williams Paint Co.	61	57	60	60	60	60	.	....	...
Preferred	103¾	101	101¼	101	101¼	101	7	6.93	...
Span. River com.	72¾	62	65	62½	63	62½	.	....	...
Preferred	97½	93	94	93	93½	93½	7	7.52	...
Steel Co. of Can.	23¾	23	23¾	23	23½	23	.	....	...
Preferred	89	86	86½	86	86	86	7	8.13	...
Toronto Rails	144½	132½	135	132½	135	133	8	5.92	...
Tucketts	61	53½	53½	53½	53½	52	.	6.06	...
Preferred	97	90	96	95½	96	95½	7	7.36	...
Tooke Bros. com.	60	54	52	52	52	52	.	....	...
Preferred	92½	90	90½	90½	90½	90½	7	7.77	...
Twin City Electric Ry.	108½	95½	104½	104	104½	104	6	5.82	...
Winnipeg Electric Railway	216¾	203	...	...	...	...	12	....	...
—COTTONS—									
Canadian Cottons Limited	44¾	30¾	39	39	39	39	6	....	...
Preferred	78¾	75	78½	78	78½	78½	7	7.77	...
Dominion Textile com.	87½	80	83	80	83	80	6	7.40	...
Preferred	105	101	103	102½	103	103	7	6.79	...
Montreal Cottons Limited	62	58	61	61	61	61	4	6.73	...
Preferred	103¼	102½	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
—BANKS—									
British N. Am.	214	...	214	214	214	214	10	4.67	...
Commerce	224	213	214½	213½	214½	213½	10	4.72	...
Hochelaga	170	150	...	...	...	...	9	....	...
Merchants	201	190	190	190	190	190	10	5.26	...
Molsonns	203	198	199	198	199	198	11	5.70	...
Montreal	246	236	239	236	239	236	10	4.20	...
Nova Scotia	266	255	257¼	257¼	257¼	257¼	14	5.40	...
Quebec	126	123	124	123	124	123	7	5.69	...
Royal	228	221	222	221	221	221	12	5.43	...
Union	150	149	150	150	150	150	8	5.33	...

EARLY OPENING OF NAVIGATION TO HELP TRADE

Much Traffic Awaiting Shipment---General Business Fairly Good.

Dun's 'Bulletin' of Saturday, March 22, says of Montreal trade: 'The open, springlike weather of the last few days gives promise of an early opening of navigation, and the Government icebreakers are now at work in the St. Lawrence channel betwen this city and Quebec. The regular steamship lines have not announced any advancing of first sailing dates from this port, but it is expected to have arrivals from sea about the 16th of April, some ten days earlier than usual. There is also a probability of the St. Lawrence canals being opened about the 22nd of April, instead of May 1st, as heretofore. There is a large quantity of grain to go forward, and first out-going vessels will be well filled up.

In general trade conditions there is no material change since last writing. Weather conditions favor spring sorting in dry goods and retail Easter trade.

Groceries show a fair, reasonable distribution and the situation in sugars is rather stronger.

Paints and glass are moving out freely, and for general hardware there is a good demand.

General collections continue unsatisfactory, and there is a growing disposition to cull credit risks more closely than heretofore. In the money market no relief is in sight from the existing conditions, and though the opening of navigation and heavy grain shipments may release funds to some extent, bankers show a sustained disposition to sit tight, and the checking of the speculative tendencies which apparently permeate city and country alike will no doubt work out to the general advantage.

Ten district failures are reported for the week, with liabilities of $124,000.

Fort William, March 24.—In about four weeks' time, Fort William's twenty-six miles of waterfront will again present an animated appearance; but, as yet, the ice remains firm in the Kam, on the harbor and in the bay.

The ice on the river is about three feet thick all over, except where it has been piled up early in the season by the ice breakers. Conditions are about the same on the harbor, and where the ice is being cut for the ice houses. About a mile from shore the ice is found to be about three feet thick. The crust on the bay extends well out to Thunder Cape about five inches in thickness.

BOOM IN MEAT PRICES NOT YET OVER, IT SEEMS

Chicago, March 19.—A Packington authority says: Young cattle, the kind feeders need, are realizing highest prices on record. Cattle have gone to the country at eight cents recently, that during period of excessive supply sold by the thousand at 4 1-2 to 5 cents. And now country is hungry for them at 7 1-2 to 8 cents, these prices indicating scarcity of young cattle in both corn-belt and grazing area west of Missouri river.

Feeders taking steers out of Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha will lose money unless they realize $9 per cwt. in finality of transaction. This means that beef must cost more to consumer, if making that commodity is to continue on profitable basis.

But that real scarcity has yet to be developed is evident, as there are waiting orders on market for thousands of unfinished cattle, so that even slightly lower prices are improbable.

CONSOLIDATED MILK CO. HOLDS FIRST MEETING ---GOOD PROGRESS.

The first annual meeting of the Consolidated Milk Company, a newly-organized concern formed by a number of the milk producers of Ontario and Quebec to supply and distribute milk products in Montreal, was held Monday afternoon at the Queen's Hotel, with Mr. C. A. McNee, of Montreal, in the chair. Of the 200 shareholders about 80 were present in person, and about 80 more were represented by proxy. The secretary, Mr. W. F. Stephen, reported that over $125,000 of the capital stock of $300,000 had been paid-up.

The election of officers and the permanent board of directors resulted as follows: President, C. A. McNee, Montreal; vice-president, Malcolm Smith, Lachute; secretary, W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon; treasurer, B. W. Allen, Huntingdon; directors, the president, vice-president, and the following: T. O. Bourdon, Chateauguay; George E. Baird, Armstown; W. R. Stewart, Huntingdon County; J. F. McRae, Bainsville, Glengarry County.

WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY SHOWS STEADY GROWTH

The world's wheat crop of last year of 3,759,000,000 bushels, compares with 2,641,000,000 in 1900, showing a gain in 12 years of 1,118,000,000, or 42.3 percent. The world's yield has, with some exceptions, shown steady increase for the last 20 years, but strange to note, the aggregate supply at any period has shown little variation by reason of similar growth in consumptive demand through increase of population and of per capita consumption.

Wheat is an all-the-year-round product, being harvested in some country in every month, and with scarce an exception in any year the crop deficiency in any country or several countries is providentially made good by crop excesses in others.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

New York, March 24. — The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company declared an extra dividend of 3 percent, payable April 10 to stock of record April 1.

SECOND LARGEST COTTON CROP IN UNITED STATES

Washington, March 20. — The second largest cotton crop ever grown, amounting to 14,295,500 equivalent 500 pound bales, including linters, was produced by the farmers of the United States during 1912, the census bureau announced to-day, in its preliminary report of the total production of cotton as returned by ginners and delinters.

The number of running bales, counting round as half bales, and including linters, was 14,076,430.

The crop compares with 16,250,276 equivalent 500 pound bales in 1911, and 12,005,688 in 1910. Comparisons of running bales are 16,109,349 in 1911, and 11,965,962 in 1910.

The Department of Agriculture's bureau of statistics on December 12 estimated the total production of the 1912 crop, not including linters, at 13,820,000 bales of 500 pounds each.

Round bales included in the production figures, are 81,528 for 1912; 101,554 for 1911, and 112,887 for 1910.

Sea Island cotton produced during 1912 amounted to 73,641 bales, compared with 119,293 bales in 1911, and 90,368 in 1910.

Linter bales included in the total amounted to 605,704, compared with 556,276 for 1911, and 397,628 for 1910.

The average gross weight of the bale for the crop, counting round as half bales and including linters, was 507.8 pounds for 1912, compared with 504.4 pounds for 1911, and 501.7 pounds for 1910.

Ginneries operated for 1912 crop numbered 25,267 compared with 26,349 for 1911.

LOWER PRICES TO HELP WHEAT

Chicago, March 19.—Wheat exporters believe a small decline in prices here would revive foreign demand. Fact that Europeans will pay more quick shipment than for shipment after opening of lake navigation suggests no previous overstocking abroad. The high quality of American wheat is appreciated there. A local exporter says that Europe will require a large amount of wheat weekly the remainder of the season. Attitude of competing wheat countries, in his opinion, will determine prices.

Southwestern wheat receipts have declined on account of stormy weather and previous heavy marketing. Northwestern receipts continue liberal. Flour trade is dull. One authority here says it is more congested than at any other time since 1907.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, March 24.—White wheat, 90c to 95c per bushel; red fall wheat, 90c to 95c per bushel; peas, 70c to 74c per bushel; barley, 60c to 65c per bush; oats, 32c to 35c per bushel; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4.00 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4.00 per cwt.; flour, $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt.; bran, $20 to $22 per ton; shorts, $22 to $24 per ton; dairy butter, 30c to 32c per lb.; creamery butter, 33c to 35c per lb.; eggs, 22c to 23c per dozen; potatoes, $1.25 to $1.40 per bag; live hogs, $8.75 to $9.00 per cwt.; hay, $14 to $15 per ton; hides, $10 to $11 per cwt.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, March 24.—In meat the butchers have it all their own way, and they have the usual good display of Western product. The local meat is of poor quality, and even medium is scarce. The prices range at $6 to $7 per cwt. for front quarters of beef, $7 to $10 for hinds and $8 to $9 by the carcase. Som more veal is coming in, but the rush is yet to come, and fronts go as high as 10c a pound, and hinds up to 12c, and the quality is good. Pork still comes in, and has stiffened in the price, the light quality being weighed up to $13.50 a cwt., and down to $12, while but little heavy pork is in sight. Potatoes, oats, hay and butter are articles that have shown no variation. Potatoes are 80c to $1 a bag, according to the quality and quantity sold. Most people just now are buying American oats, and are paying up to 50c a bushel for good quality, while the local stuff which is of generally poor quality is down to as low as 35c. The large bulk of hay brings about $12, some a little higher, and some a trifle lower, while butter has practically not varied all the winter, being at a general run of 30c for best pails and 35c for best fronts.

BRITISH CATTLE.

John Rogers and Co. cable that trade at Birkenhead to-day was very slow, the demand being poor, and though prices are not quoted lower than Saturday, they were only maintained with difficulty at 14 to 15 1-2 cents per pound for Irish steers.

London, March 10.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 10. For English fat beasts trade showed more life with slight upward tendency in prices. Scotch beasts somewhat slow to vend. Irish consignment consisted entirley of Dublins, which sold slowly at late rates. Fat butchering cows made 2d per stone more money. Fat bulls and rough cattle maintained last Thursday's advance. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.:—80 to 90 st. Scotch, and 90 stone Devons, and polled Norfolks, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; 95 stone Norfolk shorthorns, and 90 stone black polled Dublins, 5s to 5s 2d; 100 stone Leicester shorthorns, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; 90 st. fat cows, 4s 4s 2d; 100 stone fat bulls, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; rough do., 3s to 3s 2d. Arrivals: 18 Scotch, 44 Irish, 563 Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, 25 midland, home, and western counties, 100 Devon. Increase of 120 in number of sheep and lambs penned compared with Monday last. Trade for English sheep ruled slow; tendency of prices at close being a downward one, with exception of choice small South Downs, which were considerably firmer in value. Scotch sheep trade made 4d more money. Brisk demand for lambs, choice small descriptions advancing 10d, and half-breds 2d per stone; 6½ to 7 stone South Downs sheep made 7s 6d to 8s 6d; 8 stone Scotch, 7s 2d to 7s 4d; 7½ to 8 stone Down tegs, 6s 6d to 6s 8d ped 8 lbs. Quotations per 8 lbs.:—Beasts, 3s to 5s 4d; sheep, 4s 8d to 7s 6d; lambs, 5s 8d to 8s. Total supply—Beasts 750 sheep and lambs 4970, calves 5, milch cows 15.

London, March 10.—Good supplies, and slow trade, though prices are firm. English beef, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; Scotch sides, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; shorts, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 4s 2d to 4s; Irish killed beef, 4s to 4s 4d; Argentine chilled hindquarters, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; do., forequarters, 2s 4d to 2s 6d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 5s to 5s 4d; do., tegs, 5s 8d to 6s; do., ewes, 3s 8d to 4s; English wedders, 4s 10d to 5s 2d, do., ewes, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; English lamb, 6s 8d to 8s; veal, 4s 4d to 5s 8d; exreame, 6s; English pork, 4s 6d to 5s 2d; Dutch do., 4s 4d to 5s per 8 lbs.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, March 24.—Cattle receipts 23,000; market steady.

Beeves, $7 to $9.15; Texas steers, at $6.50 to $9.60; western steers, $6.80 to $8.10; stockers and feeders, $6 to $8.20; cows and heifers, $3.45 to $8; calves, $7 to $11.25.

Hogs receipts 42,000; market steady. Light, $8.85 to $9.20; mixed, $8.75 to $9.15; heavy, $8.55 to $9.15; rough, $8.55 to $8.70; pigs, $6.90 to $9; bulk of sales, $9 to $9.10.

Sheep receipts 23,000; market steady. Native, $5 to $7; western, $6.25 to $7; yearlings, $7.20 to $8.25; lambs native, $7 to $8.85; western, $7.25 to 8.85.

WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN LESS

February a Dull Month in Exports, But Imports Active.

(Canadian Associated Press)

London, March 24.—Official returns give the value of the trade between the United Kingdom and Canada during the month of February in the undermentioned articles as follows:

IMPORTS FROM CANADA	Feb. 113	Feb. 1912
Wheat	£405,413	509,400
Flour	160,251	162,513
Cattle	.....	9,961
Bacon	68,086	80,467
Ham	23,363	11,637
Cheese	52,506	75,717
Canned Salmon	8,939	210,453
Lobsters	17,178	7,495
Hewn Wood	4,342	320
Pulp Wood	943	5,619
EXPORTS TO CANADA		
Spirits	£52,491	£24,210
Sugar	3,601	8,883
Wool	12,342	5,352
Pig Iron	5,717	4,687
Wrought Iron	7,656	8,560
Galvanized Sheets	31,152	16,034
Wire	2,804	5,65
Tinned Plates	14,903	17,021
Cutlery	5,111	4,952
Hardware	8,390	5,45

TRADE QUIET IN FRUIT MARKET

The return of cold and bad weather has given a setback to the wholesale fruit trade. Prices show small change, being on a high level.

Following are those of the Peterson Fruit Company:

Pineapples, $5 per crate; cucumbers, $2.75 per dozen; lettuce, Boston, 2 do., $2 per box; celery, Florida, $4 per crate; Oranges, Valencias, very sweet, $4.50 per case; do. large, $5; do. Florida, $4.75; do. Navels, $4.25; do. Navels, $4.50. Lemons, fancy fruit, $3.75.

Bananas, Jumbos, Jamaica, $2.25 per bunch; grape fruit, fancy Jamaica, $4.25 per case; tomatoes, 6 baskets per crate, $3.50 per crate; sweet potatoes, in hamper, $3 per hamper; onions, red, very fine, 100 lb. bags, $2 per bag; do. Spanish, $2.75 per case; prunes, 60 to 70, 8c per lb.; 80 to 90, 7½c.

Apples, Baldwins, No. 1, $4 per brl.; No. 2, $3.50; Spies, No. 1, $3.50; No. 2, $4; Russetts, No. 1, $4.50 Ben Davis, No. 1, $3.50.

SCARCITY IN BEST BUTTER---RECEIPTS LESS

Receipts of butter for last week were 824 packages, showing a decrease of 806 as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 291 with the same week last year. The total quantity received since May first to date shows a decrease of 30,048. A firm feeling prevails in the market for fancy and finest creamery owing to the fact that supplies of such are somewhat limited. Finest creamery quotes at 29 1-2c to 30c; fine creamery, 28c to 28 1-2c; fresh made creamery, 25c to 27c; dairy butter, 23c to 24c.

EARLY MAKE OF CHEESE MAY BE SMALL--RECEIPTS

Communications from the Brockville and Belleville districts the make of fodder cheese this season will be small, and reports from other districts indicate that the factories will open the season on butter owing to the prices being better than for cheese.

The market is quiet. Receipts of cheese for the week were 9 boxes, showing a decrease of 226 boxes as compared with last week and a decrease of 92 boxes with the same week last year, while the total quantity received since May first to date is 44,486 boxes smaller than the same period a year ago.

Septembers quote at 12 3-4c to 13c; Octobrs 12 1-4c to 12 1-2c; Fodders, 10 3-4c to 11 1-4c.

EGG RECEIPTS LESS--- MARKET IS STEADY.

Receipt of eggs for the week were 4,729 cases, as compared with 6,010 for the previous week, and 5,078 for the corresponding week last year. The arrivals since May first to date were 269,782 cases as against 257,185 for the same period a year ago.

New laid eggs quote at 24c to 26c; selected cold storage stock, 18c tto 20c; No. 1 cold storage, stock, 16c to 17c.; No. 2 cold storage stock, 14c to 15c.

POTATOES QUIET.

The trade in potatoes is quiet, the demand being principally for small lots. Green Mountains, in car lots, quote at 65c to 67 1-2s, and Quebec grades at 55c to 60c, and in a jobbing way at 85c to 90c per bag.

BEANS UNCHANGED.

The market for beans is unchanged, prices being firm under a fair demand and car lots, of three pound pickers are offering for shipment from the west at $1.95 to $2.15, and lower grades at 1.75 to $1.80 per bushel, ex-track.

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE

East Buffalo, N.Y., March 24.—Cattle receipts 3000 head, fairly active and steady to easy; prime steers, $8.75 to $9.00; shipping, $8.00 to $8.50; butchers, $6.00 to $8.40; heifers, $6.00 to $8.00; cows, $3.75 to $7.25; bulls, 5.00 to 7.25; stockers and feeders, $5.50 to $5.70; stock heifers, $5 to $6; fresh cows and springers steady at $35 to $80.

Veals receipts 850 head, active, 25c lower, $5 to $11.50.

Hogs receipts 10

The Philosopher of Folly.

(BY SHERWOOD KART.)

KING CANUTE.

A wise galoot was King Canute—a shrewd and worthy ruler. He filled the 'pen' with wicked men, or kept them in the 'cooler.' The hills and vales were full of jails, and all the land was happy. He put through laws which had no flaws—he was the sage old chappie! Yet when men tried to test his pride, he tumbled to their notion, and thus he spoke: 'It is no joke—you bet I rule the ocean! O'er all the land at my command the people have to scurry. I am the King! Whene'er I ring they answer in a hurry. It is no dream that I'm supreme—I am the Main Gazabo; it's in my mind the waves will find they'd best do what I say, ho! Ho! bring me down my finest crown and Sunday suit of ermine, and we'll decide who rules the tide—we'll here and now determine! Ye waves which beat about my feet, I bid you now skedaddle! Here on the sand I take my stand—your master's in the saddle!' We've often heard what then occurred—the tide still kept a-growing; up towards Canute's most royal boots the rising waves kept flowing. In great amaze at Nature's ways, the king for some time waited; then to the crowd this monarch proud his altered viewpoint stated. He said: 'Dear friends, my sway extends from here to Minnesota and yet for me the mighty sea cares not a brass iota. It must have heard my kingly word, and therefore it intended to soon recede as I decreed — its aim was doubtless splendid. Yet if perforce I raved till hoarse 'twould treat me like a rabbit; it cannot slip the stronger grip of long but foolish habit. It seems to me that here should be a moral for the nation'—and speaking thus, he hailed a bus for Canterbury station.

THE SEED CATALOGUES.

For maybe a month or more back the seedsmen have been pretty slack—there's no harm in telling seeds haven't been selling—and prospects oftimes have looked black. To office and store they would go, each day through the slush or the snow, the wild weather daring, to sit there despairing, weighed down by their worry and woe. As soon as night's shadows would fall they'd hie to the Seed-Merchants' Hall, to study in session the business depression, yet none understood it at all. At last an old seed-seller spoke: 'My brothers, this here is no joke; yet I see no reason why we at this season should sit here and endlessly croak. No customer's opened my door for some time and possibly more, and there I've been sitting, just reading and knitting—yet all this has happened before. Then let us, my comrades, arise; let's wipe these fool tears from our eyes; we ought to be trying to start people buying—Oh, haste ye, old pals, and get wise! Let's send for a chap who can paint to picture our goods like they ain't; let's sound out their praises in eloquent phrases unhampered by truthful restraint. In catalogues gorgeous and gay let us all their beauties display; when business is seedy, oh, let us be sneedy, and get on the job right away; for paper and picture and print can coax money out of flint.' And now folks are sending in orders unending for pansies and pieplants and mint!

OLD DOC BROWN.

When aching and ailing, we raise a loud wailing for good old Doc Brown of our youth; for modern relievers of ague and fevers we care not a stiver, forsooth! In days now departed, whenever we started to sample life's various ills, they sent for old Doctor, an honest concoctor of powders and plasters and pills. He smiled at the yelling on nearing our dwelling, he grinned as he stepped to our couch; red pepper and borax he blew down our thorax to make us say 'Wow-wow!' and 'Ouch!' Our lungs old Doc tested to see if congested, and tried us for spavin and croup; with skill diabolic he searched us for colic and checked up our sniffle and whoop; he gave us a jowful of something most awful, which made every germ in us squeak; wrapped up in a blanket we sat there and drank it—we tasted the stuff for a week. Then writing prescriptions for aches and conniptions old Doc filled up most of his pad; with humor sardonic he framed up a tonic—oh, he was a jolly old lad. The druggist would wrestle with mortar and pestle, and send us the stuff in a dray; on pigweed and henna, on burdock and senna, we quivered for many a day. From twelve kinds of bottles we moistened our throttles, each one of them worse than the rest; and on us a plaster stuck faster and faster than aught else could stick to our chest. Now when in a hurry our relatives scurry for doctors all over the pike, we wish on this mission our good old physician again to our bedside would hike.

A LOVER OF WINTER.

When the winter is nearly ended, I sigh for its joys soon o'er; for the feeling of pleasure splendid in facing its gusty roar. I wish it were now November and winter was still ahead; I weep for the lost December till my nose and my eyes are red; when Spring with her balmy spices comes over the greening hills, I long to be where the ice is, in the regions of endless chills; when people no longer shiver I'm weary and ill at ease; when the ice goes out of the river I long for an Arctic breeze; when the vane on the tall church steeple points steadily from the south, though it please a lot of people, my heart goes down in my mouth. 'Tis little I care for summer, with its dust and rain and heat—me for a zero hummer with plenty of snow and sleet; me for a rousing winter with everything frozen fast—a regular red-nose-tinter, with plenty of stormy blast. Why do folks sigh, I wonder, for Spring and her vernal train, when the heavens grow black with thunder, and the meadows are dank with rain? Over the broad Dominion the people are raising cheers, yet Spring with her downy pinion will startle me into tears. Down by the broad Atlantic they joy at the snow's retreat; with many a gleeful antic they caper along the street. Out by the calm Pacific where the Rockies majestic tower, with eagerness most terrific they long for an April shower. Yet till the Spring's retreated, yet till the summer's o'er, yet till the Autumn's fleeted, still will my heart be sore. But when the wind grows snappy, glad on my way I'll bowl; then am I truly happy; then I can sell folks coal!

IN MEXICO.

In Mexico, in Mexico, there's always something doing: they revolute and stab and shoot from dawn to dewy eve; from morn to night they march and fight, all other work eschewing—and ghastly trails by hills and vales the rival parties leave. In Mexico, in Mexico, though fragrant flowers are blooming, though liquid notes from feathered throats float sweetly on the air, to Northern ears come savage cheers and cannons' muffled booming, with dying groans and tortured moans, and wailings of despair. In Mexico, old Mexico, a summer sun is pouring its blessings down on field and town, and all seems glad and gay; yet here and there and everywhere we hear the rifles roaring, and leaden rain sweeps street and plain on every second day. In Mexico, poor Mexico, men's passions smoulder redly; they draw and fire, and then inquire when questions prove in vain; the means they use to back their views are rapid, sure and deadly, but votes are nix—their politics is 'Shoot and then explain!' In Mexico, old Mexico, men's hands are often gory, so let us cheer because we're here, where wintry breezes rear; we wag our jaws and wave our paws until our heads grow hoary, but, large and by, we do not try to slay the man next door. In Mexico, wild Mexico, we'd gather round his dwelling and likely shoot the poor galoot to show our point of view; but here at home in Canada in spite of all our yelling, we would not kill our neighbor Bill and boil him down for glue.

TURNEM DOWN.

A grim old chap is Turnem Down; he goes about our gladsome town with drooping lips and solemn frown, as if there's nought can please him; so set and stern he goes his way that laughing youngsters cease their play, the dogs to bark and bay, and every person flees him. He has no use for joke or jest which to our daily grind adds zest—his work is such he deems it best to shun all joyous laughter; he gives his mouth a downward twist; his skypiece has a moody list—to figure as a humorist is what he least is after. He often warns his sad-eyed staff they are not paid to grin and laugh—that every chuckler gets the gaff and lands outside his portal; and when a customer's in view he wears an aspect sad and blue—he thinks the worst thing he could do would be to whoop and chortle. It's been a fixed idea of his that thus he will succeed in biz, and, strange enough, he thus has riz to greater wealth and station; though in each daily business walk to always hand out sober talk will oftentimes our progress balk, save in our friend's vocation. A little nonsense here and there we've found a help to clear the air and drive off dull and carking care when at our tasks, by Hector! His is the only trade we know in which a man can wisely show a heart bowed down by weight of woe—a funeral director. Throughout our broad Canadian land it helps us with the work in hand if we can grin to beat the band when laying bricks or baking; and we would risk a 'alf a bob that Turnem's is the only job in which it pays to weep and sob on any undertaking.

ECZEMA



Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember I make this broad statement after putting twelve years of my time on this one disease, and handling in the meantime nearly half of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TO-DAY, I will send you a **FREE TRIAL** of my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, just give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 782 Court Block, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo. Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

BIRTHDAYS.

SUNDAY, MARCH TWENTY-THIRD

This is the natal day of SIR DONALD MANN, the noted railway builder, who is now sixty years of age. He was born at Acton, Ont., and was intended for the ministry, but later abandoned that intention and went in for contracting. His connection with Sir William Mackenzie in the Canadian Northren enterprises is well known. He received knighthood from King George in 1911.

* * *

THE HON. J. A. T. CHAPAIS, professor of history in Laval University, was born on this date in the year 1858. He studied law and practised for some time in Quebec. Then he became private secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor and later edited a paper. He was called to the Legislative Council in 1892 and became its speaker in 1895. For a short time he was Minister of Colonization and Mines for the province.

* * *

LIEUT.-COL. C. A. SMART, of Montreal, was also born on March 23, in the year 1868. He has been long engaged in mercantile life and is known as the founder and president of the Smart Bay Company. He is also interested in various other companies and is a prominent officer of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He represents Westmount in the Provincial Legislature.

MONDAY, MARCH TWENTY-FOUR.

THE HON. L. O. DAVID, Senator of the Dominion of Canada, celebrates his seventy-third birthday to-day. As a young man he studied law and practised in Montreal. In 1892 he became city clerk of Montreal. He attempted to enter Parliament on several occasions but did not meet with success until 1886. He was called to the Senate in 1903. He has written several books and is recognized as one of the most gifted French-Canadian writers.

* * *

THE HON. E. L. WETMORE, Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, was also born on March 24, in the year 1841. He is a native of Fredericton, N.B., and became one of the leaders of the bar in his native province. For some time he led the Opposition in the Legislature. In 1887 he went to the North-West as puisne judge of the Territorial Court, and became Chief Justice of Saskatchewan in 1907. He is Chancellor of the University of Saskatchewan.

* * *

COLONEL NELSON, retired militia officer, is sixty-eight to-day. He was born near Quebec, and in 1869 entered the Quebec Garrison Artillery as medical officer. In 1880 he was transferred to the Royal Military College, Kingston, where he remained for some years. Ultimately he became director-general of the medical service of Canada, retiring in 1903 with the rank of Colonel. He has enjoyed a lengthy experience and has seen considerable active service.

TUESDAY, MARCH TWENTY-FIVE.

THE HON. SIR THOMAS TAYLOR, Chief Justice of Manitoba from 1887 to 1889, and now living retired in Hamilton, observes his eightieth birthday to-day. He was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, and came to Canada as a young man, where he took up the study of law and practised in Hamilton. He was appointed puisne judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for Manitoba in 1883. He was knighted in 1897.

* * *

PROFESSOR C. W. COLBY, formerly of McGill University, was born on this date, in the year 1867, at Stanstead, Que. He is a graduate of McGill University and of Harvard, and on graduation became lecturer in English language and history at McGill. In 1895 he was appointed Kingsford professor of history in the same university. From this position he resigned in 1910 to enter business.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH TWENTY-SIX.

THE HON. NATHANIEL CURRY, builder of railway cars, ex-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and Senator of the Dominion of Canada observes his sixty-second birthday to-day. He established the business of Rhodes-Curry & Co., in Amherst, N.S., in 1877, which has developed into one of the most important industries in Canada. He now resides in Montreal where he has many interests.

* * *

THE HON. JAMES MAGEE, puisne judge of the High Court of Justice of Ontario since 1904, is sixty-seven today. He was born in England, and came to Canada as a boy. He became a lawyer and was one of the leaders of the bar for man years in London.

THURSDAY, MARCH TWENTY-SEVEN.

THE HON. R. M. MEREDITH, member of the famous Meredith family of London, and a judge of the High Court of Ontario, was born in London, on March 27, 1847. He practised law for some years in his native city in partnership with his brother Edmund, and was appointed to the bench in 1890.

* * *

COMMANDER F. C. LAW, retired officer of the Royal Navy, and for many years official secretary to the lieutenant-governors of Ontario, was also born on March 27, in the year 1841. He entered the navy in 1854 and served in the Baltic and Black Sea during the Crimean War. On retiring in 1874 he took up the practice of architecture.

* * *

MR. F. W. COWIE, chief superintending engineer of the Montreal Harbor Commission, and an authority on navigation and harbors, is fifty years of age to-day. He is a graduate of McGill, and commenced work with the Niagara Falls Park Commission in 1885. He became chief assistant engineer of the Department of Public Works of Canada, having charge of the St. Lawrence channel between Quebec and Montreal in 1889, and has since been continuously associated with the work of improving navigation on the St. Lawrence.

FRIDAY, MARCH TWENTY-EIGHTH

MAJOR-GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. LORD AYLMER, the eighth Baron, celebrates his seventy-first birthday to-day. He was born at Melbourne, Que., and was educated at Montreal, Richmond and Dublin. He entered the 7th Royal Fusiliers in 1864 and saw considerable active service. He entered the Canadian military service in 1870 and rose to be inspector-general of the forces, reiring in 1907. He succeeded to the title in 1901 on the death of his father.

* * *

THE HON. J. H. GALLINGER, a Canadian who has achieved prominence in the political life of the United States, was born in Cornwall, Ont., on March 28, 1837. In early life he was a printer; then he took up the study and practice of medicine. He entered public life in New Hampshire in 1872 as member of the State House of Representatives, rising to be United States Senator in 1891, an office he still holds.

SATURDAY, MARCH TWENTY-NINE.

THE HON. W. R. ROSS, Minister of Lands and Fisheries in the Provincial Government of British Columbia, was born at Fort Chipewyan, on March 29, 1869. After being educated in Winnipeg he took up the practice of law. He became interested in tin coal mining in Fernie, and has represented the district in the Legislature since 1903. He became a member of the Government in 1910.

* * *

DR. GEORGE H. LOCKE, public librarian of the city of Toronto, was born at Beamsville, Ont., on March 29, 1870. He has had a lengthy career as teacher and professor, holding positions in Toronto, Chicago and Harvard Universities. He became dean of the School of Education at Macdonald College in 1907, and was appointed to is present position in 1908.

* * *

MR. M. B. BAKER, head of the College of Mining at Kingston since 1900, was also born on March 27, in the year 1877. He is a graduate of Queen's, later taking post-graduate work at Columbia and Heidelberg. Starting as tutor in geology at Queen's in 1900 he has risen to his present position by special ability.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

AN ABSENTEE LANDLORD.

An English tourist was sight-seeing in Ireland, and the guide had pointed out the Devil's Gap, the Devil's Peak, and the Devil's Leap to him. 'Pat,' he said (all English tourists call Irish peasants 'Pat,' just as they call little boys 'Tommy'), 'the Devil seems to have a great deal of property in this district!' 'He has, sir,' replied the guide, 'but, sure, he's like all the landlords; he lives in England!'—Manchester Guardian.'

A Pill for All Seasons.—Winter and summer, in any latitude, whether in torrid zone or Arctic temperature, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be depended upon to do their work. The dyspeptic will find them a friend always and should carry them with him everywhere. They are made to withstand any climate and are warranted to keep their freshness and strength. They do not grow stale, a quality not possessed in many pill's now on the market.

SUBTLE PERFUME FROM TEXAS.

This is the way the Houston 'Post' abuses the English language: 'Grand Old Texas is preparing to shoot sweetness into the situation in the form of 3,000 carloads of the finest onions that ever freighted the atmosphere with their subtle perfume.'—Toledo 'Blade.'

A Corrector of Pulmonary Troubles.—Many testimonials could be presented showing the great efficacy of Canadian Healing Oil in curing disorders of the respiratory processes, but the best testimonial is experience and the Oil is recommended to all who suffer from these disorders, with the certainty that they will find relief. It will allay inflammation in the bronchial tubes as no other preparation can.

A taxicab caught fire in New York. The flames reached the gasoline tank. The two passengers, who had come a long ways, tumbled out. The fire department was summoned. 'Play on the meter!' shrieked th distracted driver to the firemen. 'Never mind the cab—play on the meter!'—Cleveland 'Plain-Dealer.'

Thousands of mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

'What is going on?' asked the terrified stranger in Central America.

'Revolution,' replied the man in uniform.

'Who is the leader of the rebels?'

'Don't know yet. That's what this fight is about.'Washington 'Star.'

Warts are disfigurements that disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure.

THE OTHER MOORE.

I heard this story of Mr. George Moore lately: Mr. Moore was introduced to a charming French lady, who instantly exclaimed: 'Ah, Mr. Moore, I do love your melodies!' Mr. Moore bore it like a man.—'Manchester Guardian.'

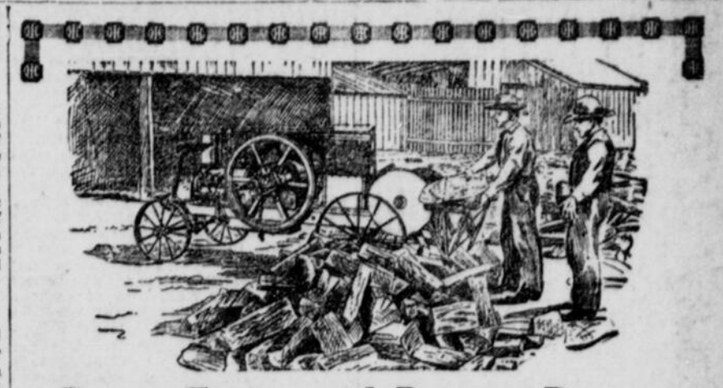
The indications of worms are restlessness, grinding of the teeth, picking of the nose, extreme peevishness, often convulsions. Under these conditions the best remedy that can be got is Miller's Worm Powders. They will attack the worms as soon as administered, and will grind them to atoms that pass away in the evacuations. The little sufferer will be immediately eased and a return of the attack will not be likely.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

The old oaken bucket's well enough for
fine, poetic terms,
But what about its standing in regard
to evil germs?

—Charleston 'News.'

A Corrector of Pulmonary Troubles. Many testimonials could be presented showing the great efficacy of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in curing disorders of the respiratory processes, but the best testimonial is experience, and the Oil is recommended to all who suffer from these disorders with the certainty that they will find relief. It will allay inflammation in the bronchial tubes as no other preparation can.



Buy an Engine with Reserve Power

FARM power needs are seldom the same for any two days together. You never can tell when extra power will be needed. For this reason it is best to buy an engine a little larger than you ordinarily need. The engine with ten to twenty per cent of reserve power will often save enough to pay for itself just by its capacity for carrying you through emergencies.

I H C Oil and Gas Engines

are large for their rated capacity. They are designed to run at the lowest possible speed to develop their power because that increases the durability of the engine. A speed changing mechanism enables you to vary the speed at will. Any I H C engine will develop from ten to twenty per cent more than its rated horse power. You can use it to run your feed grinder, pump, grindstone, repair shop tools, cream separator or any farm machine to which power can be applied.

I H C engines are built vertical, horizontal, stationary, portable, skidded, air cooled—in 1 to 50-horse power sizes. They operate on gas, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, distillate or alcohol. I H C tractors in sizes from 12 to 60-horse power. See the I H C local agent. Get catalogues from him, or, address the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

MR. W. J. BRYAN STANDS REBUKED

Nevertheless, He Repeats His So-called 'Blazing Indiscretion' on Home Rule.

Chicago, March 18—Mr. W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, in his address here last night at the St. Parick's Day banquet of the Irish Fellowship Club, reiterated his words of Saturday, at the St. Patrick's banquet in Washington.

'Two years from now Ireland will be celebrating Home Rule,' he said. 'There is every reason to believe that the House of Commons will pass the bill again and make it law.'

Mr. Bryan declared the victory for Ireland would be a victory for the world, and would make the end of aristocratic rule 'when the House of Lords is compelled to bow to the people. It will mean the beginning of home rule for the whole earth. It will be a tremendous triumph for Ireland and her part in the great struggle will be gratefully remembered by every country that is struggling for freedom.

'The victory of this great principle will not be acceptable at first, perhaps, to Great Britain and Scotland, but they will in the end find that it is immensely to their benefit.'

THE 'MORNING POST'S' REBUBE.

London, March 18.—'A blazing indiscretion,' is how the 'Morning Post' describes the speech of William Jennings Bryan, the Secretary of State, at he St. Patrick's Day banquet given by Irish-Americans at Washington on Saturday evening.

The 'Post' prints the portion of the speech in which Mr. Bryan congratulates success in the matter of the Home lates the Irish Nationalists on their Rule Bill and referred to the virtual end of hereditary rule in the British Empire. The 'Post' says that while it does not suppose that Mr. Bryan intended to give offence, he should understand that his speech is regarded with keen resentment by many people in Great Britain, and in a gratuitous and unwarrantable interference in the domestic affairs of the United Kingdom.

'As upon the purdence and sagacity with which the Secretary of State discharges his task depends the relations of the United States with other countries,' continues the 'Post', 'it behooves him to observe caution in his reference to other nations.'

China Drains Our Grain Elevators

Mr. G. Bury Reports Ravenous Appetite for Breadstuffs in Orient.

San Francisco, March 18. — Simultaneously with the awakening of China, a shortage in the world's supply of flour and the raw product for breadstuffs is threatened, according to Mr. George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has just returned on the liner 'Siberia' from a visit to the Orient.

Within a single year the increased demand for flour for China has emptied many of the big grain elevators of the North-West, and the flour mills have been in operation day and night to prepare the commodity for the hungry millions of the new China, according to Mr. Bury.

C.P.R. WILL MAKE BIG OUTLAY AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

The C. P. R. announces that it will spend a million and a half in St. John, N.B., and vicinity, during the coming season. The largest single item to be spent will probably be one of about $630,000, towards the cost of the new grain elevator at West St. John, power house, yard and track facilities in connection with it. The next in size is the appropriation for bridges and culverts, which includes the replacing of some large bridges, and renewals and repairs for many smaller ones. The cost of the new erecting and machine shops at McAdam Junction is included, and runs into six figures. Another interesting item is the completion of the automatic block system which is being established between St. John and Vanceboro. The blocks will prevent two trains entering the same section at the same time, and will thus ensure safety from collisions.

15.95 AND UPWARD

AMERICAN SEPARATOR



THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1218 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

FERRY'S SEEDS

Ferry's Seeds prove their worth at harvest time. After over fifty years of success, they are pronounced the best and surest by careful planters everywhere.

Your dealer sells them. 1913 Seed Annual free on request.

D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, ONT.

YIELD

WOMAN RECOVERS LONG-LOST REASON.

Her First Request Was For Her 'Baby,' Now a Grown Woman.

Atlanta, Ga., March 18.—Local physicians are puzzled to-day over the case of Mrs. Carrie B. Jordan, of this city, who yesterday suddenly regained control of her mental faculties after suffering for nineteen years from a form of aberration which rendered her entirely oblivious of her surroundings.

Mrs. Jordan 'awoke' at a local hospital, where she was recovering from an abdominal operation performed five weeks ago. She said that the nineteen years during which her faculties were beclouded is an utter blank, although she remembered things that transpired before her mind became affected.

Mrs. Jordan's first request was that her daughter, whom she had last 'seen' as a two weeks old baby, be brought to her. The daughter is now Mrs. Pansy Rowe, of Atlanta.

LEAVES HIS MILLIONS TO HEIRS UNBORN.

Boston, March 18. — Unless Miss Mary Bell Shedd, of Lowell, marries and has children, she is likely to lose $5,000,000 according to the terms of the unique will of her father, the late Freeman B. Shedd, millionaire perfume manufacturer, filed yesterday. If Miss Shedd has no heirs the city of Lowell will receive $100,000 and the Lowell General Hospital $100,000, together with the income of between $2,000,000 and $5,000,000. The will provides that if his daughter marries and has children they shall receive the greater portion of the estate. Miss Shedd is forty years of age.

The will was filed in the probate court yesterday. There were a few charitable bequests, including $5,000 to a church in Lowell and $5,000 to the Chase Home for children at Portsmouth, N.H.

CLEVELAND MEMORIAL.

Late President's Birthplace Dedicated With Touching Ceremonial.

Caldwell, N.J., March 18. —The little wooden house where Grover Cleveland was born, attracted a distinguished company to-day to see its dedication as a permanent memorial to the dead President.

Mr. Richard F. Cleveland, the President's son, received the key, and opened the front door, and his sister, Esther, entered the room where her father first saw the light just 76 years ago, and decorated it with flowers. Their mother, now Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, will be among the spectators.

The Cleveland memorial is the Presbyterian Manse, which the President's family occupied when his father was pastor of the Caldwell Presbyterian church.

SAYS GRIEVANCE IS BASED ON MISUNDERSTANDING

Minister of Justice Thus Replies to Keewatin's Minority Protest.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, March 18. — Summed up, the declaration of the Government in connection with the protest made by the minority in Keewatin against the legislation of last year, by which that district was added to Manitoba, is that the complaint comes from a misunderstanding of the situation, and not from any well founded grievance. This is set out in a return which was tabled in the House yesterday.

In the approved report, the Minister of Justice says:

'If any agreement were made with respect to the civil and religious rights of the inhabitants of the former district of Keewatin, it did not embody any other provisions than such as are contained in the Manitoba Act with reference to the Province of Manitoba.

'Your Royal Highness's Government, therefore, considered that no right existing in favor of the inhabitants of Keewatin under or by reason of any proclamation, pact or law referred to in the said memorial was prejudiced, but, on the contrary, that every such right was protected and preserved by extending to the said inhabitants the same legislative provisions, rights and privileges as exist under the Manitoba Act in respect of the original province. The effect of the legislation is to organize the adedd territories under the government of Manitoba, as a part of the province subject in all respects to the enactments of the British North America Acts, the Manitoba Act, and the special provisions of the Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912.'

ASK LAYMEN TO SUPPORT CHURCH UNION

Petition of Anglican Clergy With 300 Signatures, Passed to Laity.

Toronto, March 18 — An appeal on behalf of Christian unity, which was signed by over 300 clergy of the Church of England in Canada, is now being sent to the laity of the Anglican Church, with a note of explanation that the appeal contains nothing revolutionary or of a radical character.

A strong appeal for unity also comes from the young native churches (infant churches in foreign lands), and the circular proposes the following steps as a basis for unity:

'By the admission of ministers of other churches, under certain restrictions and by rightful authority, to the pulpits of our churches;

'By permission being given to members of other communions, being members in good standing in their communion, on occasion and with consent of the ordinary, to communicate in our churches.'

When all the signatures, both of the clergy and laity, have been obtained, it is the intention of the signatories to place the whole matter before the House of Bishops.

The document is signed by the following well-known clergymen, among others, Revs. H. Symonds, Montreal; H. P. Plumptre, Toronto; A. P. Shatford, Montreal; F. A. P. Chadwick, Vancouver; J. A. Eliott, formerly of Montreal, now of Port Hope; W. A. Ferguson, Saskatoon; O. W. Howard, Montreal; C. L. James, Toronto; H. J. Cody, Toronto; O. G. Dobbs, Brockville; L. J. Donaldson, Halifax; R. P. McKim, St. John; J. O. Miller, St. Catharines; R. J. Moore, Toronto; R. W. Norwood, London; C. C. Owens, Vancouver; W. I. Perry, St. Catharines; F. G Plummer, Toronto; R. J. Renison, Hamilton; G. A. Kuhring, St. John; C. H. Marsh, Toronto; R. B. McElheran, Winnipeg; T. W. Savary, Kingston; Lawrence Skey, Toronto; W. J. Southam, Toronto; G. O. Troop, Montreal; N. L. Tucker, London; C. C. Waller, principal of Huron Theological College; G. Warren, Toronto, and G. M. Wrong, Toronto University.

BOY HERO SACRIFICED LIFE FOR SCHOOLMATES

Chicago, March 18.—Fred Piepper, 15 years old, died of rabies in a hospital yesterday, the victim of a practical joke—a joke which might have cost the lives of twenty other pupils in the school room with him, had he not risked his. He is now called the hero of Strassburg, Ills. Two of Piepper's boy school mates brought a stray white poodle dog into the school room as a joke. Piepper noticed that the dog was foaming at the mouth and he pushed back a little girl as she was about to pat the animal. While he was carrying the dog from the room it bit him. The boy's parents, after treating him with home remedies, for several weeks, brought him to a specialist in Chicago. The case was too far developed, and all that could be done was to relieve the suffering.

When news of the boy's death reached Strassburg arrangements were started whereby nearly every one in the town will attend the funeral of the boy here.

Do Your Looks Quite Satisfy You?

If Your Color is Bad, if You Suffer From Pimples, Here is Good Advice.

Fine Results in Two Weeks.



Miss Nettie E. Callaghan, a well-known young lady in Middleton, writes as follows: 'I was affected for two years with a rash, and ugly looking pimples that spread over my face. My color was poor, and my blood evidently completely out of order. Certainly it was a most despairing sort of a case, because various treatments did but little to help me. A friend of mine in Toronto, Ont., advised me to get Dr. Hamilton's Pills, so I sent at once for five boxes. In two weeks I felt like new—looks improved, spirits rose, and I felt I was getting well. I have used this remedy for a long time, and now wouldn't be without it.'

If you are in ailing health, have blood disorders, stomach trouble, or headaches, Dr. Hamilton's Pills will help you quickly. All druggists and storekeepers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. 25c. per box, five for $1.00. Sent postpaid by the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

Many Reasons Why Liquid Cough Mixtures Can't Cure Bronchitis

But the Healing Fumes of Catarrhozone, Which are Breathed to the Furthest Recesses of the Bronchial Tubes, Bring Quick Relief and Sure Cure.

Every sufferer from coughs, colds, bronchitis and all throat and chest ailments needs a soothing, healing medicine which goes direct to the breathing organs in the chest and lungs, attacks the trouble at the source, disperses the germs of disease, and cures the ailment thoroughly. And this medicine is 'Catarrhozone.'

The germ-killing balsamic vapor mixes with the breath, descends through the throat, down the bronchial tubes, and finally reaches the deepest air cells in the lungs. All parts are soothed with rich, pure, medicinal essences, whereas with a syrup the affected parts could not be reached, and harm would result through benumbing the stomach with drugs.

'I have been a chronic sufferer from catarrh in the nose and throat for over eight years. I think I have spent four hundred dollars trying to get relief. I have spent but six dollars on Catarrhozone, and have been completely cured, and in fact have been well for some time. Catarrhozone is the only medicine I have been able to find that would not only give temporary relief, but will always cure permanently. Yours sincerely, (Signed) WILLIAM RAGAN, Brockville, Ont.

For absolute, permanent cure, use Catarrhozone. Two months' outfit costs $1.00; smaller size, 50c., at all storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Company, Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

Thinks Swearing All Right

Providing the provocation equals the offence of Jones stepping on Smith's corns. Far better to use Putnam's Corn Extractor;—it does cure corns and warts in one day without pain. Try 'Putnam's,' free from acids, and painless, price 25c., at all dealers.

M. BRIAND AND HIS CABINET RESIGN OFFICE

Defeat of the Government Provokes Acute Political Crisis in France.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

As Proposed by the Ministry Brought the Adverse Vote of the Senate.

Paris, March 19.— Deaf to the eloquent arguments of the French Premier, M. Aristide Briand, embodied in what is pronounced as the finest speech of his career, the Senate last night overthrew the Government on the question of proportional representation. The Chamber of Deputies had already passed this measure by 339 to 217, and practically the whole country had been clamoring for the political re-arrangement as provided by this bill.

After the Senate, by a vote of 161 to 128, had adopted the amendment introduced by Senator Paul L. Poytral, a Republican Liberal, which proposed that the majority should receive the whole of the representation, the ministers immediately withdrew, and held a brief consultation. They then proceeded to the Elysee Palace and handed their resignations to President Poincare.

The President accepted the resignations, but requested the ministers to continue to transact current business until their successors had been found.

A cabinet crisis in the present situation in Europe is considered bad enough, but it is urged that the crisis precipitated by the Senate is graver still, for it is a crisis not of the ministry only, but of French parliamentary regime, and it is added that any ministry failing to place proportional representation at the head of its programme would be immediately turned out by the Chamber.

The only solution seemingly open is for President Poincare to dissolve the Chamber, but as any election would be made on the question of proportional representation the new cabinet would be just as much at loggerheads with the Senate asc ever.

Certain politicians declare that the campaign against proportional representation, which is led by the ex-premier, M. Georges Clemenceau, is really directed against President Poincare in the hope that the situation would become so impossible that no other course would be left open to him but to resign.

Speculation is rife as to M. Briand's successor. It is believed probable that the Minister of War, M. Eugene Etienne, will be offered the premiership, as it is desired to avoid delay in the passage of the new military measures; M. Jean Barthou, Minister of Justice; M. Louis L. Klotz, Minister of Finance, and M. Jean Dupuy, Minister of Public Works, have also been prominently mentioned in connection with the formation of the new ministry.

Senator Georges Clemenceau was one of the principal opponents of the proportional representation bill which was passed by the Chamber of Deputies in July last year by a vote of 339 to 217.

The measure provides for the adoption of list voting, with a system of proportional representation. The departments are taken as electoral areas, each department sending one deputy to the Chamber for every 70,000 inhabitants of French nationality, and also a deputy for any remaining fraction of the number above 20,000. Votes cast for candidates count personally for those candidates, and also for the lists on which their names appear.

When the votes have been added up and the total cast for each list as well as the grand total have been determined, the grand total is divided by the number of deputies to be elected in the constituency.

The average number of votes given to the candidates on the list is divided by the number of deputies to be elected, and the seats awarded accordingly, the minority candidates sharing in proportion to the number of votes cast for them.

The amendment on which the Cabinet was defeated was introduced by Senator Paul L. Poytral, a Republican Liberal from the department of the Bouches-du-Rhone, and proposed that the majority should receive the whole of the representation instead of it being decided by proportional vote.

The adverse vote was then cast, and Premier Briand immediately demanded a vote of confidence, and was defeated.

The sitting was suspended, and Premier Briand with the other members of the Cabinet met in one of the committee rooms of the Senate to draw up their joint resignations.

As Premier Briand left the Senate with his colleagues he was loudly cheered by his supporters.

SALVATION OF CHINA DEPENDS ON THE CHINESE

The Rev. Edgar Dewstoe, who has been in the mission work of the English Wesleyan Methodist Church in South China for the past 15 years, and engaged specially in educational work in Canton for the last five years, is in Montreal, on his way home to England on furlough. He states that the reconstruction following the revolution and the establishment of the republic in China is now progressing favorably, and he has no doubt that the forces of centralization and reconstruction will withstand the forces making for disintegration which a short time ago were so serious. There was a strong sectional feeling between the different provinces and between North and South China, which threatened to split the country in two. In some provinces also the reconstruction was proceeding along lines of their own and not in harmony with the central authorities, but these difficulties were now disappearing.

The talk of a cleavage with Russia over Manchuria became very serious recently, he added, but perhaps it was only to give an additional incentive for union in all parts of the country that the central government issued a call for volunteers and asked for subscriptions for a war with Russia.

Whatever one might say as to the actual progress being made as a result of the revolution, Mr. Dewstoe continued, there are certainly many hopeful changes and many new departures showing the trend of things. For instance, whether the new officials are very much better than the old ones or graft has entirely disappeared, the system is entirely changed. Formerly an official had to buy his way into office and to raise his own funds to defray the expenses of office besides making his salary and whatever additional profit he could against a rainy day. He received a salary of only a couple of hundred dollars. Now the officials get a proper salary, and the expenses of office are provided for. The old recognized custom of graft and squeezing of the people cannot be countenanced now. There is no excuse for it. Such new departures as this how the trend of things in the reconstruction.

IN A BAD WAY FINANCIALLY.

China, he added, is in a bad way financially. They realize the need of railways and the development of the mines and other resources which are of infinite extent. When this development is well started capital will flow freely into the country, and the large amount of capital held by wealthy Chinese themselves will be released for development purposes as soon as the country becomes more settled.

Referring to the war on the opium curse by the Chinese Government, and the war on gambling in Canton City, Mr. Dewstoe said that the Chinese appeared to have a very strong 'social conscience,' even though the individual conscience might not be so keen. The trouble over the opium was due to two causes. A good deal of the poppy was planted during the absence of a recognized central authority during the revolutionary period when there was no one to enforce the imperial edict. The new government had undertaken to enforce the law, and this caused much friction. Then also, while the arrangement with England provided for a steady decrease in the importation of opium from India for ten years, until its extinction, the Chinese Government had attacked the retail trade in opium. This affected the opium wholesale dealers, and the import trade was affected, this in turn affecting the Indian revenues. The Chinese law provided for the shooting of men addicted to the use of opium who were under 40 years, and the lesser punishment of men between 40 and 60. This severe punishment was not often carried out, but was a warning, and showed the attitude of the government.

CLOSING OF GAMBLING DENS.

The Chinese are born gamblers and yet the gambling houses of Canton became such an evil that, although the Government got millions of revenue from them, it and the people joined in abolishing all the public gambling places. There was a great parade to celebrate the event and the people joined heartily in the affair.

Mr. Dewstoe has been in charge of the college of his church at Canton where besides the general educational course, there was a theological course for native students. The work of evangelizing China would depend largely on the native workers themselves. Just now a much better class of students were being secured, and the college was being enlarged. New buildings are being erected and the whole scope of the college is being widened. When Mr. Dewstoe goes back it will be to take charge of this larger work.

'The Chinese Church is beginning to feel its own life,' he added. 'It is feeling its way to a church for China standing on its own feet. We hardly know how it will come yet. At first possibly the converts of the various religious bodies may form a sort of federation which later may develop into a church of their own.

One of the features of the present transition period is the fact that the Chinese people are doing away with their idols. They always used to build recesses in the walls of their houses for the idols, but this is no longer done and in some cases the houses are being altered to do away with the recess. They seem to feel that the use of idols is too primitive for them now.

Just at the present time Chinese who have not become Christians are practically without an ethical standard. The first doctrine of Confucianism was reverence for the Emperor. He had been done away with and the whole system was affected.

Mr. Dewstoe stated that Peter Hing who graduated at McGill a few years ago, had been appointed a Supreme Court judge at Canton, and the appointment was ratified by Yuan Shi Kai. In Canton there is also Dr. Stewart Ramsay, who is at the Canton Hospital, together with Dr. Oscar Thompson, son of Dr. Jos. Thompson, Chinese missionary, in Montreal. The Rev. Geo. Thompson, another son, is on a mission in the country near by, and Miss Avis Thompson is also in Canton.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Information concerning the following inquiries from friends may be sent to the Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:—

Essex (George), last heard of Stonehouse, Glos., 1867; may have gone to America or Australia. Brother Thomas asks

Flynn (Stephen), formerly of Batley, was last heard of when in Pittsburg, when his brother Peter returned to England 23 years ago. Sister Annie asks.

Hay (Joseph), left Firvale for Canada, 1901, and was followed, 1903, by his brother, George Hay. Sister Annie asks.

Hossick (William), was last heard of in Toronto some years ago. Brother asks.

Quigley (Patrick), native of Athlone, went to America 50 years ago; was in the United States army. Sister Mary asks.

Rose (Henry Doble), formerly of Taunton, was last heard of Detroit, Mich., 16 years ago. Brother asks.

Russell (Robert R.), last heard of at Redlands, California, 1910, is sought by his mother.

Swain (Richard Arthur) was living at Monadnock Block, Chicago, 1897. Mother asks.

Webb (James), was sent to Canada from Lingfield seven years ago. Mother asks.

Docherty.—Jeanie Docherty, left Bannockburn, Stirlingshire, about three and a half years ago for Canada. Friend inquires.

Harrison.—John Harrison, last heard of in Quebec, Canada, in November, 1911. Brother inquires.

Ross.—Wanted, address of relatives of Alexander Ross, who left Dundee 41 years ago. Until December, 1882, worked along with brothers William and Drummond, in the Northern Pacific locomotive shops. Alexander Ross inquires.

ALASKA GIVES WOMEN VOTE.

Juneau, Alaska, March 19.—The Senate yesterday passed the House bill granting votes to women. This is the first bill passed by the Legislature. There was not a dissenting vote in either House. The bill exempts women from jury duty.

LIVINGSTONE, THE PATIENT HERO OF AFRICA

Revealed Secrets of Dark Continent by His Courtesy and Persistence.

SOUNDED THE DEPTHS OF BLACK MAN'S MIND

His Unswerving Faith Was Most Prominent Characteristic.

The passing of a century from the date of a humble birth in a little Scottish town brings the whole civilized world into touch with the personality of a man who accomplished one of the most noteworthy tasks in the history of modern civilization. The discovery of an uninhabited North or South Pole, noteworthy and important though it be, cannot compare with the unfolding of the heart of a continent peopled with many tribes living as lived their ancestors for ages, and of the wresting from nature the knowledge of the sources of two of the world's greatest rivers; tracing in the white blank of the map of Africa the courses of streams, the crests of mountains, the fertile valleys teeming with the people of a thousand tribes.

Livingstone prepared for a work in China, but he spent his life in Africa and never even set foot in the celestial empire. He was wonderfully well adapted by nature and by patient training to found Mission Stations, to organize schools, to reduce languages, to translate religious and scientific works; but he was appointed to unravel the mysteries of broad lakes, rugged mountains, dense valleys and of the many inter-related tribes. He was a man who could enjoy to the full the comforts of home life; but he spent his days in almost incessant travel under difficulties that our civilization knows little or nothing of, a wanderer in the recesses of a great continent. How impossible it is for a man to comprehend his destiny!

STERN NECESSITY HIS FIRST TRAINER.

It would be difficult to imagine a course of training better adapted to fit a man for such a task than the conditions that stern necessity forced upon the youth of David Livingstone. The almost endless monotony of 'piecing' on a spinning-jack for a period of thirteen hours a day is to be appreciated only by those who have engaged in it. It will remain a tribute to his youthful sagacity that he saw and grasped the only redeeming feature it presented in affording him an opportunity to get up his Latin vocabulary while passing the head of the jack in the monotonous fifty-foot journeyings from one end of the machine to the other.

The 'forward tread' that his biographers have so carefully noted could be accounted for in part by those who have followed the forward and backward motion of the spinning-jack. It was the effect of the pace of the machine upon ten-year-old humanity, and it was getting him ready for those long journeys that were to be a conspicuous feature of his life work. It is not written that the boy sought an easier place or even complained of his lot; neither can it be written of the man that he shirked any part of as gigantic a task as Providence has assigned to an individual in modern times. In all this preparation there can be seen the leavening influence of his home life. The simplicity of its modest furnishings, the sincerity of life manifested therein and the quiet subdued religious fervor afforded an ideal atmosphere for the early years of the great missionary.

FRUSTRATED EFFORTS.

But the period of preparation was not finished when Livingstone completed his medical and theological courses. It must be extended to cover the first eleven years of service in Africa. At the end of this time he has labored much and to good purpose, but his efforts to find a suitable place in which to settle were frustrated by a colleague in one case, by the Boers in another, and by an unhealthy locality in still another. He did not succeed in settling down to station life, for after eleven years in Africa he determines to send his family home to England and to return from the Cape alone 'with a view to exploring the country in search of a healthy district that might prove a centre of civilization and open up the interior by a path to East or West Coast.' He never found the healthy district that would fulfil the conditions, but he found his real work. Nevertheless, the time had been well spent and he entered upon the next period with an equipment that few men ever possess, for he had made marked advancement in knowledge of the country and its problems, in insight of the native, in the workings of the native mind and in the deepening of his own religious experience.

To the present-day African missionary the ability that Livingstone had to sound the depths of the black man's mind will always remain one of his most noteworthy successes. On the one hand the qualities of mind and heart possessed by him were just those that would make a powerful appeal to the confidence and respect of the black man. On the other hand, no other person, either before or since his time, has so thoroughly appreciated the mental bias, the moral obtuseness and the capacity for progress that exist in the African type. This keen perception, amounting almost to intuition, discerned at once the real depth of degradation to which the slave trade was reducing the population of Africa. His analysis of the horrible traffic was complete and convincing, and he threw himself with all his power against it, waging a ceaseless combat.

RUTHLESSLY EXPOSED SLAVERS.

On his second home visit he deliberately exposed the methods of the Portugese slave traders, and drew down upon himself the wrath of the representatives of that government. A pamphlet was brought out against him, to which he gave one quiet forcible sufficient reply in the publication of his book, 'The Zambesi and its tributaries.' The attitude of Livingstone to the African can be felt in his own words. 'Christians have never yet dealt fairly with the heathen and been disappointed,' and again in private instructions to his party he says, 'A kind work or deed is never lost.' The patience—a rare commodity in the tropics—the forbearance and the gentle consideration that he displayed throughout his whole career make him a worthy example to all those who desire an active part in the redemption of Africa.

Yet it must be said—and testimony will be borne to this by scores and hundreds of those enrolled in missionary service—that the great inspiration of the life of Livingstone springs from the expression, by word and deed, of a personal faith in God, who was his shield and companion and guide and counsellor throughout his entire journey in this world. Many a fever-stricken missionary working incessantly with emaciated frame and palsied hand has heard those famous words, 'Fear God and work hard,' and has remained at his post throughout weary days and months and years; and often too when face to face with danger or death the words, 'I am immortal till my work is done' have banished every fear in the quiet of the faith that knows God's Providence, bears the burden of ending as well as beginning the day of life's labor for, indeed, it would seem as if the missionary was in the particular care of the One who orders all things.

'Girt by the love of God on every side,
Breathing that love as heaven's own healing air,
I work or wait, still following my Guide,
Braving each foe, escaping every snare.'

There is one portrait of David Livingstone that has never been painted, but it exists in the Christian consciousness throughout the world, and will persist in the generations to come. It is the picture of a dying man raising himself from his rude bed in a little grass hut in the heart of Africa, while a black boy slumbered at the door and a candle sputtered in the African night, and slipping slowly and silently to his knees on the bare ground he breathes loved and served so well; then silently gives his soul into the keeping of his fair Captain Christ. This is the quality that shall abide and inspire as long as time shall endure.

'Forth to the fight he fared
High things and great he dared
In the Master's might to spread the Light
Right mightily wrough he:
He greatly lived; he greatly loved;
And died right mightily.'

VOLNEY A. RAY.

Congo, Africa.

MAY CUT BOTTLE TRADE FROM THE ONTARIO HOTELS

Sir James Whitney Expected to Announce Temperance Reforms To-day.

Toronto, March 19. — The debate in the Ontario Legislature on Mr. N. W. Rowell's abolish-the-bar resolution will be wound up this afternoon, when Sir James Whitney will present the case for the Government, and Mr. Rowell will make his reply.

Whether or not the Prime Minister will announce the intention of the Government to make important changes in the liquor license act remains as much a matter of doubt as ever, but it is regarded as certain that before the end of the session the act will come before the House for further improvements.

That the bottle trade in hotels will be wiped out is now taken for granted. The suggestion that the trade of the hotels be limited in this way has met with a great deal of support in the House as well as outside, and especially in the local option districts, where the temperance forces have had to see much of the good effect of the by-law destroyed by the importaion of liquor in bottles from 'wet districts.'

During the past two weeks strong support has been given the proposal to shorten the hours of sale in hotels throughout the province, particularly on Saturdays and holidays, and, while the Government has still given no indication of the course it will take upon this point, such action comes under the 'probable' heading.

MAY FURTHER AMEND BANK ACT

Mr. Emmerson Asks That Interest Over Seven Percent May be Recoverable.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, March 18.—The Hon. H. R. Emmerson has given notice of an amendment to the Bank Act, which provides that in future, when a bank charges more than seven percent interest, the amount in excess of that charge may be recoverable in any court of competent purisdiction.

The present Bank Act makes the maximum interest charge seven percent, but the Supreme Court has ruled that where a higher charge has been made and paid it is not recoverable.

Another amendment of which notice has been given by Mr. Emmerson, is that the banks, in making their monthly returns to the Department of Finance, must make a statement as to the highest rate of interest charged during the month.

Livingstone's Quiet Heroism

Makes the Fibres of the Nation Tingle, Says Archbishop of Canterbury.

London, March 20.—The Livingstone centenary was celebrated in various parts of the country yesterday. At a memorial service in Westminster Abbey the explorer's only surviving daughter, Mrs. Livingstone Wilson, placed a floral tribute on his grave.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the evening, presided at a celebration in Albert Hall. He said Livingstone made the very fibres of the nation tingle with his quiet heroism.

Sir Henry Johnston, referring to the fact that Livingstone was for fifteen years in the service of the Foreign Office, which published very little of the valuable information contained in his reports, said that when he thought of Livingstone's treatment he sometimes felt ashamed to wear the ribbon of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. Asquith, in a letter, referred to Livingstone as a man whose memory would never perish.

GEN. BRAMWELL BOOTH COMING TO CANADA

Will Attend Toronto Congress in November Next, and May Visit Montreal.

Toronto, March 20.—Word was received in Toronto to-day that General Bramwell Booth, commander-in-chief



GENERAL BRAMWELL BOOTH.

of the Salvation Army, is coming to Canada on an extended tour and will be in Toronto the first week in November. He will come direct from headquarters in London.

The new general, who took control of the Army work when his father, General Wm. Booth, passed away, is making his first trip across the Atlantic. He is coming to attend the Territorial Congress, which will be held in Toronto in November.

A big reception is being planned to welcome the new chief.

He will arrive in Toronto on Wednesday, November 4, and a public mass meeting will be held in Massey Hall the following Sunday.

How far he will travel through Canada has not yet been decided.

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.

BETSY AND I ARE OUT.

The following poems are printed at the request of several readers. They are by Will Carleton, who died on Dec. 18 last:—

Draw up the papers, lawyer, and make 'em good and stout,
For things at home are crossways, and Betsy and I are out.
We, who have worked together so long as man and wife,
Must pull in single harness for the rest of our nat'ral life.

'What is the matter?' say you, 'I swan, it's hard to tell!
Most of the years behind us we've passed by very well.
I have no other woman,she has no other man—
Only we've lived together as long as we ever can.

So I have talked with Betsy, and Betsy has talked with me,
And so we've agreed together that we can't never agree;—
Not that we catched each other in any terrible crime;
We've been a-gathering this for years, a little at a time.

There was a stock of temper we both had for a start,
Although we never suspected 'twould take us two apart.
I had my various failings, bred in the flesh and bone,
And Betsy, like all good women, had a temper of her own.

The first thing I remember whereon we disagreed,
Was something concerning Heaven—a difference in our creed.
We arg'ed the thing at breakfast, we arg'ed the thing at tea,
And the more we arg'ed the question, the more we didn't agree.

And the next that I remember was when we lost a cow;
She had kicked the bucket for certain; the question was only—How?
I held my own opinion, and Betsy another had,
And when we wer done a-talkin' we both of us was mad.

And the next that I remember, it started in a joke,
But for a week it lasted, and neither of us spoke,
And the next was when I scolded because she broke a bowl,
And she said I was mean and stingy, and hadn't any soul.

And so that bowl kept pourin' dissensions in our cup,
And so that blamed cow-critter was always a-comin' up;
And so that Heaven we arg'ed no nearer to us got,
But it gave us a taste of somethin' a thousand times as hot.

And so the thing kept workin', and all the self-same way,
Always somethin' to arg'e, and somethin' sharp to say;
And down on us came the neighbors, a couple dozen strong,
And lent their kindest sarvice, for to help the thing along.

And there has been days together—and many a weary week—
We was both of us cross and spunky, and both too proud to speak,
And I have been thinkin' and thinkin', the whole of the winter fall,
If I can't live kind with a woman, why then I won't live at all.

And so I have talked with Betsy, and Betsy has talked with me,
And we have agreed together that we can't never agree;
And what is hers shall be hers, and what is mine shall be mine;
And I'll put it in the agreement and take it to her to sign.

Write on the paper, lawyer—the very first paragraph—
Of all the farm and livestock that she shall have her half;
For she has helped to earn it, through many a weary day,
And it's nothing more than justice that Betsy has her pay.

Give her the home and homestead;—a man can thrive and roam,
But women are skeery critters unless they have a home;
And I have always determined, and never failed to say,
That Betsy never should want a home if I was taken away.

There is a little hard money that's drawing tol'rable pay—
A couple of hundred dollars laid by for a rainy day—
Safe in the hands of good men, and easy to get at;
Put in another clause there, and give her half of that.

Yes, I see you smile, sir, at my givin' her so much;
Yes, divorce is cheap, sir, but I take no stock in such!
True and fair I married her, when she was blithe and young,
And Betsy was always good to me, exceptin' with her tongue.

Once, when I was young as you, and not so smart, perhaps,
For me she mittened a lawyer and several other chaps;
And all of them was flustered and fairly taken down,
And I for a time was counted the luckiest man in town.

Once when I had a fever—I won't forget it soon—
I was hot as a basted turkey and crazy as a loon.
Never an hour went by me when she was out of sight,
She nursed me true and tender and stuck to me day and night.

And if ever a house was tidy, and ever a kitchen clean,
Her house and kitchen was tidy as any I ever seen;
And I don't complain of Betsy, or any of her acts,
Exceptin' when we've quarreled and told each other facts.

So draw up the paper, lawyer, and I'll go home to-night,
And read the agreement to her, and see if it's all right;
And then in the mornin' I'll sell to a tradin' man I know,
And kiss the child that was left to us, and out in the world I'll go.

And one thing put in the paper, that first to me didn't occur,
That when I'm dead at last she'll bring me back to her,
And lay me under the maples I planted years ago,
When she and I was happy, before we quarreled so.

And when she dies I wish that she would be laid by me,
And, lyin' together in silence, perhaps we will agree;
And if ever we went to Heaven I would not think it queer
If we loved each other the better because we quarreled here.

'CANADIAN BORN.'

Mr. A. Lovatt, Souris, Man., forwards the poem recently asked for by Mrs. W. M. It is by Miss E. Pauline Johnson, the Indian poetess, whose death took place a few days ago at Vancouver.

We first saw light in Canada, the land beloved of God.
We are the pulse of Canada, its marrow and its blood,
And we, the men of Canada, can face the world and brag,
That we were born in Canada, beneath the British flag.

Few of us have blood of kings, few of courtly birth,
But few are vagabonds or rogues, of doubtful name or worth,
And all have one credential that entitles us to brag,
That we were born in Canada, beneath the British flag.

We've yet to make our money, we've yet to make our fame,
But we have gold and glory in our clean Canadian name;
And every man's a millionnaire if he can only brag
That he was born in Canada, beneath the British flag.

No title and no coronet is half as proudly worn,
As that which we inherited as men Canadian born;
We count no man so noble as the one that makes the brag,
That he was born in Canada, beneath the British flag.

The Dutch may have their Holland, the Spaniards their Spain,
The Yankee to the south of us must south of us remain,
For not a man dare lift a hand against the men who brag
That they were born in Canada, beneath the British flag.

'THE LITTLE ROSEWOOD CASKET.'

The following is the poem recently requested by one of our readers:

'In a little rosewood casket that is resting on the stand,
There's a package of old letters, written by a cherished hand.
Will you go and bring them, sister, and read them all to-night?
I have often tried, but could not, for the tears that dimmed my sight.

Come up nearer to me, sister, let me lean upon your breast;
For the tide of life is ebbing, and I fain would be at rest.
Bring the letters he has written, he whose voice I've often heard;
Read them over, love, distinctly, for I've cherished every word.

Tell him that I watched his coming, when the noon-tide sun was high,
And when at eve nthe angels hung their star-lights in the sky;
And when I found he came not, tell him I did not chide,
But I spoke in love about him, and I blessed him when I died.

Tell him that I was supported, not a word of censure spoke;
But his silence, and his absence, this poor heart hath nearly broke;
And when in Death's white garments, you have wrapped my form around
And have laid me down to slumber in the quiet churchyard ground,
Place the letters and th picture close beside my puiseless heart;
We for years have been together, and in death we will not part.

I am ready now, my sister, you may read the leters o'er;
While I listen to the words of him I'll never see no more.
And ere you shall have finished, should I calmly fall asleep,
Fall asleep in death to wake not,dearest sister, do not weep.'

OLD BOOK.

C.C.F., Cookshire, Que.—Will you kindly inform me through the Question Bureau column of your paper of the value of a book I have in my possession? The volume, which is in a fair state of preservation, is by William Turner, M.A., Vicar of Walberton, in Sussex, dedicated to the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Bishop of Chichester, and printed for John Dunton, at the Raven, in Jewin street, London, MDCXCVII. The volume is in three parts. The pages are 8 x 13 inches. Part I. A Compleat History of the Most Remarkable Providences, both of Mercy and Judgment which have happened in the present age. Contains 153 chapters, 487 pages. Part II. The Wonders of Nature. Contains 56 chapters, 82 pages. Part III. Curiosities of Art. Contains 16 chapters, 31 pages. Among the contents is a letter concerning the success of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New England, written by Mr. Increase Mather, Minister of the Word of God at Boston, and Rector of the Colledge at Cambridge in New England, to Dr. John Lensden, Hebrew Professor in the University of Utrecht July 12, 1687. Translated out of Latin in English. Also list of officers, men, ships, provisions, armament, etc., of the Spanish Armada. Trial of Susanna Martin for with craft at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Salem, June 29, 1692. Last Will & Testament of John Calvin. Last Words of John Knox, Latimer Ridley, Tindal & Hooper. Last Speeches on the Scaffold of Archbishop Laud, Earl of Stafford, King Charles the First. Last Speech of Sir Walter Raleigh. Memorable Speeches & Sayings of late Queen Mary, from childhood down to time of her death, relating to both her person & Government. And various other matters. Ans.—We cannot say what the volume is worth. Part III. may prove of some value, as Increase Mather was one of the earliest Congregational ministers in America. The other parts do not appear to be of much value, except to those interested in the matters treated of.

A CURIOUS QUESTION.

'Knowledge Seeker,' Que., asks if blood belongs to the animal or mineral kingdom, as it contains iron, nitrogen, hydrogen, etc. Ans.—As blood is an organic substance, it belongs to the animal kingdom.

COINS.

D.T.—Please state value of the following coins:—1. George IV., farthing 1823. Ans.——Very common, no premium. 2. Penny token, Bristol and South Wales, and on reverse, 'Viriutet Industria,' 1814.' Ans.—In poor condition, one cent; in good to fair condition, 5 to 10 cents. 3. United States cent, 1826; about size of English penny. Ans.—No premium, except in fine or uncirculated condition.

'THE OLD ACCOUNT.'

Mrs. J. S. Hatfield, Bashaw, Alta., sends the words of 'The Old Account,' recently asked for by 'Reader,' Brampton, Ont., and forwarded, and states that by sending fifteen cents to the Christian Witness Company, 151 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., for 'Songs of the Comforter,' both words and music can be obtained, together with many other beautiful songs. A Wisconsin reader, whose initials are I.F.N., says it is contained in the 'Revival Special,' by Charlie D. Tillman (Toronto: Wm. Briggs Co.).

Mrs. G. F. Howarth, Half Island Cove, N.S., and Mrs. C. Donaldson, Lanark, Ont., send the hymn 'The Old Account' recently asked for.

ACKNOWLEDGED.

Miss H. M. Baxter, Land's End, N.B., sends us the poem 'Canadian Born' asked for by Mrs. V. M.

The song 'Paddy and the Loaf,' has been forwarded by G. S. Caston, Saskatchewan, Sask.

Miss M. B. Smith, Liewry, Ont., also sent us 'The Little Boy that Died' and 'Castles in the Air.' J. C. Allan, Blucher Hill, B.C., sends 'Just Before the Battle, Mother.'

SELECTIONS WANTED.

Subscriber, Pincher Creek, Ata., asks for the following: 'The Smack in School,' 'Old Age,' 'The Fellow that Looks Like Me,' and also the poem, beginning:

'I was a boy of seventeen,
Ungainly, dull and tall;
As green as any gosling,
Though I thought I knew it all.
I went to school at Plano,
I chopped up wood and chored
For Zephaniah Wilkinson,
To pay him for my board.'

Mrs. F. C. would like to have the hymn 'Let Me Go,' and Mrs. A. W. B., 'Beautiful the Little Hands.'

W.R., Beaver Dale, Sask., asks for the poem, 'Lasca.'

C.H.S., Burlington, N.S., asks for the song, 'The Shady Brookside.'

Mrs. T. B., Rossburn, Man., would like the songs containing the passages:

'Oh, hearts that are broken
Oh, mothers that weep.'

And

'The bugle calls I must obey
I dare not answer "No."'

C.F.S., Ontario, asks for the words of the poem, 'The Solar System,' which begins:

'The solar system comprehends
The sun, which shines so bright,
And planets which around him move,
Receiving heat and light.'

J.M., Ottawa, would like the poem which appeared in the 'Weekly Witness' several years ago, commencing:

'Little by little,' the acorn said,
As slowly it sank in its mossy bed,
'Little by little we learn to know,
The treasured wisdom of long ago.'

R.E.B., Waterbury, Conn., asks for the song, of which the following is a part:

'My mother in her wigwam sat
To weave and paint these baskets gay;
To dress them neat and tan the skins,
And sew my father's moccasins;
While I, a poor little Indian maid,
With acorns, nuts and wild flowers played.'

J.B.S., Roxham, Que., asks for the songs, 'The Dying Soldier' and 'The Cumberland Crew.'

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

SETTLEMENT FOR GRAIN.

Subscriber, Man.—B is buying grain for a company in Winnipeg. A sells B a carload of barley for 48 cents per bushel; B pays A $50 deposit, using his own money. When A receives settlement from the company, they only pay him 46¼ cents per bushel. Judge L. presides at B——, about 14 miles distant from A's home; at S., about 25 miles distant, and at C., about 30 miles distant. 1. Is A legally entitled to keep the 1¾ cents per bushel out of B's $50? 2. Can B sue A at any of those places he choses? 3. Must he go to the nearest point to A's home? Ans.—1, 2 and 3. The foregoing statement of facts is not sufficient to enable us to to say just what are the legal rights of the parties, or where they should be judicially determined. A personal consultation should be had with a local solicitor.

CLAIM UPON ESTATE—I.O.O.F. BENEFIT.

1. Has a sister of the Ursuline order any claim on a deceased brother's estate? She was formerly a Protestant and is now resident in Cleveland. The brother died, intestate, in New York. 2. What benefit is due on I.O.O.F. of over twenty years' standing, who dies with a small arrear account of say, $5.00? 3. Do the same regulations apply to Canada and the United States? Ans.—1. Assuming that he died unmarried, and that his parents predeceased him, she—or her assignee, if any—would,we think, be entitled to make claim as suggested. 2. Possibly none; it would be well to consult the financial secretary of the lodge to which the deceased member belonged. 3. We think so.

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NATURAL GREEN } NEVER SOLD IN BULK

KING GEORGE OF GREECE SHOT IN THE BACK BY FELLOW COUNTRYMAN

The Assassin a Man of Feeble Intellect, Who Pleads He Was Driven to Desperation by Sickness and Want---Was Seized by King's Equery, His Hand Poised For a Second Shot---Tragedy Puts Courts of England, Denmark, Norway and Russia in Mourning---Greeks Swear Fealty to Their New Monarch, King Constantine.

Salonika, March 19.—King George of Greece was assassinated while walking in the streets of Salonika yesterday afternoon. Details of the tragedy were held up for some considerable time after the terse announcement of the King's death was flashed over the world yesterday afternoon. Then it was announced that the assassin was a Greek of low mental type, who gave his name as Aleko Schinas. He shot the King through the heart.

The King was accompanied by an aide-de-camp, Lieut.-Colonel Francoudis. The assassin came suddenly at him and fired one shot from a seven-chamber revolver. The tragedy caused intense excitement. Schinas was seized immediately and overpowered.

The wounded king was lifted into a carriage and taken to Papafion Hospital. Prince Nicholas, the king's third son, and other officers hurried to the hospital. Arriving first, Prince Nicholas summoned the offices and, speaking in a voice choked with sobs, said: It is my deep grief to have to announce to you the death of our beloved king, and invite you to swear fidelity to your new sovereign, King Constantine.'

Crown Prince Constantine, who succeeds King George, was at Janina at the time of his father's death. He is expected to come here with all possible speed.

The assassin of the king is an evil-looking fellow, about forty years of age. On being arrested he refused to explain his motive for the crime. He declared that his name was Aleko Schinas, and, in reply to an officer who asked him whether he had no pity for his country, announced that he was against governments.

Schinas maintained a perfectly impassive demeanor, which was suggestive of his being irresponsible for his actions.

Notwithstanding the rapidity with which the king received attention he was found to be dead on arrival at the hospital. Precautions were at once taken throughout the city and perfect order is being maintained.

The king fell into the arms of his aide when shot. Two soldiers ran up, on hearing the firing, and helped to support him. He was placed in a carriage and efforts were made to stop the bleeding, but he breathed his last on the way to the hospital nearby.

'THE KING IS DEAD, LONG LIVE THE KING!'

When Prince Nicholas bade the officers swear fealty to Constantine, they shouted, 'Long live the King!'

Prince Nicholas is the only member of the royal family in Salonika. Mourning emblems are displayed everywhere.

The Greek Governor has issued a proclamation announcing that the oath of fealty to King Constantine has been taken.

Since his triumphal entry into Salonika the King has been accustomed to take an afternoon walk to the famous white tower or to the cavalry barracks in Lesser Karaburum. The King's confidence in the people was so great that he went about freely, accompanied only by a single equerry.

The danger of this custom was apparent to the members of his entourage, who repeatedly, but without avail, requested His Majesty to permit the presence of civil guards.

A few days ago four gendarmes were ordered to follow the King, but their presence was considered so objectionable by His Majesty that the number was reduced to two. These followed at some distance.

The effect of the assassination in Salonika was most impressive. Groups of grief-striken people gathered in the streets and conversed in muffled tones. The troops were recalled to barracks; the shops and cafes were closed; the street cars suspended service; lights were extinguished, and Salonika to-night has a dead and deserted appearance. The church bells tolling echoed along the deserted streets.

KING WAS BROTHER OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

The assassinated monarch, known as Georgios I. in his adopted Kingdom of Greece, but whose baptismal name was Wilhelm, was born December 24, 1845, the second son of the late King Christian IX. of Denmark. He was in his 68th year.

At the age of seventeen the then Prince Wilhelm of Denmark was elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18, according to the Greek calendar, but which is March 30, according to our computation of time. He was thus within twelve days of having completed a reign of fifty years, if the time be counted from his election.

On the fourth of June, 1863, Prince Wilhelm accepted the throne through his father acting as his guardian; was declared of age by decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863, and landed in Greece on November 2, of the same year.

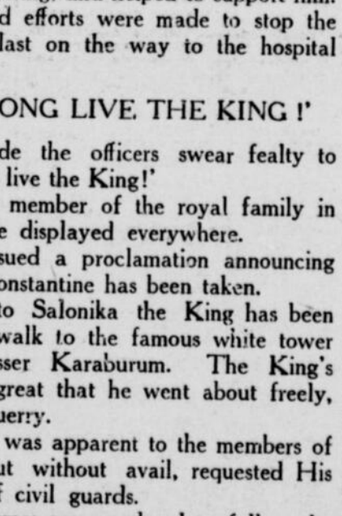
On October 27, 1867, King George married Olga, eldest daughter of Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II.

King George was the second elected monarch of modern Greece, his predecessor having been the unhappy Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne January 25, 1833, just after Greece had won her independence from Turkey, but who was expelled from the Kingdom in October, 1862, after a reign of twenty-nine years.

The children of the late King are: King Constantinos, Prince Georgio, born June 24, 1865, high commissioner in Crete 1899 to 1896, and married to Princess Marie, only child of Prince Roland Bonaparte; Prince Nicolaos, born January 21, 1872, married to Grand Duchess Helena Vladimirowna, daughter of the Grand Duke Vladimar of Russia; Princess Maria, born March 3, 1876, married to Grand Duke George Michallovitch of Russia; Prince Andreas, born February 1, 1882, married to Princess Alice, daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg; and Prince Christophoros, born August 10, 1888.

King George is succeeded by his eldest son, Konstantinos, Duke of Sparta, born August 2, 1868; married October 27, 1889, to Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of Kaiser Wilhelm II. The new King has three sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest is Prince Georgios, born July 19, 1890.

London, March 19.—Crown Prince



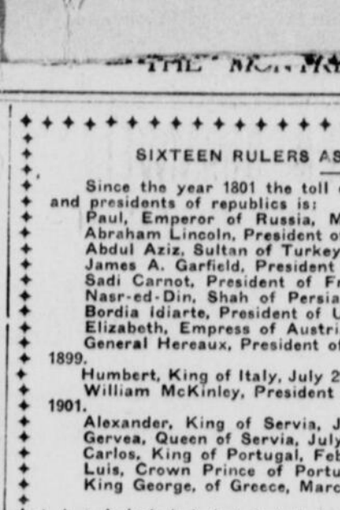
THE LATE KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

Constantine comes to the throne of Greece at the very height of his popularity, which he has won on the field of battle in Macedonia, and which the capture of Janina raised to the highest pitch.

It was not always thus. He suffered with the other members of the royal family for the failure of the Greek arms in the Turkish war of 1897, and when at the conclusion of that war an act was passed creating the post of commander-in-chief and conferring it on Constantine, the bitterest opposition was aroused.

He continued to hold the post, however, until the revolution of the military league in 1909, when he was forced, with the other princes, to resign from the army. Allegations of cowardice during the Turkish war were made against him, and it was even thought possible that when he went a short time afterwards on a visit to the European capitals he would not return to Greece. But, like his father, whose abdication was often rumored, he returned in time to more than regain his popularity with the people.

His repeated triumphs during the



KING CONSTANTINE.

recent war have created the wildest enthusiasm for him, and only a few days ago it was announced that an equestrian statue would be erected in his honor in the capital.

Crown Prince Constantine recently took over the command of the army besieging Janina, and, biding his time and by a military ruse, captured the fortress.

The new Queen, who was Princess Sophie, sister of Emperor William of Germany, has become deeply attached to the country of her adoption, and is extremely popular in Greece.

Nek York, March 19.—The death of King George of Greece will make no change in the Balkan situation in the opinion of George H. Moses, of Concord, N. H., former American minister to Greece, who resigned his post last summer and now has business offices in this city. Mr. Moses said that Constantine, King George's son and successor, was entirely in accord with the policies of his father and was a man of strong personality.

'The thought which arises most emphatically on the news of King George's assassination,' he said, 'is the tragedy of such an end to his long and useful career at a time when he was within a few months of celebrating the jubilee of his fiftieth year on the Hellanic throne, and when he was on the point of concluding a victorious war by a treaty which would give to the Greek kingdom a doubled territory and a doubled population.

'To this day of success King George has contributed much. With great tact he had led his people through days of difficulty and was no small factor in the work of re-organization which had brought the Greek government, its army and its navy, to a point where they could wage a victorious war against their traditional foe. In the negotiations leading to the Balkan federation King George was a constant and helpful contributor and, but for the tragic fate which has now come to him, he, doubtless, as the senior among Balkan monarchs and no less by his personal merit, would have become the head of a permanent Balkan alliance.

'His death will make no change in the plans of the allies. Constantine, who now takes the Hellanic crown, is entirely in accord with the policy of his father. He is a man of strong personality, a highly trained soldier in whom the military and the diplomatic characters are well blended. Under his leadership the Greek people will go on to the full fruition of their hopes for which they have fought so well.'

SIXTEEN RULERS ASSASSINATED SINCE 1801.

Since the year 1801 the toll of the assassin among world's rulers and presidents of republics is:

Paul, Emperor of Russia, March 24, 1801.
Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, April 14, 1865.
Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876.
James A. Garfield, President of the United States, July 2, 1811.
Sadi Carnot, President of France, June 24, 1894.
Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, May 1, 1896.
Bordia Idiarte, President of Uruguay, August 25, 1897.
Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, September 10, 1898.
General Hereaux, President of the Dominican Republic, July 26, 1899.
Humbert, King of Italy, July 29, 1900.
William McKinley, President of the United States, September 6, 1901.
Alexander, King of Servia, June, 1902.
Gervea, Queen of Servia, July 1, 1902.
Carlos, King of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
Luis, Crown Prince of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
King George, of Greece, March 18, 1913.

INTENDED TO ABDICATE

Letter Written Before His Death Expressed Intention of Retiring Into Private Life After Conclusion of Peace With Turkey and the Jubilee of His Reign---British Press Pay Tribute to the Dead King as One Who Has Placed Greece High in European Estimation.

Copenhagen, Denmark, March 19.—The late King George of Greece had intended to abdicate the throne and live the quiet life of a retired gentleman after the conclusion of peace according to a letter from him received here to-day.

The recipient is a high naval officer who was an intimate friend of the murdered ruler.

In the letter King George expressed his joy at the success of the Greeks armies during the war and at the rapid and efficient reorganization of the Greek defensive forces. He told of the satisfaction at the nation's display of confidence in the Crown Prince Constantine after his recent achievements and said he often had been inclined to abdicate but would not do so during the country's unprosperous peroid.

The letter continues by saying that the King intended to live in Denmark, but would spend two months of every year in Paris. Before settling down, however, His Majesty wished to make a tour of the world and particularly desired to see America and to visit the Panama Canal.

KING CONSTANTINE GOES TO MOURN AT FATHER'S BIER.

Janina, March 19.—King Constantine left for Saloniki this morning after handing over to General P. Danglis, the chief command of the Greek army.

His Majesty was informed of the death of his father by Colonel Dousmanis who said to him:

'Your Royal Highness, I have important and sad news to impart to you.'

Prince Constantine grasping the back of his chair interjected: 'From Saloniki?'

When the telegram announcing the tragedy was read to him the Prince was so overcome that he was unable fully to grasp its purport and Colonel Dousmanis was obliged to read it to him a second time.

Prince Constantine thereupon burst into tears and for a considerable time was quite overcome with grief.

KING'S ASSASSINATION WAS PREMEDITATED.

Saloniki, March 19.—Aleko Schinas, the murderer of the late King George I. of Greece, appears to have lived much abroad. He returned to this city only after it had been occupied by the Greek army to which the Turkish garrison surrendered.

The premeditation of the regicide appears to be established by the fact that Schinas, lurked in hiding. He rushed out when his Royal victim had reached within six feet of his lair and fired point blank into the back of the King, who at the time was only a few yards from police headquarters.

Lieut.-Col. Francoudis, the King's aide-de-camp, who was walking beside King George, immediately drew his revolver. Schinas then turned about and fired at the aide-de-camp without, however, hitting him.

Two Cretan military policemen who were acting as an escort to the King dashed at Schinas, and pinioned his arms before he could fire again.

When Lieut.-Col. Francoudis saw that the assassin had been arrested he turned to King George who, he supposed, had escaped unscratched, and was horrified to find his Majesty stretched on the roadway.

Lieut.-Col. Francoudis raised the stricken monarch's head from the pavement, but King George by then had become unconscious and he never spoke again.

Some soldiers who had been attracted to the spot by the shots, lifted the King from the ground and carried him to the hospital but he had expired before he reached the place.

When questioned by the police, Schinas truculently replied:

'You have courts. I will speak there.'

Pressed to say who he was and what was the motive of his crime he replied: 'Take me to the police station so that the crowd shall not maltreat me. I will speak there.'

On reaching the police station he gave his name and a few particulars about himself.

TURKS REPORT GREAT VICTORY AT TCHATALJA

Fierce Fight Ends in Bulgarians Being Routed at Point of Bayonet.

POWERS TO CALL HALT TO WAR.

Cologne, Germany, March 19.—The European Powers contemplate demanding from the Balkan Allies a speedy termination of the hostilities in European Turkey, according to an inspired despatch from Berlin to the Cologne 'Gazette.'

Constantinople, March 19. — A victory is officially claimed for the Turkish forces, after a very sharp battle which lasted throughout yesterday along the front at the Tchatalja lines defending this city.

The Ottoman troops took the offensive, opening the attack by an advance of their right wing, which proceeded as far as Sivaskeui, Kalifakeui and Akalan.

Large forces of Bulgarians were encountered at these three places, and fierce fighting soon spread along the whole front.

The Turkish troops drove the Bulgarians from their trenches, and took possession of the position they had been holding.

The Turkish centre then advanced and stormed the heights in their front, from which they routed the Bulgarians at the point of the bayonet.

Other columns of Turkish troops, operating in conjunction in the general advance captured several heights held by Bulgarians to the south of the Turkish lines.

The battle raged until after sunset, terminating in a complete victory for the Turks. The casualties have not yet been ascertained, but the commanders declare that the losses of both armies were very heavy.

Two Turkish aeroplanes flew over the scene of the fighting throughout the day, reconnoitering the Bulgarian positions, and signalling all the movements of the enemy to the Turkish commander.

CORPORATION SOLE AMENDED, NOT DISSOLVED

Fight in Maine Against What is Said to Be Ecclesiastical Trust.

Augusta, Maine, March 18. — The new draft of the act to repeal the law making the Roman Catholic Bishop a corporation sole, and to provide for the incorporation of parishes, as reported by the Judiciary Committee, was passed to be engrossed by the Maine House of Representatives to-day by a vote of 81 to 6.

The bill now goes to the Senate for concurrence. The new draft gives the bishop, vicar-general, and parish priest the right to elect two laymen as trustees to act with them, and also gives the parishes the right to incorporate at any time and under certain conditions.

An amendment by Representative Viollette, of Vanburen, which would give the parishes the right to elect layment as trustees, was defeated.

Representative Spencer, of Berwick, speaking for the adoption of the amendment, claimed that a 'corporation sole' was contrary to the spirit of American institutions, and called at an ecclesiastical trust,

Those who spoke in favor of the new draft said it was satisfactory to the Bishop and the authorities at Rome, and that those who favored the dissolution of the 'corporation sole,' were few in number, and did not represent the Conservative element of the church.

HOUSE OF DEATH WIPED OUT BY FIRE

Chicago, March 19. — The tragic existence of the 'House of Death,' at 2359 Wentworth avenue, closed early today with its destruction by an incendiary fire, in which three lives were lost.

Mr. Frank Pustella and his brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph Cavelieri, escaped with severe burns by jumping from a second story window, but Mrs. Pustella and her daughters, aged three and five years, perished in the flames.

The house gained its name in the neighborhood because of the fatalities which have occurred within it during the last ten years. A decade ago Jacob Werner opened a meat market in the place. Within a short space of time his entire family died, and Werner committed suicide. Werner's clerk, Fred. Kunz, took the market, but shortly afterward his little daughter was scalded to death in a pickling vat, and a week after this accident Kunz was found dead under mysterious circumstances.

The next tenant was a man of the name of Strauss, who was murdered in the house. A few weeks after that an unidentified Italian crawled under the porch of the place and committed suicide.

Prince Baulks Blackmailers

Geneva, March 20.—Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria recently invoked the aid of the Swiss courts to protect him from blackmail. The Prince, through the Bavarian Minister at Berne, claimed a Munich woman and her mother for years past had been extorting sums of money from him by threats of publishing certain incidents of the Prince's life, wherein the woman was concerned. His princely patience was exhausted when the woman demanded £8,000 sterling in order not to publish the book in Switzerland, and the Bavarian Minister secured their arrest, together with the German publisher, Kreie. When the trio were brought to trial the court inflicted light sentences. Kreie got three months, and the woman three weeks, and the Prince had to bring a separate action to have the manuscript of the book destroyed. This action has just been won.

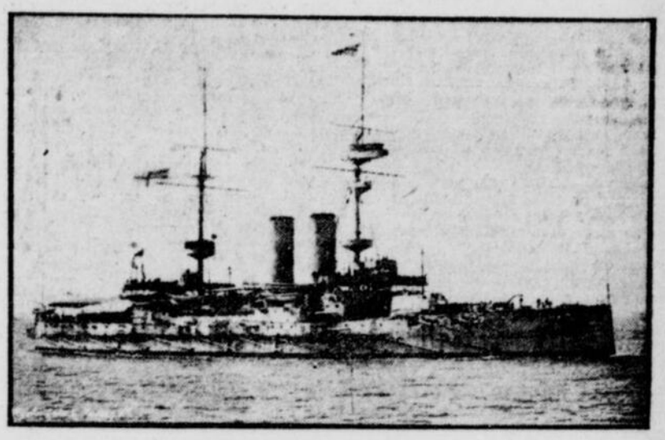
HAS THE DREADNOUGHT BECOME UNWIELDY BEYOND THE LESSONS OF TSUSHIMA?

By Captain J. Reid, R.E. (T.).

I hope now to deal with a problem which I have had in my mind for some time, one in which much doubt and interest is to-day centred. I refer to the superiority of the monster battleship. Is its superiority justifiable today in the march of science? Are we not presuming too much on its undue proportions? Is not its cost alone a deterrent to its freer tactical value? How many weak spots has it in its behemoth frame? I will do my best to elucidate all these questions, and the readers of the 'Witness' can better judge, whether or not to put their trust in the monster warship.

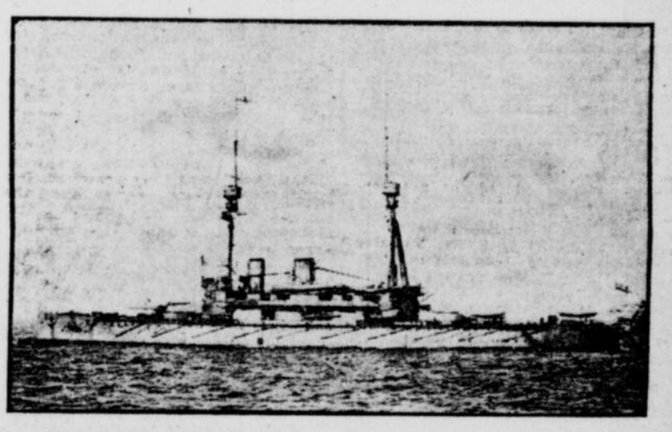
The Dreadnought, as often said, was born from the result of Russia's naval catastrophe at Tsushima, the triumph of the big gun's destructiveness. Many deductions drawn from that epoch-making event were from false hypotheses, because the Japanese Admiralty were particularly secretive and misleading with the correct date which they had themselves collected.

Neither in size nor expense did the great battleship actually spring from Tsushima. Size and speed and gun power have been the gradual result of the warship constructor's ambition to still 'go one better,' until to-day he has gone in tonnage and dollar-cost completely out of control. Take this



H.M.S. 'DUNCAN,' THE IMPROVED CLASS WON AT TSUSHIMA.

proof of this belief Great Britain led the Great Powers an example by constructing the first 'Dreadnought' with an increased tonnage of 2,700 over Tsushima's biggest fighter, and with 10 instead of four 12-inch guns. But after 10 years have rolled on we open our eyes with a start to note that the biggest 'Dreadnought' is now to be 30,000 tons, i.e., twice the size of Togo's flagship, the 'Mikasa,' and with guns firing shells of 1,850 lbs., in



H.M.S. 'LORD NELSON,' THE FIRST DREADNOUGHT'S RIVAL.

contrast in proof that the development of the pre-dreadnought and dreadnought battleship classes were gradual:

	Class.	Tonnage.	Cost.
1901.	'Formidable'	15,000	$5,000,000
1903.	'Duncan'	14,000	5,000,000
1905.	'King Edward VII'	16,350	7,500,000
1908.	'Lord Nelson'	16,650	8,850,000
1907.	'Dreadnought'	17,900	9,065,500

I wish the many readers of the 'Witness,' who, as their recent voting and correspondence show, take a great interest in the development of Canada's naval policy to note the significance of these figures. I give them as a sort of preamble to my arguments in this and subsequent articles.

The biggest battleship that fought at Tsushima was the 'Mikasa' that flew Admiral Togo's flag at its foremast. It was Tyne built, of 15,200 tons, and of an improved 'Duncan' class, of which the 'King Edwards' were the successors. The figures I give tell for themselves what the expert opinions of the British Admiralty were in regard to the big gunned battleship just before and after Tsushima. The Admiralty, whilst maintaining the same gun power aboard, reduced the displacement of the 'Duncans' by a 1,000 tons compared with the 'Formidables.' They increased the 'King Edwards' by 2,350 tons and superior gun power.

The lessons of Tsushima in 1905 are shown in the 'Lord Nelson' and 'Dreadnought.' Both were laid down in 1906, through the latter was finished first as a mystery ship. Now the 'Lord Nelson' is only 300 tons heavier than the 'King Edwards,' and the 'Dreanought' only 1,250 tons than the 'Lord Nelson.' The guns of these three splendid types of battleships are as follows:

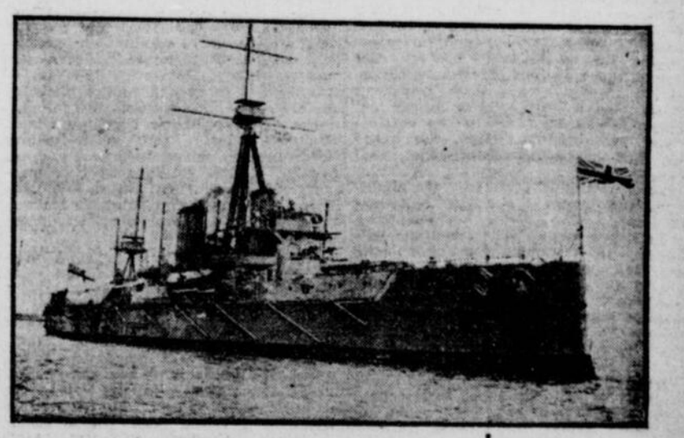
'King Edward VII.' Four 12 in.; four 9.2 in.; ten 6 in.
'Lord Nelson.' Four 12 in.; ten 9.2 in.
'Dreadnought.' Ten 12 in.

There is comparatively so little difference in tonnage and gun power, and cost between the 'Nelsons' and the 'Dreadnought' that to me they clearly demonstrate that a sharp division of opinion existed at the time amongst the Admiralty experts as to the omnipotence of the 'all one-gunned' battleship. The shell weight of the combined broadside of the 'Dreadnought' is 8,500 lbs. against the 'Nelson's' 6,900 lbs., but there were those who maintained that the combination of the latter's primary and secondary armaments is more deadly than the sole primary armament of the 'Dreadnought,' hence their temporary compromise.

To-day, however, the situation is entirely different to that demonstrated by the completion of the 'Lord Nelson' and the 'Dreadnought.' To-day we are within the radius of the 30,000 ton battleship of the 'Dreadnought' type, with its 15-inch big gun. Consider this contrast:

1907. 'Dreadnought,' 17,900 tons; ten 12 in. guns; 8,500 lbs. broadside.
1915. 'Warspite,' 30,000 tons; eight 15 in. guns; 14,800 lbs. broadside.

Tsushima was won with the 15,200 tons and 12-inch guns of a group of four British-built battleships. In



THE FIRST DREADNOUGHT-BAT TLESHIP.

comparison with the 12-inch one of 850 lbs.!

'Yes!' says the naval constructor cheerily 'the sense of proportion is quite correct, the overpowering lesson of the big ship and the big gun is still being maintained!' I doubt the truth of this argument, built on the very doubtful hypotheses of Tsushima. I utterly distrust the assertion—for it is that and nothing more—that a battle squadron of eight 'Dreadnoughts' of 30,000 tons each, with eight 15-inch guns are twice as powerful, or even greatly superior to another battle squadron of eight 'Dreadnoughts' of 17,900 tons each, with ten 12-inch guns. But why 30,000 tons? Is there justification?

Warships take a deal of hammering in action as the naval fighting in Far Eastern waters during the months prior to Tsushima proved, and they can be repaired efficaciously and promptly, even as the badly torpedoed 'Hamedieh' was during the present fighting in the Near East. The floating mine and the torpedo were the terrors of Far Eastern waters in 1904-05, and not the 12-inch gun of Tsushima.

What are the chances then of a badly hit, water-logged 30,000 ton 'Dreadnought?' The naval constructor always handles his favorite monster in the supposition that it is to win. Ring backers appreciate the knock-out propensity of their favorite heavyweight slogger. 'Take care of John L's. left!' This is very true. But equally true is the fact that in a mixed-up scrap, heavyweights can be put to disadvantage by middleweights.

Again I repeat my question—What are the chances of a badly water-logged 30,000 ton 'Dreadnought?' Her entire existence centres on this one important point. How is she to be repaired? I will yet detail fully the enormous disadvantages she faces in this respect.

In this article I have sought to demonstrate that the development of the 'Dreadnought' to its present maximum size is unjustifiable, and has absolutely no authority from the lessons of Tsushima, the most momentous seafight since Trafalgar. Her present mammoth dimensions are the result of a competitive cult between international naval constructors led by Great Britain's Admiralty and egged on by those whose commercial interests revel on the expenditure.

NEWS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

COMMISSIONERS SEVERE ON MR. ROBERTS

Judge Bazin Declares He is an Unfit Person to Address Court.

That Mr. John H. Roberts, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, will never again be permitted to address the License Commission is evident from the remarks of the Commissioners at Montreal when the opinion was expressed by His Honor Judge Choquet, as well as Judge Bazin, that Mr. Roberts was not 'a fit person' in the sense meant by the clause, which permitted a 'fit person' to address the court, as well as to take into consideration documents and evidence submitted by him. His Honor Judge Choquet stated that there had been no trouble between the Commissioners and the Dominion Alliance up to the time Mr. Roberts took office. When Mr. Carson held office he had appeared before the commission, represented by a lawyer, and had always acted as a gentleman should. He also remarked that if the Dominion Alliance had anything to say, or any charges to make against the License Commissioners, as it would appear from the report of their secretary, they were at liberty to make a report to the Government.

In opening his remarks, Judge Choquet referred to the report of Mr. Roberts, as submitted at the annual meeting of the Dominion Alliance last week, in which he termed actions of the License Commission in granting licenses to the Cafe Parisien, Grand Hotel, and Alberta Hotel a scandal. 'What he calls a scandal,' said the chairman of the License Commission 'is but an act of justice.' Referring to the statement that pressure had been brought to bear on the board, and that the chairman had informed that this was the case, Judge Choquet denounced it as an emphatic lie. 'It is a perfect lie, and even if I had any confidences to make I would not have made them to Mr. Roberts.

'Rumors,' Mr. Roberts uses in his report, 'that the Cafe Parisien is not properly kept.' Commenting on this, His Honor stated that cases were not decided on rumors. Capt. Belanger and another officer of the district had been put on the stand, and under oath stated that they had seen nothing wrong. 'Surely they should and would have known,' he said.

After referring briefly to the case of the Alberta Hotel, Judge Choquet passed on to that of the Grand Hotel, which, he said, concerned him more particularly. In this case, Mr. Roberts had said in his report, the Chairman of the License Commissioners had informed him that he had at least three young girls had appeared before him in the Juvenile Court, and stated that they had frequently been in this hotel for immoral purposes. Pressure being brought to bear on the Commissioners, it was charged, had caused the license to be granted. This he denounced as a lie. When the license of the Grand Hotel was being considered by the License Commissioners it was claimed by Mr. Roberts, that the answer of the Commissioners to his request to make a searching investigation had been to place a police captain on the stand, when he testified that he had visited the house at all hours, and had seen nothing wrong.

STORIES TOLD BY GIRLS.

'That,' said Judge Choquet, 'is another lie—and a big one, too.' He went on to say that investigation in this case had been going on for months. He had conducted the investigation personally, and had probably done more than Mr. Roberts himself would have done. He had told Mr. Roberts what three girls who had been examined by him, privately, had said, and continued, 'One girl, who said she had been there in the afternoon with a young man, was examined under oath. I ordered a writ to be issued for abduction against the young man, who was in Toronto. I took special care of that prosecution. The father of the girl hired a good lawyer, who investigated the case, and I saw the lawyer three or four times, and I asked him to ask the girl if she had been at the Grand Hotel in the afternoon. The girl was examined at the preliminary investigation, when she testified that she had asked to get in, 'and was put out.'

'As a matter of fact,' said the chairman, 'the license of the hotel had been held up while these investigations were being made. 'What was the use, under the circumstances, of ruining the credit of the people who had invested thousands of dollars in the business?' Captain Bourgeois was a reliable man, whom the chairman had known for years, and when he said that he had seen nothing wrong, he was to be believed.

Referring to statements made about himself by Mr. Roberts, Judge Choquet stated that he would make an emphatic denial, for himself as well as for the Commission as a whole. That body had been doing all it could in order to better conditions for years, —not as judges, but as government officers, and if the Dominion Alliance had anything against them they could seek redress by appealing to the government.

JUDGE BAZIN EXPRESSES VIEWS.

His Honor Judge Bazin followed by expressing his views, endorsing all that had been said by his confrere. The decisions of the Commission, he said, were arrived at only after the most careful and conscientious consideration, and it was to be regretted that they had to answer to charges made by Mr. Roberts. However, Judge Choquet had said one thing, and Mr. Roberts had said another. 'Between them who will hesitate,' asked Judge Bazin. 'Mr. Roberts says he will leave it to the public. Well, I know the public, and I know the public will take Judge Choquet's word. Roberts has uttered a pack of lies. We have allowed him to address, and even to question witnesses, but only as a favor—which, by the way, he never deserved, and which he will never get again. The License Law provides that the Court may be addressed by 'a fit person, but Mr. Roberts is altogether an "unfit" person.'

Mr. Recorder Weir was not present in Court owing to illness, a fact which was regretted by many. The Dominion Alliance Secretary was also absent.

MR. ROBERTS REPLIES TO COMMISSIONERS

Mr. J. H. Roberts issued a lengthy statement last week in reply to the criticism of the License Commissioners, in the course of which he says:

'Judge Choquet makes the point against me that I should have reported their conduct to Quebec. He need have no fear. That will be done in due course. I am, however, waiting for the next meeting of the Royal License Commission for Montreal, which has not met since the Grand Hotel license was granted, and it is my intention to lay before that body the whole of the facts regarding this case and to bring to its notice the conditions surrounding the granting of the license in this city. And I would remind the public that early three years ago the License Commissioners (Judges Choquet and Cimon) and myself had a long controversy over their faulty administration of the license law as exhibited by their granting 213 licenses to premises not properly qualified as the law demands, that these two commissioners appealed to the Attorney-General to vindicate them, and I appealed to the Attorney-General to vindicate the law, and that the Attorney-General vindicated the law, not the commissioners. I was right then; I am right now; I was right then, I will win now.

'Judge Bazin's stricture on myself gives me mingled amazement and amusement.' It is all so petty, so little, so comic opera like on his part. He may, from his personal acquaintance with prevailing conditions, possess many qualifications for the position of License Commissioner, but he must exhibit a better acquaintance with the license law, and ability to interpret it, than he shows in his speech of Tuesday if he would preserve a judicial attitude. To think of any judge quoting paragraph 19 of article 939, of the license law. ("The Commissioners may for that purpose take into consideration all documents, hear, or cause to be heard, some fit person."), as the reason why the License Commissioners have granted me the privilege of examining witnesses is simply incredible. He, of course, should know that my right to examine witnesses is based on paragraphs 13 and 14 of article 939, which reads as follows:

'Any person, producing before the License Commissioners when the application is being taken into consideration, or who has previously filed with the clerk in writing, the objections made by him to the granting of the confirmation of the certificate, has the right to be heard upon such objections as may then be raised.

'"Paragraph 13 applies to every accredited representative of any association, whether incorporated or not, established for the purpose of supervising the proper execution of this section, and to every accredited representative of the incorporated associations of hotelkeepers and licensed victuallers, who shall also have the right to be heard in favor of the confirmation of the certificate."

'A dozen times I have argued my case before the License Commissioners and finally, when Mr. Perron threatened the clerk of the commissioners with a fine of $40 for every witness I was allowed to examine, I informed the Board that if my right to examine witnesses was not conceded I would take the matter to a higher court. The Commissioners then acknowledged my right. For Judge Bazin now arrogantly and ignorantly to declaim that I am not 'a fit person' to examine a witness would be laughable if it were not so pitiable. The License Commissioners are public servants, subject to public criticism. My rights in regard to appearing before them are clearly defined by law. Judge Bazin will interfere with those rights at his peril. And I propose to continue to support the License Commissioners when they are right (and they have done some splendid things) and to criticize and oppose them when they are wrong. Let the public judge between us.'

At the rally of the Hochelaga County Women's Christian Temperance Union, held last week, the following resolution was passed:

'That this meeting of the Hochelaga County Women's Christian Temperance Union, representing 1,000 women of Montreal, having had brought to their notice the statements of two members of the Board of License Commissioners, in which these gentlemen accuse Mr. John H. Roberts, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, of having lied in regard to the granting of certain hotel licenses by the License Commissioners, hereby declares its unswerving and whole-hearted confidence in the truthfulness and integrity of Mr. Roberts in this matter, and respectfully urges upon the Royal License Commission to investigate the whole administration of the license law in this city.'

Mr. John H. Roberts, who addressed the meeting, reviewed the step he had taken in regard to the hotel license, and the dispute with the license commissioners. In the course of his address, Mr. Roberts said:

'A year ago last November I opposed the renewal of the Grand Hotel's license because a girl fifteen and a half years of age had been taken there by a young man. Judge Bazin, a license commissioner, had tried the case, and the accused young man had been committed for trial, but released on a thousand dollar bail. He jumped his bail, so the case never came up for trial. I brought the matter to the attention of the license commissioners, but they refused to kill the license. They gave the holder of the license, who also had two convictions against him, an opportunity to sell out. I successfully opposed two transfers of the license, but finally the holder sold out and the license was transferred. Last summer I reported to Judge Choquet that the place was again being run loosely. In November last Judge Choquet told me in a most emphatic manner that the commissioners were going to kill the Grand Hotel license. He informed me that three girls under sixteen years of age, who had been frequenting the place for immoral purposes, had been dealt with by him in his capacity of judge at the Juvenile Court. Judge Choquet told me that he was keeping the girls in the Convent of the Good Shepherd, and they would be brought to the license commissioners' meeting to give their evidence. On Tuesday, December 10th, I met Judge Choquet in the Appeal Court a few minutes before the opening of the afternoon session of the Royal License Commission, which was meeting that day. I asked him when the Grand Hotel license was coming up for consideration. His replay was: 'Well, I don't know. There has been so much pressure brought to bear on us that I think we'll have to grant it.'

Baying of Hounds Saved Two Lives

The handsome building containing the stables and kennels of the Montreal Hunt Club at their grounds on St. Catherine road, Montreal, was destroyed by a fire which occurred last week, and for which the only cause seems to have been the electric wiring.

The seven hunters and 42 couples of hounds were all got out safely through the energetic action of W. Nicholls, the chief whip, and T. Champion and Thos. Harris, two men who were sleeping in their quarters in the building. These two men, in all probability owe their lives to the baying of the hounds when they detected the fire, which broke out in the floor or walls of the loft above them.

The building was of red brick, erected 11 years ago, and was valued at about $15,000. It was fully covered by insurance.

'If the firemen had been able to get sufficient water and good pressure they could have practically saved the building,' said A. E. Ogilvie, master of the foxhounds, this morning. Not only are the Hunt Club grounds situated at the very highest part of the city, where it is hardest to secure pressure, but the hydrants were some distance away. Hose lines had to be laid a distance of some 2,500 feet to one hydrant, and about 3,000 feet to another, and until the fire engines arrived there was very low water pressure.

The fire stations that responded were the Cote des Neiges, Notre Dame de Grace, Pine avenue, St. Lawrence, near Laurier avenue, St. Dominique street, in the north end, and Craig street. Fire engines went out from two of the stations. By the time the firemen were able to play the water on the building in proper fashion the fire was beyond control, the hay and straw providing ideal material for the flames.

The men sleeping in the building were at the other end from the fire but they had time to get only some of their clothes out before running to take the horses and hounds away from the building. The rest of their clothes and personal belongings were destroyed.

The residence of Mr. Nicholls, chief whip, would have been greatly endangered if the wind had veered around. He had some of his belongings packed up ready to move out in case of necessity. In the burnt building he lost the materials for a good mahogany balustrade and staircase, which he had secured for a new house.

Mr. Ogilvie was at the grounds before the fire was over. The horses were taken to the stables of the Polo Club at the Back River, while carpenters were sent for early to-day to provide temporary shelter for the hounds.

The Hunt Club will take steps to rebuild the stables and kennels.

GALE FANNED FLAMES WHILE FIREMEN FOUGHT

Five-story Warehouse on St. Paul Street Ablaze in Gale.

With fierce flames shooting from the second and third story windows of the five-story stone structure at No. 246 St. Paul street, Montreal, and wind tearing along at 35 miles an hour, the firemen fought a stubborn battle in the premises of La Rue and Cloutier, wholesale grocers and wine merchants, last week. To make matters still worse, there was a dense black smoke that was almost unbearable, while inside the warehouse the fire fighters were handicapped by great piles of boxes.

It was a two-hour battle that the firemen fought at the close of the holiday. When it was all over $100,000 had gone up in smoke or been destroyed by water, the stocks of Price Bros., pork and beef dealers, and the Robitalle Company, at 250 St. Paul street, had been damaged, while one fireman, Damase Rioux, had been taken to the hospital with an injured foot, and one more had suffered a minor injury which did not require him to retire from the scene of the fight. How it happened no one can tell, for, according to Mr. Cloutier, one of the firm burned out, there was no fire in the furnace. Men had been around the place all day but they had gone home about six o'clock.

When the brigade arrived on the spot the flames were shooting out of the second and third story windows on all sides. The whole of the street seemed afire, a net work of electric wires made the raising of ladders very difficult, so a general alarm was turned in to the office. A part of the interior was used as a bonded warehouse, and it was these packages that gave the firemen the greatest difficulty in the fight. When they gained access to the floor it was only to crawl along in narrow passages with the hose. Finally, however, the fourth floor was reached and then it became simply a case of drowning the fire out with floods of water. The pressure was inclined to be poor until the fire engines arrived on the scene.

District Chief Mann said that the fire was one of the worst to fight that the brigade has had for a long time. The narrowness of the street and the dense smoke made freedom of work impossible, while the net work of overhead wires invited disaster every time a ladder was raised. The cutting of the wires made things a little better.

The water tower did effective work, being stationed on the Commissioners street side of the building, from which it poured torrents of water into the fire.

A two-story brick upholstery shop, situated at 224½ Sanguinet street was damaged to the extent of $4,500 yesterday afternoon. Defective electric wiring is thought to have been the cause of the outbreak.

TORNADO SWEEPS DEATH AND DESTRUCTION THROUGH COUNTRY

New York, March 22. —More than sixty persons are reported killed and hundreds were injured, some mortally, by a storm of tornado intensity which raged over central, western, southern and parts of eastern States yesterday. Property damage will run well into the millions.

Definite advices have been received accounting for at least forty persons dead, with reports from points temporarily cut off from wire communication by the storm adding hourly to the list.

Reports from Alabama show the loss of life was heaviest in that state, the number of dead there being already definitely placed at twenty-eight, with additional fatalities reported but not confirmed. The town of Lower Peachtree was practically wiped out. Two are dead in Indiana, two in Tenessee, three in Ohio, two in New York, one in Michigan, and two in Louisiana.

Accompanying the death lists are estimates of injured totalling more than 200, with additions coming in at brief intervals.

Coming up out of the southwest early on Friday morning, pust as spring was ushered in, the storm swept with startling suddenness diagonally across the country from Northern Texas to Western Pensylvania, bisecting the Mississippi Valley and moving northeastward across the Ohio into the Great Lake region.

Shifting winds of great violence, accompanied in various sections by snow, sleet, and hail, characterized the storm, easily the most destructive of the year, and rarely equalled in the extent of its sweep and the damage it did. Buildings toppled before the blow in nearly a dozen states, and death lay all along in its wake.

The property loss was heavy all along the storm's track. Besides demolishing or unroofing buildings, and felling trees, the high winds, rain, hail and sleet did serious damage to early crops, according to reports from some of the affected sections. Estimates of loss by damage to property of all sorts from Indiana and Michigan alone total $2,000,00, about evenly divided between the two states. Early reports of losses ranging from $25,000 to $500,000 or more from various cities and sections scattered over the storm region indicated that the sum total would reach large figures.

Wires fell in all directions before the blow. Not in many years has there been such prosertaion of telegraph and telephone service. Chicago was cut off for hourse from communication with points east. Only by devious routes was connection finally established. Last night conditions had improved materially, but it will be several days before normal service is restored. Railroad traffic was seriously delayed in many districts, where wire communication was crippled and washouts occurred.

The wind, which wiped out so much property and cost so many lives, attained record velocities at some points. Detroit reported 88 miles an hour, the Weather Bureau high record in that city. A velocity of 84 miles was recorded at Toledo, and the wind was blowing 88 miles an hour at Buffalo at 8 o'clock last night. Memphis reported 64 miles, and Louisville 52 miles

Cold weather is trailing the destructive blow. The storm seems to have spent its force, and to be taking the accustomed route of such disturbances, out via the St. Lawrence Valley.

Two lives were lost on Cuba Lake, says a Buffalo telegram, and a score of fishermen narrowly escaped death on Lake Erie off Buffalo Harbor through the sudden breaking-up of the ice under the tremendous wind pressure.

Probably fifty people are dead from the violence of the storm in the Mississippi and Ohio Valley States, sweeping northward to the Great Lakes. The property loss is impossible to estimate until remoter points, now shut off from communication, are heard from, and reports from such places, it is feared, will increase the death list.

In Tennessee, the storm swept up from the south-west, through the heart of Middle Tenessee, and concentrating its fury on Murfreesboro, inpjuring one man fatally, and doing damage estimated at half a million dollars.

The storm in Middle Tennessee practicaly followed the track of the hurricane which cost twenty lives last week.

In Indiana the storm was of tornado proportions, and it did damage estimated at a million dollars. Late reports from over the state increased the damage, but the death list remained at two, although several were reported fatally injured.

SERIOUS DAMAGE RESULTS IN CANADA.

Toronto, March 2.. — Toronto was in the throes yesterday of the fiercest equinoxal gale that has visited this district in years. From the south-west and west a fifty mile an hour wind raged throughout the day. Numerous buildings in course of construction were damaged. Shacks were overturned, and roofs were lifted off in the outskirts of the city. Trees were uprooted. Awnings were ripped from store fronts. Windows were smashed, signs were torn from their hangings, and telephone and electric light wires were broken in all parts of the city.

Passengers from Southampton to Toronto were spectators of such scenes as they cannot hope to ever see again in their lives. At 2.30 in the afternoon some telegraph wires were blown down and across the carriages when in motion. The engineer stopped the train as soon as possible, and it was found that the wires had wound around the ventilators and had become generally entangled in the carriages. Large numbers of the passengers assisted in removing the entanglements, but it was some time before the train moved on again. All the way along the tracks on both sides of the road hundreds of big trees were lying down, torn and twisted. Others were splintered into matchwood and lay about in quivering fragments. Some were turned upside down, the roots gyrating in the gale, the branches running into the soft ground.

At Paisley the roof of Knox Church was lifted clean off and carried away for a quarter of a mile, sailing like an aeroplane.

At Southampton a large part of the roof of the Knetchel Furniture Company building was torn out and thrown away like a piece of paper. From Wingham, Durham and Owen Sound great damage is reported.

At Hamilton no loss of life occurred, but many miraculous escapes have been reported. Thousands of dollars of damage was done.

In Western Ontario this afternoon and not a county escaped damage. Everywhere wires are down and the full extent of the damage will not be known for some days.

At Sarnia and Windsor the waterfronts were badly damaged. At Chatham the tower of the big Central School was demolished. At Watford the roof of the Dominion Hotel was carried a block over the heads of the people in the streets. At Berlin the roofs of St. Jerome's College and the Kimmel Felt Company were damaged. The Mooney Biscuit Company plant at Stratford suffered.

In London a warehouse attached to the London Concrete Machinery Company was demolished, and hanging signs of all descriptions were wrecked, while several store windows were blown in.

LITTLE DAMAGE AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 22. — The tail-end of the cyclone came screeching and howling into Ottawa yesterday afternoon, but fortunately did not do any serious damage, although a number of telephone, telegraph, electric light and street car coles were blown down. Miss Rebecca Fine had a remarkable escape. A storm window, blowing from a building on Metcalfe street as she was passing, fell over her head, her head going through the panel of glass. She was slightly cut about the face. Had the sash hit her it would have been instantaneous death.

A wash-out occurred on the Montreal-Ottawa line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Navan and Hammond, which delayed traffic for over four hours.

FORM UNION FOR PROVINCE

Quebec Municipal Representatives Choose Officers---Ald. Lariviere President.

At a meeting of representatives of about fifty Quebec municipalities in the City Hall, at Montreal, a Provincial Union of Municipalities was formed. The following officers were elected:—President, Ald. Emery Lariviere, Montreal; first vice-president, Mayor Louis P. Normand, Three Rivers; second vice-president, Mayor Drouin, Quebec; third vice-prseident, Mayor St. Mars, Longueuil; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Papineau, Montreal.

Mayor Lavallee opened the meeting by welcoming the delegates to the city. He said a provincial organization was required to fight the 'interests' who were represented in the Legislature, by men of the highest talents of the bar, and accompanied by men of great influence, so the poor municipalities found it hard to resist them. He hoped that by thus organizing the municipalities would be represented in the Legislature all the session to resist the encroachments of private interests.

After Mayor Lavallee withdrew Ald. Lariviere was elected to the chair and the convention proceeded to frame a constitution. In the draft submitted it was said that the annual fees should be $10 a year for villages and rural municipalities, and $1 per thousand of the population for towns and cities.

Ald. Ryan, of Three Rivers, said when objection was made to this, that a big city like Montreal should stand the greater part of the expense.

Other speakers said that a town of two or three thousand people by this scale would get off with paying $2 or $3 a year in fees, so this matter was left to the executive.

Those present included: Alds. Boyd, Clement, Poissant, and Lariviere, Montreal; Mr. W. D. Lighthall, Mr. Harry Bragg:, Mayor Normand, and Ald. Ryan, Three Rivers; Mayor J. A. Frigon, Shawinigan Falls; Mayor Joseph Bouchard, Chambly Canton; Alds. A. Pagneault, Joseph Dubuc, Victor Pigeon, E. Fauvreau, H. Gorman, and Mayor St. Mars, Longueuil; Mr. Arthur F. Bell, treasurer, and Mr. A. D. Shibley, city clerk, Westmount; Ald. Richard Cassetti, Shawinigan Falls; Ald. T. Roy and Mr. E. Lamonde, Thetford Mines; Ald. P. De Serres, Cartierville; Councillor T. Coulombe, Montmagny; Mayor P. P. V. Du Tremblay, La Perade; Ald. V. E. Pitaine, St. Hyacinthe; Mayor G. N. Dansereau, Grenville; Acting Mayor H. W. Albro, Megantic; Mayor M. R. Lafontaine, Pointe Gatineau; Mayor P. C. Neault, Ald. E. Morin, and Ald. H. des Trompron, Grand Mere; Mayor B. Lalonde, St. Anne de Bellevue; T. J. Nousset, Thetford Mines, and Ald. H. Gendron, Drummondville.

MONTREAL TO QUEBEC HIGHWAY TENDERS.

Provincial Cabinet Will Be Considering Them To-day.

The Provincial Cabinet is now considering the tenders for the proposed new highway from Montreal to Quebec, according to the Hon. L. A. Teschereau, Minister of Public Works, interviewed last week. The road would be of macadam, he said, this climate being too severe for concrete or bitulithic. The Government would borrow the couple of millions necessary from the Bank of Montreal, at about 4 1-2 percent.

Referring to Mr. Godfroy Langlois' charges, about the lack of railway development in this Province, as compared with other Provinces, Mr. Taschereau said that theg reat waterways of Juebec made any such comparison of railway mileage unfair. Quebec had made greater sacrifice than Ontario to secure railway mileage, but the municipalities in this Province had not given so much aid. A great part of Quebec's $25,000,000 debt was incurred for aid to railways. As for companies being formed, and then doing nothing, he said this was the case at Ottawa, and Toronto also.

The James Bay Railway, substantially subsidized by the Provincial Government, he believed would be a great benefit to the Province, and to the cities of Montreal and Quebec, to which a great amount of Western produce would come. If New Quebec is to developed, he added, aid must be given to railway construction.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

BAN ON VIVISECTION OF DOGS.

London, March 19.—Sir Frederick Banbury yesterday introduced a bill in Parliament making the vivisection of dogs unlawful under any conditions. Other animals are not mentioned.

HURT WHILE SHOOTING.

Ridgetown, Ont., March 20.—While out shooting yesterday with a friend, William Barrett, aged 25, was injured so severely by buckshot from the accidental discharge of a shot gun that his life is despaired of.

RAISES CATTLE EMBARGO.

Ottawa, March 22.—The embargo on the importation of cattle from Great Britain on account of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease, which has been in force since last July, has been raised by the Department of Agriculture.

DIED AGED 111.

Sarnia, Ont., March 19.—Mrs. Mary Daly, aged 111, St. Clair county's oldest resident, died at the home of her son, one mile west of Emmett, near Port Huron, on the anniversary of her birth, Monday. Death followed an illness of three weeks.

ARCHDEACON PENTREATH DEAD

Vancouver, March 20.—News has been received from Paso Robles of the death of the Ven. Archdeacon Pentreath, yesterday.

Archdeacon Pentreath was formerly of Winnipeg and Brandon, and one of the best known Anglican clergymen in Western Canada.

TWO KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

Woodstock, N.B., March 20.—Two Italians, Angelo Spagroti and Romolo Ronald, were blown to pieces in a dynamite explosion yesterday. The men were working on the Quebec and St. John Railway construction, about six miles from town and upset a can of dynamite into a fire over which they were thawing the explosive.

CONSERVATIVE WINS IN SOUTH LANARK

Perth, Ont., March 20. — With one poll to hear from, Mr. John C. Ebbs, Conservatice, had a majority of 607 over David McLean, Liberal, in the contest for the vacancy in the Legislature, caused by the death of the Hon. Colonel Matheson, who represented South Lanark for many years.

FELL DEAD AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, March 22.—Napoleon Dussault, a prominent business man, aged 49 years, dropped dead here on Thursday evening. Heart failure is supposed to be the cause of his death. Deceased formerly carried on an extensive business in the county of L'Islet.

MINERS EIGHT HOURS DAY.

Toronto, March 22.—The Ontario Government has brought down its eight-hour day bill, dealing with the employment of miners, which applies to all the mines in the province, with shifts of more than six men, making shifts of more than six men, making exceptions only in special cases. It is proposed the measure shall come into force on January 1, next.

BABY BURNED TO DEATH.

Quebec, March 22.—A child named Petchat, aged two years, was burned to death at Standon, County Dorchester. Its mother went to the stable, leaving the child alone in the house. When she returned she found the little one on the floor almost burned to a crisp. It is supposed the child found matches, and while playing with them set fire to its clothes.

BURNED TO DEATH IN CORNWALL FIRE

Cornwall, March 20.—Thomas Hough, aged 45 years, a blacksmith in Quig Bros. foundry, was burned to death here at two o'clock this morning when fire broke out in his home and destroyed everything.

Mr. Hough was alone at the time. The legs and one arm were burned entirely off. He is survived by his wife and mother.

QUINLAN'S GET CONTRACT.

Ottawa, March 22.—The Government has let the contract for two dining cars and three sleeping cars for the Intercolonial to the Pullman Company, Chicago. The dining cars will cost $20,500 each, and the sleeping cars $20,875. The contract was let for the concrete slope and vertical walls at the Lachine canal to Quinlan, Robertson & Miller, at $16),354.

DOUBLE RAILWAY FATALITY.

Hamilton, Ont., March 20.—William Atkins, Toronto, and Thomas Sharpe, Peterboro, both about twenty years of age, C. P. R. telegraph linesmen, were run down by a T. H. and B. engine in the yards at the west end of the city last night and instantly killed. With four members of a gang walking west on the east-bound track they stepped out of the way of a freight in front of a light engine on the other track.

J. W. SCOTT ALLOWED BAIL ON REGINA CHARGE

Regina, Sask., March 19. — James D. Scott, the young real estate man charged with the attempted murder of his partner, Herbert B. Lewis, by means of an explosion in the company's premises, appeared in the police court yesterday, and the case was remanded for a week. Accused was allowed out on $10,000 bail, his own bond of 5,000 and two securities of $2,500 each. Mr. Scott is very popular and has a large share of public sympathy.

DEAF MUTES MARRY.

Smith's Falls, Ont., March 22.— A wedding of unusual interest took place here on Thursday evening, when Alexander McLean, of Smith's Falls, was united in marriage to Mrs. Hannah Kiddle, of Elk Rapids, Mich. Both bride and groom are mutes. The ceremony was performed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Croan, both of whom are mutes. The Rev. W. Mackay officiated and the bride's son, Charles Kiddle, interpreted the services for the principals on his fingers. At the wedding supper there were present eleven mutes.

EDMONTON TO HAVE MODEL FARM

Edmonton, Alta., March 20.—Short-term prisoners will hereafter work out their fines on a model farm, to be established by the municipality at a cost of $13,000. This will be the first prison farm in Western Canada. Mr. Frederick W. Lyons, now in the employ of the Provincial Government of Ontario, at Guelph, will be superintendent of the institution. Eight thousand dollars of the cost will be borne by current revenue, the balance being raised by the sale of debentures, running 10 years.

Mr. Lyons will have two assistants on the farm, 50 acres of which has been under cultivation. The prisoners will assist in erecting the necessary buildings, in addition to repairing those already on the ground, and will clear the land of fallen trees. The wooded portion of the farm will be cleared and cultivated, the hillsides being reforested. The land will be used for dairying, truck farming, poultry growing and gardening, the output being sold in local markets at prevailing prices.

WORKERS ARE SCARCE.

Niagara Falls, Ont., March 20. —In order to relieve the labor stringency in the Niagara peninsula, a memorial will be addressed to the Dominion Government requesting the relaxation of immigration laws affecting alien labor for at least a year. This memorial will be signed by all the Boards of Trade in the district. The appointment of a labor agent will be asked for, this official to encourage domestic labor and factory hands to come to Canada from the United States, Great Britain and south of Europe. With the constant addition to the number of factories in the district, the labor problem has become a serious question.

CARRIES THE GOSPEL TO BLONDE ESQUIMAUX

Dawson, Y. T., March 20. — Christianity has been carried to the blonde Esquimos, whose existence was reported to the civilized world by Vilhjalmar Stefansson a year ago. The Rev. Mr. Fry, a missionary of the Church of England, is now at work among these people. The fact is reported by Sergeant Dempster of the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police, who returned yesterday from Herschel Islands.

Mr. Dempster relates that the missionary left for Lambert, in Union and Delta Straits, late last summer, accompanied by four McKenzie Delta Eskimos. His new is the first brought from the Arctic since then.

CHURCH MISSION WORK IN ST. JOHN

St. John, N.B., March 19.— At the quarterly meeting of the Presbytery of St. John at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church yesterday, the presbytery heartily endorsed the proposal of Mr. George Knight, 'stranger secretary,' to open a moving picture theatre at the Courtenay Bay construction works in connection with the mission there.

In moving the proposal, Mr. Knight laid emphasis on the fact that it would educate the foreign element and keep them from the city dives. He also stated he understood that a moving-picture house was contemplating opening a theatre on the ground, and advised the Presbytery to get in first.

The proposal was adopted without argument..

LOCAL OPTION IS ENDORSED.

Toronto, March 20. — Mr. A. E. Peck, member for West Peterboro; Mr. W. Proudfoot, Centre Huron; Sir James Whitney, and Mr. N. W. Rowell, leader of the Opposition, participated in the debate on the resolution offered in the Legislature yesterday in favor of the abolition of the bar. There were no new points advanced.

At the conclusion of the debate at six o'clock the Government amendment endorsing local option as the best means of restricting the liquor traffic, re-afirming the advisability of the abolition of treating, and approving of the efficient non-partisan administration of the license law, was carried by a majority of 58.

Seventy-five Conservatives voted in favor of the amendment, which was opposed by sixteen Liberals and the Labor member for Hamilton, Mr. Allan Studholme.

LOVE IS GUILTY OF WIFE MURDER

Toronto, March 22.—Henry Love charged with the murder of his wife at Ceylon Village, was found guilty by the jury last night after being out three hours. Sentence will be delivered later.

Contrary to expectations, Love did not go into the witness box on his own behalf. His defence was left to two witnesses, one of whom was his married daughter from Toronto, who was called to clear up the point made by John H. Roberts, secretary of the Crown that clothing alleged to have been worn by Love on the day of the murder was missing. Love's daughter swore that the clothing mentioned in the Crown's case had been made up by her mother into patchwork quilts. The witness was only on the stand a short time.

The Crown closed its case with the recalling of Arnel Love, son of the prisoner, who was the principal witness on Thursday, and upon whose evidence the Crown chiefly relied. The examination of the two defence witnesses occupied but a short time, after which Mr. H. D. Wright, Owen Sound, counsel for the prisoner, addressed the jury, urging the acquittal of his client. The evidence, Mr. Wright said, was purely circumstantial and not convincing, therefore, it would be unfair to convict Love.

Judge Lennon charged strongly against the prisoner.

SUES SIR R. FORGET IN PARIS COURT

Quebec, March 19. — Mr. D'Hellencourt, who has been for some time conducting a campaign in the columns of 'Le Soleil' against Sir Rodolphe Forget, has received letters from Mr. Marcel Laurette, formerly Parisian director of La Banque Internationale. These are to the effect that Mr. Laurette has instituted lawsuits against Sir Rodolphe Forget in two courts, the criminal and civil and is suing him for $20,000 in the latter court.

This is in relatiation for the action taken by Sir Rodolphe some time ago in order to recover a sum of $40,000 which Mr. Laurette is alleged by Sir Rodolphe to have spent out of the bank's money.

Mr. Laurette reviews the events that happened at Montreal last year and that were connected with the retirement of the French shareholders. He contends that his dismissal from the Paris post was against the regulations of the bank, which requires that such a decision should be ratified by three-quarters of the directors, whereas only five out of eight voted on the matter.

Sir Rodolphe and Mr. Ramsden are called upon to appear before the judges of the Ninth Chambre du Tribunal Civil de la Seine on April 11th next.

RURAL DEAN GODDEN DIES AT HAMILTON

Hamilton, Ont., March 20.—The Rev. Rural Dean Godden, of Caledonia, one of the best known Anglican ministers in Ontario, died at the hospital here yesterday, aged 47 years. He had been ill for a week.

Appendicitis was the cause of death. He was the son of the late Mr. Thomas Godden, of Clarenceville, Que. Deceased received his education at Toronto University, taking the degrees of B.A. and M.A. He did missionary work in Toronto for five years, and since then had a number of charges in the Niagara district.

AGRICULTURE

Co-operation in Farming

Mr. Hayward, of British Columbia, Points Out Its Advantages.

In an address on 'Co-operation' recently given by Mr. Hayward, M. L. A. for Duncan, B. C., some pertinent remarks as to the loss to farmers caused by their attitude of isolation. 'If farmers joined together, they could rule the world,' he said.

'I would not like to suggest that agriculture is flourishing any too well in the Province of British Columbia. My honest belief is that agriculture is doing as well as might be expected under the circumstances; the circumstances are rather hard, I may say, and in that connection there are five or six matters over and above the question of co-operation that I would like, if time permitted, to discuss with you. Co-operation is not the only thing that will make for success in farming, but at least it is one of the chief things that will bring agriculture into a better state in the Province of British Columbia than it enjoys at the present time. I say better, because I believe that one of the greatest difficulties we have is that we are sending out of the Province annually $14,000,000 to bring in that which might very well be produced within our own borders. You will understand, therefore, what a very serious work the agriculturist has before him. Speaking as a supporter of the government, I say that the government intends to do everything possible to assist you.

'In regard to co-operation, I would just call attention to the fact that, so far as I have been able to see, it has operated very successfully in our district and in many other districts. It has done much to put dollars and cents into the farmer's pocket; it has created a friendlier spirit among the farmers, due to the closer association which the effective operation of the idea entails. In the past, it cannot be denied that the petty bickerings and little jealousies between the farmers, due largely to their isolated condition and individual effort, resulted in pecuniary loss, a loss that has since been transformed into a gain by the adoption of the co-operative idea. It is true, in my opinion, that if the farmers joined together they would rule the world. It is absolutely true; but it is likewise true that it is a very hard thing indeed to get the farmers to join togeher.

'I regard that, the breeding of a spirit of confidence among the farmers—as one of the chief works of co-operation. Wherever you have a co-operative creamery, or wherever you co-operate in any shape or form, you not only increase the quantity of the produce, but you also raise the standard of quality, both of which performances being coincidental with an all-round reduction in the cost. There are hundreds and thousands of farmers who would make butter—and that would be a good thing for the butter and the consumer of butter—if it could be produced on a co-operative principle. The fact that at the present time they have not only to make the butter, but find a market for it, is one of the reasons why so little of that commodity is made. If butter was made on the co-operative principle, that is, if all the farmers centralized the production of butter or the elements of butter, it could be done at a greatly reduced cost to that which at present prohibits them from making that very necessary commodity.

'It is the details of the work that the farmer loses, and it is in these same details that the co-operative creamery would make those losses gains. If you increase the quantity and raise the quality of dairy produce, you at at the time increase their monetary value. The monetary values of butter and eggs have altered wherever you have a co-operative society controlling the industry. It is not very many years ago when I, who have been farming here for the last seventeen years, used to peddle butter and eggs around this town, and be glad to take from the grocer just whatever he would give me—and I am sorry to say, take it out in trade. To-day, I send my products to the creamery, and the grocer has to pay what we ask, and not what he chooses to give.

'I am going to give you a few figures regarding our Cowichan Creamery. Now, the Cowichan Creamery is a purely co-operative concern. It started out to make butter. As far as my connection with it went, I started in with the hope that the creamery would start an egg-station. e have now gone beyond that into a poultry-station. e have got a pig-feeding station; we buk our feed in car-load lots; we hav a siding from the railway. Everything is mixed up by the association, and the farmer brings in his produce and takes out his feed. The one offsets the other, and at the end of the month he has paid for his feed and is due to receive the balance on his product. During the year the creamery produced 158,000 lbs of butter. It sipped 82,000 dozen eggs, and it placed on the market no less than 20,000 lbs of dressed poultry.

'With regard to the feed, it is an enormous amount, somewhere in the neighborhood of $40,000 to $50,000 per annum. Everything is increasing by leaps and bounds. Last year the egg product was doubled; the feed product was als odoubled. All these things are paying. In 1906, before we started an egg-station, I used to have the greatest difficulty in getting rid of eggs; and when I did, I was selling, during the spring of the year, at 18 cents a dozen in the case. In 1907 we started the egg-station, and from that day to this the lowest price I have received in the spring of the year for such eggs was 27 1-2 cents.

'I would call your attention to the fact that a co-operative creamery can do things that an individual cannot do. A creamery can have a cold-storage and take care of its own eggs. It can sell eggs in the market in September and October against what are called fresh eggs from Manitoba and the Prairie Provinces, and these will sell at 35 cents and bring to the producer his 27 1-2 cents. There are many other things in which the farmer might co-optrate. Our creamery is considering the installation of a fruit-packing station, and acting practically as commissioner or agent to sell anything—vegetables, potatoes, or anything else. I venture to say that there are not many here who, having had dealings with a commission house, have not felt that the commission men got more than they were entitled to get.'

IMPORTING PURE-BRED ANIMALS

New Regulations Exclude Foreign Firms From Free Entry.

On the first of April this year there will come into force new regulations governing the free entry to Canada of animals for the improvement of stock. To this end the following amended regulations have been adopted by an Order-in-Council for the guidance of importers and custom house officers:

'1. No animal imported for the improvement of stock shall be admitted free of duty unless the owner is a British subject, resident in the British Empire, or, if more than one owner, each is a British subject, resident in the British Empire, and there is furnished an import certificate stating that the animal is recorded in a Canadian national record or in a foreign record recognized as reliable by the National Record Committee.

'A statutory declaration by the owner or one of the owners, that he is a British subject, or that each is a British subject resident in the British Empire, and that such animal is the identical animal described in such certificate must be provided, and that such animal is being imported into Canada for the improvement of stock.

'2. In case such certificate is not at hand at the time of the arrival of the animals, entry for duty may be accepted subject to refund of the duty upon the production of the requisite certificates and proofs in due form satisfactory to the collector within one year from the time of entry.

'3. The form of certificate to be accepted for the free importation of animals for the improvement of stock, and the customs procedure in connection therewith shall be subject to the direction of the Minister of Customs.

'4. The above declarations shall be attached to the free import entry, and may be made before the collector, subcollector, surveyor or chief clerk at the port where the goods are entered or before any functionary authorized by law to administer oaths.'

Under the old regulations a British subject residing in a foreign country or the citizen of another country living in Canada could secure the free entry of properly-registered animals, whereas under the new order foreign persons or firms are excluded from this privilege.

Customs officers are required to examine carefully the animals presented for entry to see that they correspond with the description contained in the import certificate, and, if they do not, duty is collected.

The statutory declarations required regarding citizenship and identity will, it is hoped, effectively prevent abuses that led up to the passing of the new regulations.

As in the past, animals will be subjected to veterinary inspection at the port of entry. Officials of the Health of Animals Branch who do this work are required to make a report as to color and markings. If it is found by the Canadian national records that foreign certificates of registration do not correspond with these reports, the Canadian registration and import certificates for the animals in question will be refused.

To Avoid Pig Losses

Take Care of the April and May Litters.

If half of your pigs die before they are weaned don't say it was 'hard luck.' If proper care is taken of the sow and her pigs, the losses need not exceed more than ten or twenty out of a hundred. 'It's all right to fuss with your pigs if you are going to sell them for breeding purposes,' says one man. Another says, 'My pigs won't come till late, and I guess the weather will be good enough that they won't need any special care,' and so it goes. Neglect is at the bottom of nearly all failures with the pig crop.

THE NEEDS OF THE SOW.

Sows must have exercise if they are to produce the most profitable litters. The lazy sow or the sow that has been prevented from taking sufficient exercise on account of being confined in close yards, or for any other reasons invariably give poor results as a mother. It is entirely natural. Lack of exercise makes a sow abnormal just the same as it does any other animal or even a human being.

One of the first bad results of a lack of exercise is a sluggishness of the bowels, then if this is not corrected, constipation sets in and a general derangement of the system follows which no doubt accounts for the bad disposition of many sows at farrowing time. Oil meal should be a part of every sow's ration for at least several weeks before farrowing, and may be given in any form that it will be eaten. Epsom salts may be advisable if constipation is marked, but not enough should be fed to purge. A handful of cracklings may be given every other day for a week or ten days before the arrival of pigs with good results. Tankage is also good, but not to relieve constipation. Above all, provide plenty of good, clean water.

WHEN THE PIGS ARRIVE.

Many pig losses are primarily due to dirty, draughty pens. Disease cannot be contracted where conditions are unfavorable to the existence of disease germs. Provide clean quarters into which the sunlight can find its way whenever sun shines and you can throw away your knowledge of little pig diseases.

Over-feeding of the sow just prior to farrowing, and for the first day or two after are also prime causes of trouble to the pig raiser. Clean water should be provided in plenty, with a sprinkling of shorts if preferred, but withhold grain until the pigs begin to take the milk well, and then gradually increase the feed that the milk flow of the sow may be made as heavy as possible. There is no cheaper or better way to feed pigs than through the dam. Keep the litters separate for a time, and then never put more than several sows in the same lot, or else there will be a lot of robbing, and runts.

Tree-Planting Fallacies

Describing at the Royal Institution, (England), the results of horticultural investigations at the Woburn experimental fruit farm, Mr. Spencer M. Pickering controverted some old notions as to the transplanting of trees from the nursery to the fruit ground.

It made little or no difference, he said, to the future welfare of the tree whether the ends of the old roots were trimmed or left jagged and torn; nor did it matter whether they were carefully spread out instead of being huddled into the hole prepared for them. Experiments had shown that it was the new rootlets which were to be formed and not the old ones on which the future life of the tree depended.

A BULL'S STRENGTH.

The following authentic tale comes from a South Wairarapa (New Zealand) station, and shows the immense power possessed by a bull. Two shepherds were driving bulls from various paddocks, and bringing them down to the homestead. As each fresh bull was added to the mob there were trials of strength and savage skirmishes between the various members of the herd. At one gate a large roan Shorthorn bull was waiting for the rest, and as soon as the gate was opened he charged out, and, after the usual roaring and grunting, came to locks with a well-grown red Shorthorn bull of equal size. After several bouts with horns locked, the red bull slipped past the roan's guard, and, getting him fairly under the body, heaved him bodily over the fence into the paddock where he had just come from. The roan bull weighed nearly a ton, and his body cleared the fence, one of the posts being broken by his horns. Another remarkable event from a spectacular point of view was when six or seven bulls attacked one, pitched him down the side of a big hill, hustled him through a gate, and over another fence.

'Choking' in Cattle

Choking in cattle is usually due to their swallowing a piece of turnip, and having it lodge in the gullet. If the animal breathes with its mouth shut, and only coughs a little, however, you should wait a little rather than adopt extreme measures or begin a surgical operation, for often the animal will then get over it of its own accord. The signs which call for immediate and heroic treatment are when saliva rims from its mouth, its eyes bulge out, back is arched, and bloating takes place.

Various methods are recommended, a practical one of which is making the animal run down hill, as the violent exertions thereby produced may cause the obstruction to come up and fly out of its mouth. Leaping the animal over a low fence is likewise claimed to be good. Better still is to put a flat-ended stick firmly against the obstruction on the side of the neck, and strike against the other side with a mallet to smash it. A pretty hard blow is necessary to achieve much, and instead of crushing the obstruction this may only have the effect of driving it along, which will, however, give temperory relief. On the other hand, if the obstruction is not very far down, it can sometimes be made to return to the mouth by gripping the gullet below it and squeezing and pushing upward.

Once in a while cows will appear choked, however, when nothing can be felt in their throats, the trouble then is evidently within their bodies, and though it is always advisable to watch them, they will generally be all right in an hour or two without receiving any treatment. These simple means are usually as efficacious as resorting to a probing or cutting down the gullet with a knife, making an incision, and thus removing the offending object, which are fit for no one to do, in fact, but a veterinary surgeon.

The ordinary farmer goes far enough if he pits a twitch on the animal, opens its mouth, inserts a baling iron or an iron saddle stirrup, which will suffice very well if nothing else is at hand, and passes his hand through it down into the throat. In this way he may be able to feel below the larynx, or Adam's apple, which is located where the neck joins the head, and remove the offending obstacle; or he may lubricate the gullet with a little oil, and then, by pressing up on the outside of the throat, cause the obstruction o be coughed out, or, by pressing down to be swallowed. If no relief can be afforded by any of these measures, and the animal is in extreme agony, veterinary advice should be secured.

A NOTABLE SHIRE



Shire stallion 'Danesfield Stonewall,' 23214, 1st and reserve champion at Shire Show, London, Eng., property of Mr. F. E. Muntz.

Clover Good for Early Hog Feed

There probably is no crop upon the farm that offers so much profitable succulent food for swine as a well-set field of clover.

With a good growth of clover we have kept our brood sows in splendid shape after weaning the pigs, with but very little grain added, allowing them at all times plenty of water to drink.

However, we do not always have good stands of clover upon our farm and must supplement some other crop for- forage during the early summer season. We have met this demand to an extent by sowing rye in autumn, very heavy, three bushels to the acre, which is not too much for pasturing.

This crop starts us off in early spring as soon as the ground will bear turning on to, and the swine round up their foraging by gleaning the scattering heads of grain as they enter the milk stage. It is best in the event of pasturing of a patch of rye to have another small plot adjoining the rye field, sown thickly with oats and peas.

As soon as the succulent properties in the rye has ceased which will be as soon as it has headed out and is forming the grain, we find that the oats and pea crop is coming on just in the proper condition to fit into the green ration, while the hogs are finishing up in the rye field. The rye field is broken up, fitted for sowing into rape which makes an excellent green feed to keep the hogs healthy and conditioned for starting in on a ration of new corn.

We are sure that the outbreak of disease among swine would be greatly lessened if the swine were given more range in the manner of succulent pasturage during the summer and autumn, in addition to gleaning over the dry grain stubble fields. Plenty of shade, all the green field they can consume, fresh water to drink, no wallow and filth holes, manure piles, and no dry hog pens filled with myriads of dust and disease germs, are the farmers' safeguard in swine raising — Geo. W. Brown, Ohio.

GETTING READY TO MAKE MAPLE SUGAR.

Some things we can do now to make ready for the maple sugar harvest which will shortly be here once more.

For one thing, if we lack any buckets we may get them and paint them at odd times. The galvanized iron buckets of the present time are a great improvement over the old wooden buckets, and some say they will not rust if they are not painted. I believe it is better, however, to give them a good coat of paint. They will last longer. Tin buckets should surely receive this preparation for service.

If buckets have already been painted, they ought to be touched up wherever the coating has been knocked off by contact with ice or otherwise.

The evaporator may also be procured and set if you are going to get one this season. If the arch in the old one has been thrown down by the frost this may be righted up.

Wood for the coming season's work may be cut and stored away now. A good many neglect this and then have to work hard while the sap is running to keep up with the fires. It is a good plan to have a shed close to the boiling place for the wood, but if there be none, four crotched stakes may be set up and poles laid on, covered over with old boards or slabs from the mill for a roof.

We may get any tins we need for the sugar cakes now, too. It is sometimes quite impossible to find these if we wait until the sugar season really opens. Time by the forelock is not as apt to get away from us as if we try to grab the hindlock. — E. L. Vincent.

HOW TO INCREASE BEE COLONIES.

There are two methods by which increase may be secured — by natural, and what is termed artificial swarming. No advanced beekeeper nowadays trusts to natural swarming for his increase. He usually combines queen-rearing with it, so as to ensure getting select queens at the head of each colonly instead of allowing the bees to breed their own promiscuously. When the colonies are nearly strong enough to swarm naturally, and it is desired to make two out of one, lift the hive containing the colony you wish to divide temporarily on to another stand alongside and put a hive containing frames of comb or foundation in its place. Next remove the centre frame and put in its place a frame of brood from the removed hive or another, and see that the queen is taken from the old hive and put into the new one, taking care to destroy any queen cells started on the transfered comb. Place a queen excluder over the frames, and see that it fits properly to keep the queens below, then set the queenless colony over the excluder as a top box, and place the frame of foundation in the place of the brood removed, and close down.

In five days examine the top box, and, if any queen cells have been started, destroy them, unless it is your choice colony, in which case remove the box and bees to a new stand and make use of the spare queen cells. If, on the other hand, you have young queens coming on and want to make use of them, destroy the cells, set the box on a new stand, as before, and give the bees a queen cell or young queen. By this time both division of the colony are increasing in strength rapidly; you have increased 100 per-cent without trouble or risk. All the colonies in the apiary may be divided in the same way if desired.

Where natural swarming is allowed, the top boxes should be put on before the brood chambers gets overcrowded with bees, otherwise they will have made their preparations for swarming, and the object will be frustrated. When put on at the right time swarming is delayed until the flow sets in, and enormous swarms are obtained that are profitable from the start, and when second swarms are prevented both colonies will in a couple of weeks be storing surplus honey in an average season.

In favorable weather, after the bees have started queen cells preparatory to swarming, the first swarm will issue about the eighth day, when the first cells built are being sealed over. The old queen goes out with it. As it takes 16 days for the young queens to come to maturity, the first young queen will emerge eight days after the swarm left, and, if the colony is strong enough to throw off another swarm, the young queen will lead it off the next day, and another queen will take charge. To prevent this, all but one queen cell should be destroyed on the fifth day after the first swarm left.

TO MAKE CREAM CHEESE.

Cream cheese is the simplest variety of soft cheese that can be made. All you have to do is to procure some fresh thick cream and clean close-textured linen cloth. Place the cloth in a basin and pour the cream into it, and then tie up bag fashion and hang up in a draughty place. The thinner portion of liquid whey will drain off from the cream, which will gradually become pasty and semi-solid. To facilitate draining the cloth should be opened out occasionally and the hard cream from the outsides scraped down. When the cream acquires a pasty consistency it should be turned out into a basin and mixed with a little salt (some also add a little sugar), and then moulded. The moulding may be done by lining a small tin mould with a piece of butter muslin and putting the cream cheese into this. It is then wrapped in grease proof paper and made ready for sale.

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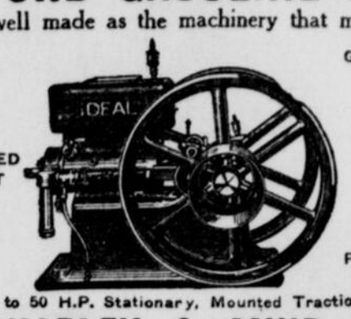
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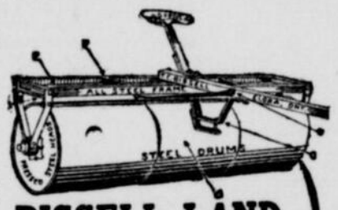


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POULTRY

Some Points About Pigeons

Mating and Breeding Present Difficult But Interesting Problems.

(By J. C. Long.)

Having determined on the variety or varieties of pigeons one desires to breed, the first thought that arises, after providing comfortable and convenient quarters for them, is, how they shall be mated to produce the best results and to attain a high standard. Every true fancier has for his object the achievement of perfection in the particular breed or variety which is the subject of his choice. He sets before himself an ideal which he desires, if possible, to attain, and the more difficult it is to reach, the more interesting is the pursuit of it. Let us suppose that the amateur has acquired a fair knowledge of the leading points of excellence and has decided on about what he wants to begin with. He can now visit some other breeders or attend some of the leading exhibitions of the country, and there select single birds, or well mated pairs (trusting to the good judgment of the exhibitor or breeder in the mating).

If single birds are selected, he should be sure that he has the right proportion of males and females, and from these get the foundation of his flock. In making selections, he should be careful to have the cock bird as near the desired color and markings as possible, and the hen as near to perfection in form and feature as can be had. The reason for this is that it is generally known and admitted among pigeon fanciers that the cock transmits to his progeny the required coloring, and then hen the beauty of form and feature. The birds should as far as posible be unrelated to each other, although it is a known fact that pigeons will stand closer inbreeding than almost any other domestic bird. Glaring faults must be carefully avoided, for, even with the best of judgment in matings, imperfections enough will appear, especially during the first year's experience, unless one has been unusually lucky in first matings.

After a year's breeding, a lot of youngsters will probably have been gathered together, and as the mating season approaches, it will be necessary to distinguish cocks from hens. This is a difficult thing for an amateur to do with young birds. An old fancier can, by a certain intuition, select males from females quite correctly, but even the best of these sometimes fail. The cock has a bolder look, a stouter beak, is fuller in appearance about the cheeks; he has also a stouter neck and his breast bone is thought to be longer than the hen's, and the bones of the 'os sacrum' or vent are closer together; this, however, varies with age. A professional judge will examine with the first fingers of the right hand this formation of the abdomen. If he finds the bones wide apart and the cavity quite large, he will pronounce the bird a hen; if close together, a male. But experience teaches me this is not a reliable test, although seeming to be on the face of it a reasonable one.

I have found the following a more reliable test: Seize the bird by the bill with the fingers of the left hand and the feet by the fingers of the right; draw them apart, extending the bird to its full length. If it throws the tail up, you can almost surely rely on its being a female; if it hugs its tail down close to the body, it is supposed to be a male, provided the specimens are matured. While I have tested this many times and found it correct, even this has sometimes failed me; from which I conclude it to be a difficult matter to choose male and female from a lot of young birds that you are not well acquainted with. But in one's own loft, it is not necessary to apply these tests, as by being among them daily you can tell by their actions, whether male or female.

THE PIGEON'S COURTSHIP.

The cocks, as soon as their sex begins to assert itself, strut about with erect head, cooing loudly and frequently, with lowered wings and outspread tail, sweeping up to some other inmate of the loft, as if to invite companionship. The hens, unless desirous of mating, stand quietly about, or, if approached by these lively males, coo softly, at the same time moving their heads back and forth, and if approached too closely, will strike with beak and one wing at the intruder, thus warning him to keep off, for his attentions are not acceptable. But should the amorous little fellow in his parade about the loft meet a 'congenial spirit,' she will reply to his attentions by bowing her head, winking her eyes, showing a trembling action of the throat, as if swallowing, fluttering her wings slightly, courtesying, raising the shoulders, and spreading her tail—sometimes even reaching out the bill as if seeking to be caressed. After a liberal exhibition of this pretty coquetry, they seem to come to a mutual understanding to unite their destinies, she accepts his caresses, and the match is made. Then comes the search for a nesting place; the cock usually makes the selection and seeks to induce his mate to join him. If she is coy and not ready to go to nest just then, he attempts to drive her to the work, and they go trotting about the loft, the hen in advance, the cock following, and, whenever possible to reach her, striking her with his bill and sometimes punishing her very severely. Although seemingly mated, they do not appear ready to commence breeding, and at this stage it is better to separate them, since, in his persistent mood, he will abuse her and frequently batter her head so that it is a mass of bruised and bleeding flesh.

The conditions I have named are where pigeons are left to themselves, to pair as they are inclined, and not with a view to perpetuate and improve certain distinctive points or characteristics. On the other hand, knowing the origin of the stock of young birds and having determined in your own mind which, if mated together, will be likely to produce the best results, the following method is suggested: As soon as it is definitely decided which are males and females, select such males as you intend to breed from and place them in one portion of the mating cage, allowing them to stay there alone for a few days, to become accustomed to the situation. As soon as they begin to show signs of feeling at home, place the hens you have selected for them in the adjoining apartment, feed and water them regularly every day, at same time giving them a little hemp and canary seed. In a few days you will, if all goes well, note the same actions I have previously described when they were at liberty. They will kiss, as it is termed, through the openings between the partition wires and show every evidence of satisfaction with each other. At this stage, you can select the apartment in the breeding room you desire them to occupy, place a nest pan therein for them, as described in a previous chapter. Should they, upon being liberated, seem to prefer some other apartment, if it does not conflict with original plans, they may be allowed to retain it, as they will work more contentedly than if they are changed. When once they select a satisfactory location, it is hard to get them to accept another. Some pairs will select a corner on the floor and, although you may confine them for days in a location you think suitable, when liberated back they will go to their old location.

In about ten days or two weeks after mating, the hen will show indications of laying. The cock will seek the nest, calling to the hen, with a deep, heavy coo, after which she will join him; after billing and love-making for a time, he will start out looking for material to construct a nest. To gratify this natural demand, I usually keep a little coarse hay, cut in pieces three or four inches long, scattered about. He will carry these to the hen, and she will adjust them in the pan to suit herself. Whenever she leaves the nest, he will follow her about, attempting to drive her back to her duties, and it is at such times, as I have previously remarked, that he is sometimes very severe. The breeding room should contain nothing but mated pairs. Any surplus cocks or hens are sure to make trouble. For this reason, it is always convenient to have two or even three separate rooms; one for odd males, one for odd females, and another for young birds as soon as they are able to care for themselves.

LAYING AND HATCHING.

The hen usually lays two eggs, one day elapsing between the first and second. After having laid her first egg, which is generally between five and six o'clock in the evening, she and the cock alternatively stand over it, to protect it from the intrusion of other birds. The second is laid usually between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of the third day, when they settle down to hatching in real earnest. The hen sits from three or four o'clock in the afternoon until about ten the next morning, when she is relieved by the cock, who sits till afternoon, when he is again relieved by the hen, and so they alternate until the day of hatching arrives, which is the seventeenth day after the second egg is laid.

When the time arrives for the eggs to hatch, the little stranger makes its presence known by a chipping sound within its prison, which can be heard if the egg is placed close to the ear; also a crack will appear. The shell will be found entirely broken, and the little biped a free bird the next day, provided it be strong enough to get out of the shell. When first hatched, they are covered with a yellow down, or fine hair, and are ugly-looking, helpless little things, totally blind. The old birds begin feeding them about three or four hours after hatching, taking the bills of the young in their mouths and injecting from their own crops the predigested food into that of their young. By a peculiar provision of nature, about the time the young birds will require food, the food taken by the old birds is changed into a milky fluid, and this is what the little 'squab' is fed upon until large enough to take the grain whole from the parent birds.

At first they grow slowly, until about the fourth day, when they become stronger and gain very fast. By the seventh day, the pin-feathers will appear, and the yellow down disappear; after ten or twelve days, they are quite large, and the pin-feathers partially broken, and by three weeks the youngster is able to walk, but can seldom feed itself before it has reached the age of five weeks. From this time on, it can, if left to its own resources, look out for itself. Even after being able to feed itself, it will run after the old birds whenever it can, teasing to be fed by them. It is not uncommon when young birds are running about the floor of the loft, to see two or three after one old cock, squealing and teasing to be fed. A good-natured cock will stop and feed them, but an ill-natured one will often turn on them and punish them severely, pecking their heads and backs terribly. For this reason, I would again advise a separate room to place the young birds in, thus preventing them from annoying the old birds, and from being in turn abused.

Where many breeding pairs are kept, each apartment should be plainly numbered; then when the first egg is laid, it can be taken away and in its place a dummy egg can be placed, made of plaster or marble, or natural egg, hard-boiled. This first egg should be numbered the same as the apartment. This should be kept in a moderately warm room until the second egg is laid, when the dummy can be removed and the first egg returned to the nest. In this way, both eggs will hatch at nearly the same time. If the first is left in the nest until the second egg is laid, it will hatch two days before the other, and there will be such a disparity before many days in the young birds that the larger bird will get the most of the food, and the last-hatched suffer accordingly. Removing the first egg is troublesome where there are many pairs, but it pays for the trouble. It is singular, but match birds at any time you may, the first egg will come between five and six in the evening, and the second between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of the third day. By keeping a book record, the breeder can tell the hour of hatching, and, when expected, look at the nest pan about six o'clock in the afternoon.

If the egg be laid in time, note it in a book, inscribing the number of pen and date of day. For instance, suppose the first egg is laid on the first day of the month, and the second on the third, add seventeen days for sitting from the last egg, making it the nineteenth from the first. It sometimes happens that only one egg is laid, and then again there may be three; but this is very rare. If, after the third day, you find no additional egg, you can give the hen the first egg laid, and if you have an extra egg, laid about the same time, this can be given her; otherwise I would advise letting the dummy egg remain in the nest. Should there by chance be a third egg, allow only two to remain, as, if two birds are hatched, it is about all the old pair can attend to successfully. Some young hens, when laying the first egg, lose the use of their legs, but it is only temporary.

YOUNGSTERS OFTEN NEED ASSISTANCE.

While going the rounds to look after fresh-laid eggs, look at eggs ready to hatch that day, and see whether they show signs of the shell cracking, for often a little judicious assistance rendered at such a time will save the life of a valuable bird. Particularly should this be done in the early spring, when the young in the shell are more delicate and weakly than later. If an egg does not chip by the time it ought, namely, in the course of seventeen days, the fancier should hold it to his ear, and, if the young one makes a cracking noise, and that pretty briskly, he may conclude it will soon break through the shell. When it has so chipped, if the young one should not succeed in its endeavors to break the shell as much as the fancier thinks it ought to have done in the time it has been working at it, and does not show as much energy as when first heard, it is a sure sign that the young bird is weakly and almost exhausted, and requires assistance. In this case, he should gently tap with the finger-nail or the head of a pin in a circle around the egg, in the same manner as it had been done from within by the beak of the young bird itself, remembering to let in a little air, which may safely be done at the place where the beak lies—no blood will issue from it. In this way, the little fellow will be greatly assisted in extricating itself from its prison-house and its little life preserved. Particular care should be taken not to prick a hole in any other part of the shell than in the place above mentioned, as it would make the youngster bleed, which would be dangerous in the extreme. If it has been moving about in the shell so long that all the moisture or blood in it has been absorbed, and has, by its circuitous notion, rolled up the little caul or membrane in which it is developed whilst in the egg, it may safely be set at liberty, taking care to return it to the care of its parent as soon after as possible. When it is disengaged from the shell, a portion of the yolk will be seen to be attached to its body, which will nourish it for a day or two, if the old ones should not happen to feed it immediately.

After pigeons have been sitting four or five days it is easy to tell whether the eggs are fertile or not by holding them betwen the eye and the light; if dark and opaque, they are fertile, and you can, after the usual time, expect good results; if clear and light-colored, they lack the life-germ, and you can, if you have other eggs, exchange them for fresh eggs, throwing those that are infertile away. If one is fertile and the other not and you have no eggs to exchange, it will be best to leave both eggs in the nest until the fertile egg hatches, when the other can be removed. Sometimes two pairs due to hatch about the same time have each one infertile egg. In this case, both infertile eggs can be removed; and the fertile one of one pair given to the other, and one pair broken from sitting entirely. These will soon lay again, and thus time be saved by one pair doing the work of both. In making the exchange, if one pair are known to be better feeders than the other, the fertile eggs should be given to them.

FEEDING THE SQUABS.

Many fine birds, after a few days' nursing, refuse to feed their young, a seemingly unnatural and certainly unaccountable condition of affairs. The novice is at a loss what to do, but the man of experience takes the place of nurse, chews up some stale, dry bread until it becomes sofe and chyme-like, then taking the bill of the young bird in his mouth by the aid of the tongue injects this fluid into the young bird's mouth and so saves its life. It is astonishing how quickly the squab learns to eat in this way, and, as it grows, how eager it appears at the approach of its feeder. As it increases in age and size, it chews corn, peas or wheat, and the little fellow takes it and thrives on it as well as on the bread. This, to some, would seem like rather an unpleasant and not very neat performance, but the true fancier, in his desire to raise his little pets, sets all squeamishness aside, and practice soon causes him to forget any of its disagreeable features. If the breeder cannot bring himself to this, a small syringe with a good-sized opening can be used, the food being first made into a fluid mass and then injected into the mouth, and should be fed lukewarm. Farina or any of the fine cereals prepared for family use can be used. Experience will tell which are the best.

Some fancy birds are notoriously bad feeders, and, where large numbers are kept, many breeders use varieties that are known to be good feeders, and to be relied upon to act as wet-nurses. In this way, many valuable birds are reared that, if left to their own parents, would be neglected and die. Hatching a little wonder is one thing, and rearing it is another. When you consider how early some pigeons begin to decline sitting on their young, careful shifting becomes quite important to successful rearing of what is hatched. They begin to get restless as early as the sixth day; the ninth or tenth day they will be off the nest for an hour or more at a time, and get calling to nest again. The young ones, left exposed to the air before they have a feather upon them, die of cold with their crops full, and in no way can the old birds be induced to resume their care once they have deserted them. To obviate this, the fancier should shift them under another pair that have not hatched so long. He should kill the young ones he takes away from such other pair, if he has not a shift for them. In doing this, he gets these transferred young ones an additional supply of warmth from being sat on, and also a fresh supply of soft food from the foster parents, not having hatched or fed so long, their soft feed not being yet exhausted. This changing should be done only where the deserted birds are the most valuable. If both are of the same variety and of equal value, there is some risk to be run in making the change, and nothing really to be gained. But it is practicable and beneficial when ordinary birds are employed as feeders.

Barren females are quite common among pigeons, and nothing can be more disappointing than to find, after paying a long price for a fine pair, that the hen does not lay. Sometimes the pair will go through all the amatory performances of a fine breeding pair, and the hen sit regularly on the nest, but there is no appearance of eggs. If an old hen, there is no hope for any different results, but if a young hen, we have sometimes found that, by giving her a fresh pair of eggs when the desire to sit shows itself, and allowing her to feed and raise the young birds, which the pair will often do, the egg-laying habit returns to the hen, and she will breed as well as any other. When the old birds show a desire to build again for a second pair, place a clean nest-pan on the opposite side of the apartment occupied by the first nest, preparing it like the first, whereafter the old birds will continue to feed the young, if good nurses, and they can be allowed to stay in the nest until able to care for themselves, when they should be placed in the room set apart for young birds. The nest-pan and apartment they occupied should be thoroughly cleaned, and thus made ready for occupancy when the old birds are ready to lay the third pair of eggs, and so on through the season. Whilst incubation is progressing, the less pigeons are disturbed the greater are the chances of success. It is well enough to move among them quietly, so that they may become accustomed to one's presence; but, until hatching is due, there is no necessity for handling the birds except to ascertain whether eggs are fertile, or if some other necessity arises.

Sometimes during incubation or while the squabs are too young to help themselves, a nest will become infested with vermin; in such a case, a new nest must be prepared, which can be quickly done by providing a clean nest-pan with a fresh layer of sawdust and transferring eggs or squabs to that. A thorough sprinkling of the apartment holding the nest-pan with disinfectant, or, what is better, with some one of the various vermin exterminators, will soon drive away the pests that have many a time caused the loss of a valuable pair of eggs or squabs. Instances occasionally occur where a strong male will desert his own mate and coax away the hen of another pair; it may be a very undesirable mating, and the only way to break it up is to remove the unfaithful hen and her original mate to another room, for, as long as the offending pair are kept within sight of each other, they will seek each other's company.

CONSIDERATIONS IN MATING.

In mating pigeons for improvement, pairs should be brought together in which the characteristics desirable to improve are strong in each individual. When it is not possible to have both of the qualities desired, good results may be expected if the one deficient is descended from good parents. But nothing good can be expected where both are deficient in good qualities, even though they may be descended from good parents.

Many fanciers purchase poor specimens known to be descended from good stock, flattering themselves that they will raise good birds from these and so be able to lay the foundation of a high-class flock at small cost. This is a fallacy, and poor economy as well. While color is an important feature in the breeding of pigeons and requires much judgment in mating to produce perfection, it is still secondary to other features that go to make quality in pigeons. For instance, a good Carrier, a good Barb, a good Pouter, or a good Fantail, may be of any color, as long as they possess in a high degree the qualifications required in good birds of these kinds. Possessing these fine qualities in perfection, color then comes in as a finishing touch. The colors common to pigeons are black, dun, blue, red, yellow and white, in various shades and mixtures, and to produce these in all their variations satisfactorily, requires thought, study, and a thorough knowledge of the breeding of the birds you mate together. For instance, blacks and duns produce a better black when mated together than two blacks, and the dung from this mating will be better than when two duns are bred from. So reds and yellows together make richer colors than reds and yellows alone. Blacks and reds often produce a richer red, and the red progeny of this cross bred to a yellow will make a deeper, richer yellow. Duns bred from blacks crossed with yellow improve the color. To breed yellows together too long, with no other shade introduced, will produce a pale, washed-out shade. So with reds, it needs occasionally a cross of black to keep the color from fading out. Blues will bear a cross of black, or dun bred from black, once in a while, but reds and yellows should never be crossed with blue. White, of course, must be kept to itself, for any mixture of color leaves a stain it is difficult to get rid of. I speak now of solid colored birds. Of course, where the white and other colors are found in one bird, like the Turbit, the swallow, the Nun, etc., the same principle will apply to them as to solid colored birds. Birds with black wings and heads can be crossed with reds and duns, and reds with yellows, and so on. What are known as silver-colored can be occasionally crossed with blue to deepen the color. There are so many parti-colored pigeons that it is hard to lay down a law for them. The proper mating of them requires a knowledge of their breeding and to know where a dark or a light strain can be best used.

The other features besides color that go to make up a perfect specimen in fancy pigeons are the eyes, the bills, the feet, the crests, the frills. Each separate variety has some one or two of these features peculiar to itself that must be perfect in form, shape and color to be right.

Take the Turbit, for instance; it must have in connection with its colored wings, a short, thick bill, a shell-crest, or a pointed arrangement of feathers springing from the base of the skull and turning forward, and a cluster of loose feathers extending down the front of the breast, known as the frill. The Swallow should have the shell-crest, colored wings, a long bill, and its feet and legs covered with long feathers, colored same as the wings and top of the head; and so, through the whole list, each variety has some qualities aside from color that distinguish them one from another, and the matings should be at all times made with a view to producing these fancy points in perfection. If, after a fair trial, you find pairs do not breed well together, they should be separated and given new mates that in your judgment will be likely to produce what you require. It is, after all, much of a lottery, and only made successful by patient study and experiment.



A Black Rosecomb Cock.

Won 19 Prizes With 21 Birds

St. John, N.B., Feb. 26.—Mr. Govang, manager of the West End Poultry Exchange, has returned from the poultry exhibition which has been going on at Fredericton. From 21 birds entered in the Fredericton Poultry Exhibition a few days ago he wiped out 19 prizes, making good on all but two birds, and these were judged as A.O.V.

Better Methods of Breeding

Vigorous Stock is Sirst Necessity for Maintaining and Improving Quality.

(By M. A. Jull, Poultry Department, Macdonald College, Que.)

A great need of to-day is a better method in breeding poultry. There are very few farmers who are adopting any system in breeding. Practically, no selection whatever is made, and naturally there is very little improvement in egg production. Vigorous selection should be adopted every year, and the farmer should breed only from the best of fowls of his flock. Particular attention should be given to the male birds, seeing that they are well developed, fully matured, vigorous cockerels with plenty of constitutional vigor. In the female, all weaklings, undesirable birds, and poor layers should be constantly weeded out. The farmer cannot trapnest his flock very well, but he can select from the standpoint of vigor every year. Best results are obtained by using cockerels on two year-old hens.

The conservation of the vigor of the flock is what a poultry man must fight for. Selection or, rather culling, should be practised all along the line from the time the egg is laid until the birds are dressed for the market. The exterior of an egg does not give much information concerning the vigor of the germ, but nevertheless, it is well to discard all abnormal eggs. Extreme care should be taken in the management of the hatching, for even the progeny of the strongest stock can be greatly injured by faulty incubation. All cripples and weaklings should be killed as soon as apparent. All poultrymen are familiar with the short, round, shrunken body; pale, thin, flat, beak; short, thin down; pale, thin shanks, and that peevish squeaking voice of the weakling, as contrasted with the large plump, full parallelogram-shaped body that fills the hand, the active, sturdy chicken that is hard to catch and hold. The weak chicken should be destroyed. It is a constant source of annoyance and loss.

Selection should be practise whenever a chick shows weakness. This is often apparent when they are between ten days and three weeks of age. In many weak chickens, especially those of the light weight breeds, the wings droop and seem to grow faster than the body. As a matter of fact, the abnormality is the reverse—the growth of the body fails to keep pace with the growth of the wings.

The chick that lacks vigor frequently requires several weeks longer to complete the first plumage. Such individuals may be kept until they reach the broiler stage, when a careful selection should be made. In many instances the largest, plumpest chickens, those that reach broiler size first, are sold, and the poorer specimens allowed to mature. This, of course, is wrong, and is not practiced by the successful poultryman, who always has his eye and mind on the birds which he intends to place in the future breeding pen.

When the stock is brought in from the range in the fall, a rigid selection should be made. Not more than 75 percent or 80 percent, of the pullets are fit for the laying pen and of these, only about 10 percent, or 15 percent, are suitable, on the average, for the breeding pen. Only pullets and cockerels should be retained that satisfy all requirements for robust constitutional vigor.

To sum up, one might state that the crucial test of any poultryman's or poultry woman's ability is his or her ability to show at the end of the season the highest possible percentage of strong healthy, vigorous birds in proportion to the number of eggs set.

This implies that the greatest possible skill must have been used in the selection of the breeding stock, in the care of the eggs while hatching, and in the management of the young and growing stock.

CHIEF POINTS IN SELECTION.

Care should be exercised in the selection of the male, since his influence in the flock is so great. He should be fully matured and well developed, though not too heavy. Medium sized male birds give good results when mated to hens of good proportions. That he be a sound bird constitutionally is of vital import. His head should give every evidence of masculinity, and should be of good size and good shape. A bright eye and a rather short, stout beak are other requisites. The body should present a symmetrical appearance, being filled out and carried well on stout legs of medium length, set well apart. In general, he should be active, a bird of quality and one possessed of abundance of vitality and vigor.

The above general characteristics may also be applied to the female. A two-year-old or a yearling hen should be used as a breeder, though a well-grown, well developed and fully matured pullet may be used, but only when absolutely necessary. Many times the vigor of the flock has been greatly reduced by breeding from pullets. In some places, where the raising of poultry is the main industry, the size of the fowls has been reduced in just this way. Breeders are beginning to realize the necessity of breeding from fully matured, well developed fowls, if vitality vigor and prolificacy are to be maintained year after year. Indications as noted in the male will suffice to differentiate the desirable from the undesirable type in the female. Generally speaking, about ten or fifteen females is considered a sufficient number for one male of the general purpose breeds, such as Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, and Reds, and from fifteen to twenty for the Mediterranean breeds, as Leghorns and Anconas.

CHINESE GEESE EASY TO RAISE.

A variety that does not meet with the support that its sterling qualities warrant is the Chinese goose. It is not kept to any great extent in this country, although there are a few to be found. Everyone who has kept this variety likes them, and we have yet to meet the farmer who has given them a fair trial who is not thoroughly satisfied with results. There are two varieties, white and brown, and economically there is no difference between them. The flesh is excellent in color, and has a firmness that unfortunately is lacking in some strains of the more popular breeds. It is a very good layer, and in this respect is better than either the Embden or Toulouse. It is more upright in build, and not so deep in body, and it weighs less than the other two breeds. It is useful for crossing purposes, and mated with a Toulouse or Embden throws excellent stock.

Goslings are very easy to rear and under favorable conditions require very little attention from the hen or goose that has been responsible for their incubation. While it is generally admitted that they do not require much brooding and are extremely hardy, too much is frequently made of this fact, and they are consequently left to their own devices when a little more supervision would be distinctly advantageous, adding to their ultimate value.

The most suitable place for rearing goslings is where access may be had to common land, and it is absolutely necessary that wherever the rearing ground is situated there shall be plenty of shelter—natural shade for preference in the form of shrubs or trees. If these are not available, then some sort of artificial shelter must be provided. It is in this direction that 'goslings' hardiness is often exaggerated, and they are thus left exposed to the sun's rays, from which they suffer greatly.

When the goslings are hatched they should be put into a large coop in a sheltered position. The coop should be sufficiently large to allow freedom of action, for they grow so very rapidly at first that the amount of space which may be ample for the first three or four days is found to be quite inadequate a few days later. At an early age they may be left alone in occupation of the coop, which should be surrounded by an improvised run, so that they can be kept within bounds for ten days or a fortnight, when they may be liberated, for they are excellent foragers, even at this early stage.

SOME WORDS OF WARNING.

A few words of warning may not be out of place as to the evil of overcrowding. Unless goslings have plenty of floor space and abundance of fresh air their growth is hampered.

To encourage rapid growth there is nothing of greater service than oatmeal, for this makes a large frame; more than this, being a well-balanced ration, oatmeal is useful in fulfilling other bodily functions. It is best made with milk into a stiff porridge. It should never be mixed too moist, as this is not only wasteful, since much of the food is split, for goslings are not very dainty feeders, but it is liable to cause bowel trouble.

A variety, one of the secrets of success in raising any kind of stock, may be made by using two parts of barley meal and one part of middlings. This combination gives a well-balanced diet, since barley meal has a large percentage of the element in which middlings is somewhat deficient, so that by mixing two, in proportion mentioned, one balances the other.

The best grain for goslings is wheat, which should be steamed or soaked; it may be given separately or mixed with the mash. Again, a variation may be made by changing from wheat to whole oats, softened in the same manner as the wheat. When oatmeal porridge is fed to them, the grain should be wheat, and when barley meal and middlings takes the may be substituted for the wheat; place of the porridge, then whole oats thus greater variation is secured, which is an important point.

Young goslings must have plenty of green food, otherwise the body is apt to become heated and in an unhealthy condition. They are grazers by nature, and when liberated and allowed to roam at large they greedily devour young grasses, or any other form of greens which come in their way. They require no further treatment than removal from pasture to stubble until the time arrives for the fattening process.—'Feathered Life,' England.

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.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM PRIZE WINning pens. Barred Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians and Silver Grey Dorkins; $2.00 per fifteen eggs. F. W. KROUSE, Guelph, Ont.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS! — BY Birds are the Genuine Runners. Greatest Layers of Pure White Eggs; $2.00 per setting of 12, from my prize-winners. (Miss) MARY W. BERTRAM, Vinemount, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE. — IMPROVED FARMS in the Beautiful Section, near Stanstead, Que. Good market. Stanstead Wesleyan College here. Fine farming section. Write to E. W. HAY, Stanstead, Que.

REAL LAND BARGAINS. ALL Close to Warman. Good soil, water, shipping facilities, school; easy driving distance from City of Saskatoon; three-quarter (480 acres) of 2—39—5 W. 3rd. Considerable cultivated. Practically no stones, slues or scrub; $18.00 and $20.00 per acre in separate quarters. Worth $30.00. Two quarters in 4—39—4 W. 3rd; two miles from Warman. Nearly all cultivated. Worth $36.00, goes for $22.00. A. E. ELLIOTT, Warman, Sask.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM, NO MATter where located. I bring buyer and seller together. I charge no commission. If you want to buy or sell, address H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask.

FRUIT FARM PLANTED IN Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Grapes, Currants, Raspberries, just coming into bearing; Lake Front, North Grimsby. Three of the best in the district one mile from Grimsby Village; good buildings; plenty water; ideal situation for home and others from four to one hundred and fifty acres; between Winona and Grimsby. PETER BERTRAM, Fenton Fruit Farm, Grimsby, Ontario.

FARM AND TOWN PROPERTIES For Sale; Garden of Ontario, the most southern part. Here is where winters are short, summers are long, without frost; richest soil; unsurpassed for growing grains, fruit and vegetables; natural gas for heating. For information, apply to A. W. ROSS, Box 181, Blenheim, Kent County, Ontario.

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.

FARM WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, WITHIN 40 miles of Montreal, a moderate sized farm or country estate. Reply, stating full particulars to Letter 'A,' P.O. Box 1053, Montreal.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL LIVERPOOL A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and modern Adjoining Central Hall, and Roscos 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.



HERE IT IS! and only 40c. This indestructible steel mantle does the work; burns more air, consumes less oil. No smoke, no odor. Fits any ordinary lamp. Use common wick and chimney. No subsequent expense. I will send 4 for $1.00 for a limited period. AGENTS WANTED. G. C. BRIMMER, Windsor, Ont. Can.



MALLORY'S SEED CORN. Highly productive, prizewinning strains of best standard varieties at moderate prices. Strong growing seed. Shipped on ten day approval. Returnable at our expense. Send for samples and circular. Also Berry Plants of reliable varieties, carefully packed for shipment by mail or express. N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, WINTER LAYers, prize winners, Clark's Strain. Eggs, $2.00 per 15. Vigorous utility, $1.50. Excellent quality. Send for photo. R. McCLINTIC, Terrace Hill, Brantford, Ont.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS LAY MORE eggs than hens; eggs are not strong to eat; no water required, except for drinking; also Anconas, greatest layers in poultrydom; have won many prizes at big shows. Eggs, two, three and five dollars per fifteen, guaranteed. WALTER BOWRON, Sanford Co., Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE, EMBDEN GANDER, $4.00; won 1st at Malone, 1st at Sherbrooke, 1st at Granby. Also, 2 young geese, granddaughters of above; $2.50 each. W. T. REXFORD, Granby, P.Q.

EGGS FOR SALE—AT INTERNATIONAL on Silver Wyandottes won 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen; 15 eggs, $3. Mrs. B. M. WEES, Sarnia, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE — AT WINTER Show, won Bank of Commerce medal on White Wyandottes, all varieties competing; 1st display, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet; 15 eggs, $3. Utility pens, 15, $1.50; 50, $3; 100, $5. BURT WEES, Sarnia, Ont.

FOR SALE, AT REASONABLE Prices, Cockerels, pairs and trios, S.C. Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Buff and Barred Rocks and Black Orpingtons. Eggs, $2 per setting, or two settings, $3. My birds were winners at London, Toronto and Guelph this winter. Please mention this paper. WM. MOORE, 19 Oxford street, London West, Ont.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES, Utility and Exhibition combined. We are paying special attention to the egg-laying qualities of our birds, besides their being true exhibition specimens, and winning in the strongest kind of competition. Eggs from three pens at $2.00 per 15. Exp. prepaid on two settings. We guarantee satisfaction. GEO. P. STIRRETT, Hymers, Ont.

HALEYDOTTE STRAIN OF BRED-to-Lay White Wyandottes are a superior strain of Heavy Winter Layers. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.75 per 30; $4.00 per 50; $7.00 per 100. Baby Chicks, 25c each; $11.50 per 50; $20.00 per 100. A. HALEY, Box 245, Burlington, Ontario.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

NEBRASKA HOMESTEADER, THE funniest song out — just out. Describes the sod-house life of a bachelor, snakes, fleas, and all. Words and tune, ten cents. Full sheet music, fifty cents. SPECIALTY PRESS CONCERN, Regina, Canada.

25 HANDSOME EASTER CARDS, Only 25c. Beautiful designs. Gold and silver embossed; no two alike. All sent postpaid. Our customers wonder how we do it. Money back if not delighted. EMPORIUM CONCERN, Beebe, Que.

SUCCESSFUL LESSONS IN POULTRY RAISING.—Twenty complete lessons. The Successful Poultry Book. Treaty on the care of domestic fowls. This book is sent free on request. O. ROLLAND, Sole Agent, Des Moines Incubator, P.O. Box 2363, Montreal, Dept. 2.

TEACHERS WANTED.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS WANTED. Salary, $25.00 per month. Eight months' term, commencing 1st September, 1913. Apply to P. C. DUBOYCE, N.P., Secretary-Treasurer, of Cleveland School Board, Richmond, Que.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED, YOUNG WOMAN TO ASsist with general house work on a farm, good wages; Protestant preferred; good home. Mrs. SAMUEL MEEK, Blockwood, Sask.

$100 MONTHLY, MAILING CIRCUlars. Instructions, 25c. CLARENCE EDGAR, Brockville, Ontario.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

STUDY AT HOME. Use your spare time and become a good Bookkeeper, or a Stenographer, or learn to Draw and Design, or take a course in Story Writing or Journalism, and qualify to earn a good salary. We can give you just the right Course. Write us for Catalogue. W. H. SHAW, President, Shaw's Schools, Toronto.

Satisfactory. Results are always obtained from a course of instruction in THE BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE Limited. BELLEVILLE, ONT. Modern Courses in Business Shorthand, Typewriting and Penmanship. College open all year. Enter any time. Write for free Catalogue "A." T. W. WAUGHOPE, Principal.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW AT OLYMPIA WILL BE GREATEST EVER HELD IN LONDON

American Exhibitors Will Be More Active Than Ever, and Keen Competition is Expected Between Them--- Miss E. Van Claire is Among the New American Exhibitors.

London, March 17.—The coming International Horse Show will not conflict as in previous years with the Ascot. It will be held in Olympia from June 19 to 30, and promises to be a splendid climax to the social season. The management will expend $250,000, offering $65,000 in prizes, a total greater than ever before.

There is disappointment that an American riding team has not yet entered in the competition for the King Edward cup against the Russian, the present holders: There are French, Belgians, Italians, Swedes, and British. But the American harness entries are strong, and it is believed that they will take blue ribbon honors.

A new American competitor, Miss E. Van Claire, of Pittsburg, is now here buying the best English horses in the market. Last week she obtained a crack harness horse. The Whip, for $10,000, from Bernell Tubbs; also a hackney stallion, A One Doughlass, from Dr. Barry, for $6,000.

Judge Moore, always the strongest American competitor, is bringing a greater string than usual. Alfred G. Vanderbilt is not competing in harness. Last year he shipped his entire rejuvenated Newport stables. Reginald Vanderbilt, who is now in France searching for material, has announced that he is entering. It is believed that the arena will show a battle royal among Americans.

The classifications are the same as usual, with a coaching marathon and a Corinthian. Messrs. Moore and Vanderbilt entered for both.

The American judges are H. K. Bloodgood for the harness classes, Judge Moore for the coaching club, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt for costers. The amusing discovery has been made that last year's costers, winning prizes in the arena, rented their steeds to other costers, who also won prizes. This has changed the coster arrangement from one night to two, one for jacks and one for jennys, so that an adequate check may be kept on the animals.

The Earl Orkney and Lord Lonsdale are the English judges. Prince Schertzatorf, the Russian; Graf Sponeck, the German. The Graf is the manager of the Kaiser's stables, from which there are several entries. A. E. Ogilvie will be the Canadian judge of hunters.

The King has intimated that he will attend the show several times.

MEXICO'S PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT, WHO FACES A NEW REVOLT.



W. W. CANADA. GENERAL HUERTA. GOVERNOR DE HESA OF VERA CRUZ.

In the above photograph General Huerta, the new Provisional President of Mexico, is seen standing between two of his most influential advisers, W. W. Canada (left) and Governor De Hesa, of Vera Cruz (right).





RICHARD SEDDON PEA

FIVE FINE VEGETABLES

New Cardinal Globe Beet
The most desirable variety up to date
Lb. $2.00, ¼ lb. 75c, oz. 25c, pkt. 10c

New Early Cabbage
COPENHAGEN MARKET.—Undoubtedly without a rival as the finest round-headed Cabbage in cultivation.
¼lb. $4.00, oz. $1.50, pkt..... 10c

Montreal Musk Melon
True DECARIE Selected Strain.—¼oz. $1.00, Pkt. (with special cultural instructions).... 25c

A New Garden Pea From New Zealand
RICHARD SEDDON.—We can say with confidence that there is no better all-round early variety than this. By express or mail, at buyer's expense, 10lbs. $3.00, lb. 35c; by mail, postage paid, lb. 40c, ¼ lb. 15c, pkt..... 10c

A NEW EARLY TOMATO
Rennie's "Ninety Day"
This northern-grown strain of Tomato is undoubtedly the very best earliest scarlet-fruited Tomato. Oz. 80c, ½ oz. 50c, pkt..... 15c

ASK FOR CATALOGUE

Address Order to Nearest Office—

RENNIE'S SEEDS
TORONTO WINNIPEG
MONTREAL VANCOUVER

ITALIANS DEMAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR THEIR CHILDREN

Reject Separate Schools at Sault Ste. Marie---'Give Us English and Arithmetic,' They Plead, 'We Want to be Canadians and Members of Empire, Not a Generation of Pick and Shovel Men.'

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., March 18.—Declaring that they did not want to bring up a generation of pick and shovel men, a large deputation of Italians waited on the City Council last night, asking that a public school be erected in Ward 8.

They positively refused to send their children to the separate schools on the ground that too much time was spent in religion and that they did not want their children to have any religious education at school, but at church.

'When our children grow up,' said the spokesman, 'we want them to be able to take positions in banks and commercial houses, and this can never be done when they are taught catechism more than English and arithmetic.

'We want to be Canadians and worthy members of the Empire, and to do this our children must have the education set down by the public schools. You may think we exaggerate, but I can say that if our children are denied the education they need here there are 300 Italian families who will move to a place where they can get it.'

Several of the delegates were well-to-do tradesmen, and offered to assist by the giving of substantial sums, while all assured the Council that their taxes would be paid to the public school whatever other influences tried to order them otherwise.

DEMANDS THE RESIGNATION OF HOME SECRETARY

London, March 18.—The methods of the British Home Office in dealing with militant suffragettes, which parliamentary critics have dubbed as so inept and inefficient as to have brought ridicule on the administration of the law and disgrace to the country, were discussed in the House of Commons this afternoon during the debate on the estimates.

Mr. Harold Smith, a Unionist member, in introducing the subject of the outrages committed by the militant women, said the country faced practically mob law.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, Home Secretary, had, he declared, reduced the administration of the law to a farce, and the natural consequence was that the mob was taking the law into its own hands. It was a disgrace to a civilized country that women were allowed openly to boast that they were criminally conspiring to break the law and that nothing could deprive them of their liberty. The Home Secretary, he argued, ought to have proclaimed as unlawful the meetings of the militant suffragettes, but his only attempt to remedy the situation thus far had been his futile efforts at forcible feeding, which were barbarous in their cruelty.

Mr. Smith called upon the Home Secretary to resign from the cabinet, as he was a 'hopeless failure,' and the present serious state of affairs could be ended only by strong men.

SPRING BLOOD IS WATERY BLOOD

How to Get New Health and New Strength at This Season.

Spring ailments are not imaginary. Even the most robust find the winter months most trying to their health. Confinement indoors, often in overheated and nearly always badly ventilated rooms—in the home, the office, the shop and the schools, taxes the vitality of even the strongest. The blood becomes thin and watery and is clogged with impurities. Some people have headaches and a feeling of languor. Others are low-spirited and nervous. Still others are troubled with disfiguring pimples and skin eruptions, while some get up in the morning feeling just as tired as when they went to bed. These are all spring symptoms that the blood is out of order and that a medicine is needed. Many people take purgative medicines in the spring. This is a serious mistake. You cannot cure yourself with a medicine that gallops through your system and leaves you weaker still. This is all that a purgative does. What you need to give you health and strength in the spring is a tonic medicine that will enrich the blood and soothe the jangled nerves. And the one always reliable tonic and blood builder is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills not only banish spring weakness but guard you against the more serious ailments that follow, such as anaemia, nervous debility, indigestion, rheumatism, and other diseases due to bad blood. Miss Lillian Howe, Portland, Ont., says: "A little over a year ago I was in a very anaemic condition, suffering from most of the symptoms of that trouble. Often I spent sleepless nights, and felt as though I did not care whether I lived or not. In this condition I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after the use of ten or twelve boxes I was restored to the blessing of perfect health. I feel, therefore, that I cannot say too much in praise of this medicine.'

If you are ailing this spring you cannot afford, in your own interest, to overlook so valuable a medicine as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. 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.

LOVE TRAGEDY GOES BEFORE THE GRAND JURY

Owen Sound, Ont., March 18.—The case of Henry Love, charged with the murder of his wife, Hannah Love, at Ceylon, or Flesherton station, on the Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R., on December 10, is expected to go before the Grand Jury this afternoon.

The Crown will call twenty-two witnesses, many of whom have been secured since the inquest was held. Chief among them is Arnold Love, the fourteen-year-old son of the prisoner.

The prisoner is allowed intercourse with his attorney, Mr. W. H. Wright, and a clergyman. Love reads a great deal, principally the Bible, and smokes a little. His only anxiety seems to be to see or hear about his son.

The case will be tried before Mr. Justice Lennox.

TARIFF FIGHT ON WOOL SCHEDULE

Revision Plan Follows Lines of Democratic Bills of Last Session.

Washington, March 18.—The Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee adjourned last night until to-day, after beginning a revision of the intricacies of customs enforcement in the administrative sections of the tariff and informally discussing the income tax plan in a general way. The big fight pending now is the always controversial schedule, 'K,' the big wool schedule, on which a final vote is likely within the next three or four days.

The revision plan, as settled upon, contemplates substantially the principal provisions of the Democratic revision bills that were put through both Houses during the last Congress.

SEAL FISHING GOOD.

Halifax, N.S., March 18.—Prospects for the seal fishery this year are reported excellent in a cable received at Halifax from St. Johns, Newfoundland.

M. BRIAND GOES DOWN TO DEFEAT

Paris, March 18.—The French Government, under the Premiership of M.



M. BRIAND.

Aristide Briand, was defeated to-day on a vote of confidence during a debate in the Senate.

The Government to-day asked Parliament to authorize a loan of $46,000,000. Of this sum $32,000,000 was proposed to be devoted to public works.

BERNARD SHAW ADVOCATES NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Britain to Combine with France and Germany on Unique Understanding.

London, March 18.—Bernard Shaw, in an article published in the 'Daily Chronicle' on 'armaments and conscription,' discussing the harmful effects on Britain of a possible Franco-German war, says Britain's policy ought to be to secure the conclusion of a triple alliance with these two countries, the terms being that if France attacks Germany, Britain should combine with Germany to crush France; if Germany attacks France, Britain should combine with France to crush Germany.

'Germany may doubt whether France would come into this alliance in her present temper,' he says, 'but I really do not see how she could help it if Germany consented, because we could conclude a dual alliance if we could not have a triple one, in which case France would be in the position that, whereas she could not attack Germany without fighting us, at the same time Germany could not attack her without our interference.

The alliance should guarantee, further, that if any other power were to attack either France or Germany, the three nations twould line up together against that power.'

GOES INTO LIQUIDATION.

Canadian General and Shoe Machinery Co. of Levis May Be Re-organized.

Quebec, March 18.— The Canadian General and Shoe Machinery Co., of Levis, has gone into liquidation, Mr. A. Ernest Lefevre, is named provisional liquidator, the court allowing the company to continue business until a settlement is reached. It is said the liabilities will be paid off, and the company re-organized.

ADRIANOPLE PREPARED TO SURRENDER

Bulgarians, However, Refuse Honors of War and Arms to Garrison.

London, March 18.— A telegram from Sofia reports that the garrison at Adrianople has offered to surrender on condition of being allowed the honors of war, and permitted to keep their arms.

The Bulgarians, however, have not accepted these conditions.

AUSTRIA'S PATIENCE IS GIVING WAY.

London, March 18. — The Vienna correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph,' says Austria's patience is likely to give way under the strain to which she has so long been subjected. There is general dissatisfaction among the public, who complain that the country has made greater sacrifices for European peace than national interest, and they are clamoring for 'the last act in the irksome drama whether the curtain shall rise on the council chamber or the battlefield.'

The writer intimates the possibility of Austria taking up arms to enforce the evacuation of the Albanian coast and towns. He remarks also that the relations between Austria and Russia are again less cordial.

In regard to the latest demands of the Allies in their peace terms, the writer claims to have information that when the decisive moment comes the Balkanites will ask much more than their present demands suggest, but the question whether there will then be a government at Constantinople with which to negotiate is uncertain.

The writer reiterates the stories of the growth of hostility in the Ottoman army of the Young Turks, and the resolution to sweep the self-appointed rulers from office when the country is no longer jeopardized by foreign enemy.

S.S. 'ORURO' SAFE IN PORT.

Halifax, N.S., March 18.—A cable from the Island of Dominica this morning states that the steamer 'Oruro,' which had snapped her propellor shaft, and was lying helpless ten miles off the Island, had been taken in tow and brought safely to port.

WILL DEFEND WORKERS FROM GERMAN WAR TAX

Socialists to Fight if Trades Union Funds Are Put Under Levy.

Berlin, March 18.—A rumor to the effect that the government intends to include the funds of trades unions and workmen's leagues in the proposed special army tax has set the Socialists by the ears.

So long as the tax is confined to very wealthy people the Socialists in the Reichstag will support it but Herr Bernstein, one of the leaders of the Social Democrats, says that if workmen's organizations are taxed his party will oppose the measure to the utmost. He admits that it will be impossible for the Socialists alone to defeat the proposal, but says they only need to get eighty-nine adherents out of 287 in order to kill the bill.

SAYS SUN BATHS CURE MORBIDNESS

Paris, March 18. — A certain morbidness which rests so heavily on modern life is caused, according to Dr. Manjon, of Nice, in the course of an address delivered before the Physical Education Congress to-day, partly at least owing to the girls and women not having sufficient sun bath or air baths and not taking enough physical exercise in loose garments.

The lecturer suggested that the girl pupils in the higher schoolers ought to be taught the elements of knowledge fitting them for motherhood.

JUDGE LOVETT ISSUES IMPORTANT STATEMENT

New York, March 17. —Former Judge Lovett issued a statement this morning revealing the latest developments with respect to a dissolution plan for the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. In a word, he says that the representatives of the two companies 'must start afresh and try to make out some plan to comply with the decision of the Supreme Court.' Continuing he says: 'As soon as we have done so we shall submit the same to the Attorney-General and to the circuit judges.'

A Constant Change In Body's Tissues

'Our bodies,' says Huxley, 'may be likened to an eddy in the river, which retains its shape for a while, though every instant each particle of water is changing.'

The tissues of the body, composed of millions of tiny cells, are being constantly broken down and wasted away by the process of life, and especially by overwork, worry and disease.

In order to reconstruct these wasted tissues there are necessary such elements as iron, sulphur, magnesia, potash, etc., and when these are not supplied in sufficient quantities in the food we eat, it is necessary to aid nature by the use of some restorative preparation.

Most people find Dr. Chase's Nerve Food particularly effective under such circumstances, because it is composed of the very elements of nature which go to form new, rich blood, create new nerve cells and rebuild wasted tissues.

This great food cure is radically different from medicines which are usually employed in the treatment of nervous diseases. For, while they stimulate tired nerves to overexertion or by narcotic influence soothe and deaden them, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food revitalizes wasted nerve cells, and so accomplishes lastingly beneficial results.

Such symptoms as sleeplessness, irritability, headache, indigestion, brain tire and feelings of fatigue and discouragement soon disappear when the system is built up by the use of

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Limited, Toronto.

PEPPER TALKS.

By George Matthew Adams.

LYING.

Lying is the most despicable of all faults. The last clean spot to a man's raiment turns Crimson when he takes up the Business of Lying.

Truth is the Highest Thing a man can keep.

Mark Twain spoke more than humor when he said: 'When in doubt, speak the Truth.' Even the Devil hates a Lira—own of his own children. And Nature itself closes its eyes in shame as the Liar passes by.

Truth is the Highest Thing a man can keep.

You—Young Man, Young Woman, Business Builder, Doer of Things—however you are, and in whatever groove you work your way—Listen! Starve—die, rather than Lie. Flee fro emth presence of a Lie as from the Plague. Grasp the clean, strong hand of Truth and follow in its path through the livelong hours of every single passing day. Remembering that—

Truth is the Highest Thing a man can keep.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

If you would step into some great seat of Power and Plenty, some day, just get into the Ha[illegible] Patting people on the back—with a real Pat of Encouragement.

Give away your own Success.

There is nothing in all the world so stimulating as to feel the thrill of Hope coloring the cheek of some fellow to whom you have just given the Grip of Grit.

Give away your own Success.

Even a Race Horse goes better after a pat on the Nose. The Boot Black gives you a better Polish if you remember to Smile while he Shines. Half the wrecks of life are strewn along the Gutter of Failure for no other reason than this—starved for want of Encouragement.

Give away your own Success.

There are no 'Favored of Destiny' successes. The only Winners are the Favored of Encouragement. The The Smile, the hearty Hand Clasp, the sterling Cheer—the Cup of Crystal Water—these are the things that make Men, mould Commerce and start to humming Cities and Nations. If you like to Whistle, teach the art to somebody else who doesn't know how.

Give away your own Success.

And, by the way, it is the greatest Fun in all the world! The next fellow to you right now, whoever you are and wherever you are, is just as Human as you are. Turn your pockets of Encouragement inside out. Keep them empty by giving their contents away—for they will always be full. And, if these little talks help YOU from day to day, get the knowledge to the fellow who writes them. It will Encourage him.

Give away your own Success.

USE.

Use! This is one of the most inspiring little words in all the languages of words. Think of what this great America was before men began to use it! A marvelous area, true, but so unhelpful to mankind. But as soon as Thinking Men came and began to Work its Dirt—a Miracle flashed into the face of a sleepy Old World. For—

Use is Growth.

Hang your arm to your side and let it remain there over a long period and it will wither away. Non-use always means Decay, Starvation — Uselessness.

Use is Growth.

You have a Brain—as wonderful and as great as any that ever worked—maybe. But unless you set to work the little Cells that ache for something to Do, your whole existence will become but an ordinary affair.

Use is Growth.

Do you realize that the Distinction that comes to people is simply a matter of Brain Cell Opportunity worked to a Finish—merely taking advantage of every single Chance for advancement—no matter how small the Chance?

Use is Growth.

Your Minutes Used, your Chances Used, your Legs, Arms, Muscles—every Power of Your Body and Brain Used, means a sweeping toward your Purpose that nothing can stop. The lives of all men average about even. Those who use what they have and what they get, are the men and women whose names spot History. Do you want to be Somebody? Well, then, remember this—

Use is Growth.

WILL.

John Stuart Mill once said that 'a Character is a completely fashioned Will.' Which suggests as the greatest task in life—the training and building of the WILL.

Think not, merely, but ACT the Think.

For that is the only sure way to the educated Will. To act with decision, firmness, and promptness when an Emergency arrives is to feed nourishing food hourly to the Will. The weak Will is the starved Will.

Think not, merely, but ACT the Think.

Note the Strong Man. He sees a thing to do and immediately DOES it. The thing may look trivial. It may even sem the work of some other fellow. But without hesitancy, as though dispute was greater than the task, the Strong Man gets the thing Done—so that he may have Time for other and Bigger things.

Think not, merely, but ACT the Think.

The late E. H. Harriman once said: 'I am not a ten percent man!' Which was his way of saying that he was Master of his own Will and a King among Doers.

Think not, merely, but ACT the Think.

Of all things To-day that you should not abandon, are the things you least desire to do. For Will building is to do the menial, if necessary, the hum-drum, maybe. But doing everything to a finish as best you can. Knowing full well that a daily mastery of the Little Things worth while makes easy and natural the doing of the Big Things when they come around.

Think not, merely, but ACT the Think.

HARMONY.

Get in Tune!

We learn our greatest Lessons from Nature. At any hour glance at her Wonders—her Grass, Flowers, Trees, Birds, Rocks. What is the most impressive thing about all these things? This—silent Harmony.

Nature wastes nothing. She quarrels with no one. She dissipates not. Her Team Work is perfect. All her Laws mesh in perfect Harmony. There are no discords.

Get in Tune.

Where there is no Harmony, there is no Progress. Elbert Hubbard gave some great advice when he said: 'Get in Line or else get Out!' This ought to be the Motto of this Old World to every one of its Men and Women.

Get in Tune.

There is not a man or business that cannot increase its efficiency over and over again by the application of this simple rule of Harmony—cutting out the Discords—getting back into Accord with the Purpose at hand.

Get in Tune.

Think of the lost Energy and lost Life through your failure to keep in Harmony with your best Thinking or with the Concern that honors you by employing you. Do you realize that what you are carelessly discarding can never be secured again? Stop—this very minute—the leaking of Smiles, high Purposes, big Resolves. Rebellious Thinking cuts into the Heart of your life Force and drizzles it away.

Wake up! There are no dreary days to the Alert—the Masterful. To you who determine to Win, the story of the Stars and the Planets that do their work in perfect Harmony, is the Inspiration that makes every working minute of Your day Wonderful and Livable!

Get in Tune.

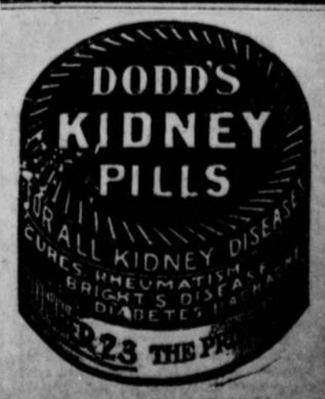
CARRIED SHAMROCK TO ENTOMBED MINERS.

London, March 18.—Although imprisoned 227 feet below the surface in the Cumberland mines, two Irish miners received a reminder of St. Patrick's Day to cheer them. A sprig of shamrock was lowered to them through a narrow bore hole through which the two men have been fed daily since a rush of water five days ago cut off their escape from the mine.

The men will probably be rescued as soon as the water is pumped out.

MRS. LEITER'S DEATH.

Washington, March 18. — The Earl and Countess of Suffolk and Colonel Colin Campbell, of the British Army, have arrived to attend the burial service of the mother of the Countess and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, who died severals days ago. The service, which will be held within the next day or so, was postponed until the Countess could come from her home in England. The body will be interred in Rock Creek Cemetery in the Leiter family plot.





A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



HOW ONE OF OUR HOME MAKERS ECONOMIZED.

Dear Editor,—Perhaps a description of a few of my economies will be suggestive to those who have to battle with the increased cost of living without any addition to their income.

On looking over my wardrobe I took out one of my house dresses, a dark gingham considerably the worse for wear. There was no redeeming feature left to it. It could not take the place it had held last season as I had worn it finally painting and housecleaning. I took out the front breadth, cut off the waist, ripped up the back and cut away about an inch around from the bottom. Then I sewed the two pieces together that had once joined the front, hemmed the bottom, cut off two pieces down each side of where the back seam was, hemmed the sides, thus cut, sewed the two pieces on for apron strings. That made one apron less to buy this year.

Next came a light print which had faded perfectly white with repeated washings. In quality it was considerably better than the previous one. I cut the waist from the skirt and about three-quarters of the length of the sleeves away (which were worn out at the elbows), cutting off the collar as well. Then I proceeded to hem the sleeves and neck part, putting on a piece of lace that had previously been used on a corset cover, but which had remained quite firm and good-looking. I next took a piece of the best part of the sleeves sewing it on the bottom of the waist as a band. This done I found I had quite a respectable looking corset cover for every day wear. Another thing I would not have to buy.

The skirt part of the same point; which was quite good except for a frayed piece at the bottom towards the back, I cut off about an inch all around the bottom making a hem. I then crocheted a narrow edging all around the bottom not having enough good lace to make the desired effect. A very serviceable underskirt it made me for the summer. Another thing I would not have to buy.

My next venture was with a dark blue dress with elbows worn out, waist bands frayed, skirt bottom tattered, and the back of the neck worn threadbare. I cut the sleeves off at the elbows, the neck square, and about two inches off the bottom of the skirt. Having some white material of the same grade as the dress I put a two-inch band of it around the bottom of the skirt, stitching it around twice to make it firm. Then I put an inch band around the elbow sleeves. I treated the square yoke with an inch band also. To my delight I found I had a very neat as well as dainty house dress. Another necessary garment I would not have to buy.

The last remaining house dress was short-sleeved and of walking length. I cut away the sleeves entirely cutting the neck down to a V shape back and front. These I stitched down with a double row of stitching. This last dress I wear with a guimpe, changing the color of the guimpe for variety. As the dress is of dark gray material I can wear almost any color with it.

ROSEBUD.

CARE OF FINGER-NAILS.

The finger nail as it should be is about one and a half times as long as it is broad, and always shows a crescent on the base.

Highly polished or pointed nails are not indicative of good taste.

They should have a natural gloss and be neatly rounded at the top.

If the nails are rounded off with the file every day they will not need to be cut with the scissors, which is injurious.

In order to keep the crescent at the base well formed the skin should be pushed back from the nail with the towel, or, if necessary, with a blunt orange stick, every time the hands are washed.

The orange stick is excellent for cleaning the finger nails after they have been soaked a few minutes in warm water containing a little lemon juice.

If the nails show a tendency to brittleness a little soaking in warm olive oil, after removing them from the lemon water, and an application of cold cream at night, will prove beneficial.

In polishing the nails with the chamois polisher neither paste nor powder should be used.

Powder makes the nails brittle and paste gives an undesirable high color.

After using the file to round the finger nails in shape it is well to use an emery strip to remove any roughness that remains.

A VESPER PRAYER.

(By Minnie Leona Upton.)

The day Thou gavest me
Has now returned to Thee
Bearing the deeds with which I filled
each hour.
Lord of our deeds and days,
I ask Thee not for praise—
I pray for power!

So much I meant to do,
When the bright day was new,
So many hearts I longed to help and heal-
Now, as the splendors die
From out the western sky,
I humbly kneel.

Give me the power to feel
For hearts that I would heal
Give me the power to see with sight like Thine;
But most of all, give me
The power to love like Thee,
O Love Divine!

'S. S. Times.'

NO 'PHARMACEUTICAL EMULSIONS' ON HER SALAD.

Editor 'Home-Makers' Page:

Dear Editor,—Glad to see the ever-recurring question 'What shall we eat and what shall we drink?' discussed in the 'Home-Makers' Page.' Some of the recipes you publish are excellent, and 'The Art of Frying' in the last number specially good.

The question of 'What shall we eat?' is rendered complicated in these days by the how and where shall it shall be prepared? An 'Old-fashioned Housekeeper's' letter contains some very pertinent ideas on the subject. Cooking, after all, is a fine art, and cannot be done too much by line or plummet or the results are a 'deadly sameness' which, in time becomes 'nauseatingly wearisome.' Intelligence, love of the work and practice are all the qualities necessary to produce a good cook. A scientific mind will not add flavor to the dishes. The Irishwoman who, on being asked how she made certain very much appreciated cookies, replied: 'Aw, sure, I just put a few eggs, a good bit of butter, just enough of sugar, a wee bit of spice, just what you'd notice of soda, a drop of sour cream and a taste of molasses in them,' probably made more toothsome dainties than she who, with cook book and scales before her, weighs and measures to a fraction all her ingredients. A little uncertainty may add the spice of variety to cooking as well as to life. Of course the perfection of cooking which results from this apparently careless tossing together of ingredients can only come from careful practice.

As to turning our pleasant homey kitchen into a 'laboratory,' our good salad dressing into a 'pharmaceutical emulsion,' dear Madam Editor, may all domestic women protest against such a desecration. Perhaps, indeed, it would be better to leave the voting entirely to the men and allow them to employ their massive, masculine brains on the making of any number of laws rather than terrify weak, feminine minds by the introduction of such wicked sounding things as 'pharmaceutical emulsions' into our commonplace world. Fancy putting 'that' on an innocent, every-day salad! Don't you just feel the awful medical cod liver oilish taste of it in your mouth?

As to co-operative housekeeping and a scientifically run kitchen, please no. If we suffer, as we surely must, let it rather be from 'Cook.' She, at least, is human, very human, in fact, almost as much so as her mistress; and if, after a long course of boiling and broiling and roasting and steaming, some of the milk of human kindness is dried up within her, who can wonder? Perhaps a little 'Golden Rule' applied daily and rubbed in gently would restore it to a degree.

E. E. B.

THE CATCHING SMILE.

'Everybody smiled at me. They were all nice people that we met out walking,' delightedly reported the tot who had just returned from the park.

'Bless the child. It was her own sweet little smile, ready for everybody, that made them all smile back,' laughed the maid who had been along.

If you give good will, you will receive good will in return. Most people will respond to your good opinion of them by thinking well of you. And not the least pleasant thought will come with the knowledge that your smile is helping others, quite as much as their smiles help you.—'Comrade.'

Home Cookery

AN IDEAL METHOD OF PREPARING FOOD.

THE FIRELESS COOKER.

One of our Home Page readers writes saying that she has, in moving, lost a 'Witness' which contained the article on how to make a fireless cooker, and she very much wants to get it again, and also any new ideas on the subject. The article in question was one of the prize articles in the Boys Page, as I remember it, and we have not an extra copy of the issue in which it was published. I am, however, delighted to give the necessary information to one who really means to put to the test the fireless cooker. Over and over again I have urged its use with so far as I know very little success among our Home Page readers. And yet it is one of the best ways of saving expense in these days of gas stoves. There seemed little use in it to the housekeeper who kept her coal range going all year, but for any one burning gas there should be no question of the value of the fireless cooker. For those, too, who burn wood or coal-oil in the summer there is not only a saving of expense, but also the joy of limiting the work in the heat to a few minutes, and the pleasure of dishing up in a cool kitchen.

Possibly some of the lack of interest has been the result of the dread of having what one woman called 'big messy boxes of hay standing round.' This is a wrong idea, however, for it only needs a little care and ingenuity to make the fireless cooker an ornament.

Do not try to be elaborate at first. Just get a soap box from your grocer and ask him to send it to you packed tightly with hay. Then set your potatoes, or whatever you elect to try your experiment with, on to boil in one of the common straight sided tin pails with a tight cover. While they are coming to the boiling point make a nest in your hay that will just fit the pail leaving space above it for a good padding of hay. When your food has boiled for a few minutes lift it off and set into the nest in the hay. Pack the hay tightly down round it, and lay on top a pad made by stuffing hay into a bag or cushion cover, lay a couple of folded newspapers over all and close the lid of your box down as closely as possible. Set something heavy on top of it if necessary to keep it tight. Do not open until you want to use the food or if you do set the pail back on the fire again and bring it to a boil before closing it in again.

This for your experiment: Now when you are satisfied that this is as it is claimed to be an ideal method of cooking food, you can easily improve on your cooker. If you have a place behind or near your stove where a low box seat would be useful you can by getting a box to fit it have your cooker serve two purposes. I have known an old window seat cleared of the accumulation of old paper, filled with hay and turned into a cooker which could accommodate the dinner of a big family. An old flat topped trunk or any packing case which can have hinges put on the cover and the inside lined with paper is all that is needed. You will find the hay in the box seldom pulls out and does not need any cover. It is convenient to have it uncovered, in fact, for you can use any shaped pail or saucepan you like. If, however, you care to do so you can make pockets of felt to fit your pails and sew the tops of the pockets to holes cut in a piece of felt the size of the tops of your box. Put empty pails in the pockets then set them down into your hay packing it closely round them. When all is firm and close straighten out the flat top piece of felt and tack it to the insides of your box, being careful to leave room for your hay pad on top, and you can then take out your pails. The pad also can be made of felt to match and should fit snugly into the box. Have a hasp put in to secure the perfect closing of the box. For the outside if a plain box it is better simply painted or stained and varnished, but if rough wood or a trunk is used a pretty washable cover may be made.

Meat cooked by this process is always perfectly tender, but never 'done to rags.' The food requires absolutely no attention while cooking. The cost for fuel is practically nil. Far less of the goodness of the food is extracted into the water than is the case when other methods are used. The initial outlay is a matter of a few cents.

Prepare the food in the usual way bringing it to boiling point upon the gas stove or fire. Allow it to boil for a few minutes. Then place the saucepan in the nest, cover with some of the hay stuffed into a bag or cushion cover, and replace the lid of the box. Leave it severely alone until wanted.

As regards the time necessary, the following figures will be found reliable.

Small dishes, such as Irish stew, hashes, stewed steak, etc., should be simmered for five minutes before being placed in the box and will be done in two hours.

A piece of meat weighing from three to four pounds should be simmered for 15 minutes, and requires three hours to cook.

A ham weighing 8lb. or so should be simmered for 20 minutes, and allowed to remain in the box for four hours or so.

All dishes, big or little, can be given longer time without any ill-effect. Thus it is quite possible to prepare a dish hours before it is wanted, go out, and return to a piping hot meal that only requires dishing up, and not even that if the casserole or the pretty glazed earthenware than can be placed straightway upon the table be used. The finishing touches, or what are usually so, such as the addition of dumplings or thickening of the gravy, can all be done before the saucepan is placed in the hay, as once there it can neither burn nor boil over — a not unimportant point to the housewife who has as a rule to entrust the final stage of a carefully prepared meal to an incompetent maid-of-all-work.

There are one or two simple precautions to be taken in using this method, and if these be observed it is quite impossible for any dish to be unsatisfactory or a failure.

The box should stand as near to the stove as conveniently possible as the transit should be made with rapidity, though dangerous haste is quite unnecessary.

The saucepan should be nearly or quite full, as much air-space would lessen the efficiency.

The box must be undisturbed, all curiosity as to the progress of the cookery being sternly repressed.

If by any mischance the lid of the box or the cushion should be removed, the saucepan should be placed over the fire again for a minute to make sure that the contents are still simmering, and then replaced in the box.

If the box to be used has many cracks or holes in it, it should be lined with paper before the hay is put in.

The hay used to fill the box should, of course, be quite clean and dry, and requires no attention beyond giving it an airing twice a year on a suitably bright day.

Those who have felt inert a sceptical as to the value of this labor-saving method of cookery may rest assured that their only regret, should they try it, will be that they did not become familiar with it sooner.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Questions and Answers on Practical Cooking.*

Dear Madam:

Please tell me what a bain-marie is and what it is used for. Mrs. J. H. A. will perhaps enjoy a peach short cake made as I make it, with evaporated peaches soaked and stewed. I make three round, flat cakes of nice short pie crust. I bake them in pie plates and do not let the edges turn up. Then when they are cold I spread them with the peaches, sugared and pressed through a seive. I pile one on top of the other and then I serve very cold with whipped cream on top or if I have not that I beat up the white of an egg and make a meringue. I often make the paste layers and keep them on hand for a couple of weeks for an emergency dessert, as I can freshen them up by putting them in the oven for a few minutes and then spread them with the peaches or with prunes stoned and pressed through a sieve or any other fruit I happen to have.

MRS. G. L.

Many thanks for the dessert. It is always a good one and pastry shells for single tarts can be made and kept in the same way. A bain-marie is simply a large pan half full of hot water which is kept standing at the back of the range. In it the French cooks set any sauce pan or dish, the contents of which they wish to keep hot without letting it cook more.

Dear Madam:

Will you please tell me how to make what is called Friar's Omelet. I tasted it served as a pudding with whipped cream sauce.

MRS. R. H. S.

Friar's Omelet is delicious served cold with cream and sugar or whipped cream sauce, but it is also good served hot, with a caramel or other good pudding sauce. To make it stew six large cooking apples and press through a sieve. While hot, add a cup of sugar and a teaspoonful of butter. When cold, add three beaten eggs. Heat a large tablespoonful of butter and brown in it a cup of stale bread crumbs rubbed fine. Butter a mold, sprinkle the crumbs over the bottom and sides and fill with the prepared apple, flavored with the juice of a lemon. Cover with crumbs and bake half an hour.

Dear Editor:

Please give me a recipe for English cheese cake in your cooking columns. I have pleasant memories of these little pastry cakes but everyone I ask seems to misunderstand and gives me a recipe for some sort of lemon or honey tart. The ones I mean have really a cheesy mixture with currants in it.

MISS I. L. R.

Perhaps if you had said curd cake instead of cheesecake your friend would have understood more quickly what you meant. If they do not know what curd cakes are just make a baking, following this recipe, and send them each a few and you will have them all begging in their turn for the recipe. You will possibly find it a little difficult to sour the milk quickly in this cool weather, but otherwise they are not difficult to make.

Line patty pans with good, flaky paste, and fill them with the following curd, wherein the secret of their goodness lies. Allow sweet milk to stand where it will soon become quite sour and thick like jelly or blancmange. Put this in a very clean pan and bring it to near the boiling point, when the greater portion of it will turn watery. Then let it cool off and drain through cheesecloth, hanging it up in the open air. To each pound of the curd retained in the muslin one or two whisked eggs are added; also a little melted butter, a handful of currants and a few drops of essence of lemon or grated lemon peel. Fill the paste lined patties with this mixture and bake them in a good oven. When these are made just right, they delight all lovers of good pastry.

Dear Madam:

Can I cook split peas so as to use them for the children's dinner or as a vegetable. We have a large quantity and I know they are good food, but do not know how to use them except as soup.

A COUNTRY READER.

There are several ways in which you can use the split peas and find them a great addition to your bill of fare, but the best is the good old pease pudding we have chanted to the babies. To make it for a dinner at which you have a piece of boiled salt pork or ham take one quart of split peas and soak them overnight or for at least twelve hours. Drain off the water in which they have been soaked and put them in a sauce pan which they will about half fill. Add a dessertspoonful of salt and cover with cold water. Cook gently for about two hours adding water as it boils away. When they are quite soft rub them through a sieve, add one ounce of butter and the yolks of two eggs well beaten and season to taste. Press the purée into a well buttered mould or basin and steam or bake for two hours.

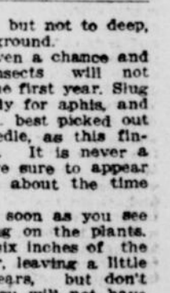
A richer and lighter pudding may be made in the same way by adding an onion to the water in which the peas are boiled and three eggs beaten light. This may also be turned out and served as a vegetable but will make a good dinner for the children and one they will enjoy if a tomato sauce is served with it.

Pea fritters you can also make but for these allow the juice to get cold and then mix it with its own bulk of bread crumbs. Add a little chopped onion, sweet herbs and seasoning to taste. Shape into flat cakes, flour them and fry a nice brown in the frying pan.

*Housekeepers are invited to write to the Editor of the Home Page asking for suggestions; recipes will be given on request, and we will be pleased to have favorite tried recipes sent for publication in this column.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.



So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it.

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 50 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money 'till the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me personally, K. V. Morris, Manager, 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

THE GARDEN

NOTES BY A PRACTICAL MAN

A ROSE GARDEN.
How to Make it, and Which Varieties To Plant in It.

Most people are under the impression that roses must have a lot of care and that unless you are an expert you cannot get them to bloom and give anything like the returns you expect from your first outlay. This is a mistake, for scarcely any flower gives more pleasure in return for a little care and thought than the rose does. Roses are not expensive when you consider that they bloom well all the summer, while as to the complaint that they require an unheard of amount of care, a few minutes a day is all they need. The objection is sometimes made that roses are untidy looking after the first crop of flowers in early July, but most of the newer ones bloom through the entire summer, and I have cut good flowers in the first week in November, near Montreal.

The hybrid tea rose, of which 'Killarney' may be taken as a type, blooms away all the summer long and has driven its weaker sister, the tea rose, to the wall. The teas were most beautiful, but their constitution was weak and they were extremely tender, and the hybrid teas are taking their place.

A couple of years ago I called on one of the largest rose growers in England and was surprised to find no tea roses in pots there. Ten years ago they had tens of thousands and required about ten greenhouses to hold their stock of these roses only. I inquired of the man in charge who had been there for twenty-five years what he had done with the teas and I was surprised to hear that the trade in tea roses was dead. The hybrid teas had completely taken their place and the great rose house of forty years ago, known all over Britain, was now growing fruit trees in pots. I saw that house in all its glory when a boy, and I shall carry its memory through all time. I mention this incident to show how the rose specialists are changing the varieties, and while creating more lovely shades of color from year to year, and are also getting roses of more robust constitution.

A few years ago, in talking with that eminent rose hybridist, Alex. Dickson, of Ireland, I was surprised to learn that their best laid out work in crossing seldom gave the results expected, and when they got a good thing it was largely a matter of chance still. Take the old La France, I believe it has not ever given a seedling unless of late years. Still the hybridists are giving us some lovely varieties and at the last show of the National Rose Society there was shown a new terra cotta rose which is a distinct break in color.

In choosing a place to grow your roses keep them out from the shade of large trees in a nice open place that is not wind swept. Roses like all the air they can get, but winds break them and bruise the flowers. In winter you will want the snow to cover them and not by any chance to blow off. Also be careful to keep your roses away from the roots of large trees, as these will rob your roses of any fertilizers you may use.

If you have the room it will pay to plant a hedge for a break, a hedge of the hardy Rosa Rugosa will be a suitable one for a rose garden. You will not want anything on the south, only on the north, east and west sides if exposed.

Roses like a strong loamy soil inclined to clay, rather than light sandy soil. Dig your ground deep, two feet deep, and let the manure be mixed in the bottom of the soil so as not to come in contact with the roots when planting. From six inches below the surface of ground, cow manure is the best thing you can get for roses, and plenty of it, but it must not be put in the hole wher planting. Many roses are killed in that way.

Plant as early as possible in the spring, as soon as the soil is dry enough to work, so that they may get rooted before the hot weather comes. The plant should be set about an inch under the soil, that is, the crown of the plant or part which was budded or grafted. The long roots should be cut back to six inches and when planted, they will want to be made very firm. Use your feet to firm the earth round the roots, if the soil is not too wet. Mulch the bed with long manure after planting. This will prevent drying out and keep the bed moist. If soil is dry, when planting, water the plants and if weather proves very dry during May they will want watering about once a week. After that the mulch could be removed if objectionable, but the plants do better with a mulch. The soil will require to be stirred on the surface, either hoed or raked, but not to deep, as roses like firm ground.

If the roses are given a chance and kept growing, the insects will not trouble them much the first year. Slug shot is a good remedy for aphis, and the rose caterpillar best picked out by hand, with a needle, as this finishes it for all time. It is never a plague, but a few are sure to appear in the young shoots about the time blooms are forming.

Prune the roses as soon as you see signs of buds swelling on the plants. Cut down to within six inches of the ground the first year, leaving a little more in following years, but don't forget to prune or you will not have the best flowers. Be on your guard also against shoots from the briar roots on which your roses are grafted and keep them cut out.

In protecting the roses for the winter, in the first week in November, draw the soil well up round the plants so that nine inches to a foot of soil is round the bush, then peg down any long shoots and cover with leaves, if any can be got, add a good coating of long straw manure on top, and with a good fall of snow they should be quite safe.

Good varieties are Frau Karl Druschki (best white), Killarney (pink), Killarney (white), Hugh Dickson (crimson), Gruss au Teplitz (fiery red), Prince Camille de Rohan (dark red), Magna Charta (pink), La France (pink), Margaret Dickson (white), Caroline Testout (pink), Ulrich Brunner (scarlet), Mrs. John Laing (soft pink), Duke of Edinburgh (vermilion), Dean Hole (silvery rose), Mdme. Ravary (golden yellow), the Lyon (rose, new), Mdme. Abel Chateney (carmine), Betty (rose), Lady Ashtown (rose pink), Mrs. David McKee (cream), Climbing varieties, Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins (pink), Lady Gay (cherry red), Dorothy (white), Hiawatha (deep crimson, shading white), Flower of Fairfield (brilliant crimson).

SPRAYING THE ORCHARD.

The spring of the year is coming round again, and if the winter spray has not already been applied, it should be got on. Just before the buds are beginning to burst, I think, is the best time to apply a spray for the apple scale. The many brands of lime sulphur on the market should leave no excuse for not knowing what to spray. Your seedsman will be able to give you what you want, and unless you have a commercial orchard of good size, I think it better to buy your insecticides ready to mix with water, as it saves a good deal of bother.

Most farmers have a hand spray pump for potatoes and this will do for spraying most of the trees on the average farm. I believe the tent caterpillars will be even worse this coming year than last, as the trees are covered with eggs, so all farmers and gardeners had better be on the safe side and procure a spraying outfit if they have any trees worth spraying. You can obtain a spraying calendar, and any other information on this subject from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

If a thing pays at all, it pays to do it well and unless all spray in a neighborhood the progressive man does not get a fair chance, because of the breeding place on his neighbor's orchard. This is a case where co-operation in buying a good outfit for a neighborhood would certainly pay.

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THE OTHER MOTHER'S TONIC.

(By Annie Hamilton Donnell.)

The two mothers gazed at each other for the smallest fraction of a second before the polite interchange of greeting between caller and called-on. The mother in the doorway was cool and clean and rested, the one on the floor mending a huge rug was soiled and very weary, but managed to achieve a nervous smile.

'Good afternoon: I'd get up if I could, but I can't to save me! The wires are down between me and my feet. If you don't mind finding a chair—'

'Two chairs—three! Don't you dare to stir, Josephine!'

'Well, you'll have to sit "back to," as Son-Bun says. I wouldn't have you see the smudge on my nose for the world.'

The Rested Mother laughed coolly and cleanly. 'There isn't any smudge, my dear,' she said.

'Then it's on my soul — I feel a smudge somewhere,' sighed the little Tired Mother. 'Almost anybody would have smudges that had to mend this old raggedy rug again. That's Son-Bun's name for it.'

'"Son-Bun" has names for everything, doesn't he? I expect he has one for me.'

'He has,—the Noddy Lady! He says you look so nice and noddy; he bets if you had a little boy you'd say "yes" instead of "no"!'

'Josephine, don't! It—hurts.' The eyes of the Noddy Lady were full of tears. At the soft cry of her voice the woman on the floor turned quickly, distress in her face.

'Oh, what have I said? I'm so sorry, dear. I'm always—'

'You're always all right. It was that little Son-Bun that hurt me—he hurts me every day, coming home from the school. Mine used to come home, too—No, don't say anything! Let me say I know what you were thinking when I came in. Dear soul, you were envying me!'

'Yes, I was. You were so clean and rested. You'd got your work all done, and your raggedy rug wasn't all to pieces again, and your baby hadn't cried all the morning, and your Son-Bun—'

'My "Son-Bun" is sitting still and behaving beautifully, dressed up in his best little clothes. On the wall—he never moves nor gets soiled nor naughty like yours—Josephine, if I could wash his little hands! It's two years since I did, but I can hear him now, laughing because the water was so black.'

'Son-Bunny laughs,' murmured the Tired Mother; her weary face under its tumble of soft hair had lost its sharp lines. 'He thinks it is a joke—the water's always black.'

'Josephine, it is a joke. You laugh, too,—you and Son-Bun together. Anything you can do together. Laugh at his little harmless accidents and joke — don't lose a precious chance to laugh! I lost so many. I remember them all now, Josephine,—I can't forget one!'

The Rested Mother leaned forward in her chair and placed a pleading hand on the other mother's crumpled sleeve. 'We don't laugh enough with little sons—little Son-Buns,' she said, sadly. 'But you've got time enough to begin now. Some of us can't. Josephine, begin—begin!'

The raggedy rug lay unmended and forgotten, its faded colors beautiful in the soft afternoon light. The Tired Mother's face took on creases of thought. 'But I'm always so tired,' she said, presently. 'I don't have time to laugh, either,—so I scold. It never occurred to me that it took time to scold!'

'I know.' The other woman's smile was curiously tender. 'Sometimes it takes two years for things to 'occur. It never occurred to me then.'

'But it's so much—handier to scold instead of laugh,' the soiled little mother sighed. 'You do it before you stop to think.'

'Yes, I know—I know. It comes so easy—Josephine, if I had a chance now to stop and think!'

The raggedy rug dropped in a heap, forgotten. Mother drew close to mother. There was no need for words now. A link of little sons bound them together. It was very still in the homely little place, until a baby's imperative call broke the gentle spell.

'There's baby! he's had a regular nap at last. I'll go and get the little howler.' She was back in a moment with the child, appeased and smiling, in her arms. The eyes of the other mother rested on the two of them, wistful-sad. One mother to have two little sons and the other none!

'I must go.' She rose to her feet. 'Are you going to forgive me, Josephine, for preaching?'

'I'm going to kiss you for it! Helen, may I come over some time and look at—yours? His little picture on the wall? I would so like—'

'Not that way, Josephine—not in his little Sunday best! I'd rather tell you how he looked with scratched bare legs and little hands that made the water black. I'd rather you saw him in his little everydays, Josephine.'

'Like Son-Bun—yes, dear. So I will look at Son-Bun instead.' She nodded softly, her arms tightening about the baby figure in her arms. They two watched the neighbor go back to her lonely home.

'I'm going to laugh, baby! I've turned over a new leaf,' the Tired Mother whispered. But she could not foresee the long, hot, hard days ahead, when worn and harassed nerves would refuse to laugh. The year-old baby fretted by day and night with rebellious little teeth, and seven-year-old Son-Bun got in and out of mischief with dizzying leaps. They were days to try a Tired Mother's soul. She forgot she was going to laugh.

It was late June, so close to July that being June scarcely mattered; the hot blight of its successor was upon it. Josephine Chatham toiled in the shabby little house, and scolded in very desperation. Looking out of the window one afternoon she saw Son-Bun tearing up the road from school. It was the last-of-all day, and she watched him anxiously, remembering his precious best suit that she had dressed him in so carefully. He had looked so nice—Son-Bun had a handsome little face and the straightest little legs.

'He ought not to run like that, he'll fall down—he's down!' she groaned. She watched him pick himself up and come on slowly with guilt in his gait.

'He's torn something! he's all over dust, anyway. Those nice best stockings; as likely as not there's a great hole in his knee!'

Two great holes. It had been a stony spot that Son-Bun had chosen for falling down. A three-cornered tear in his sleeve added to his ruin; he kept it close to his side as he trudged on slowly. Son-Bun was not happy. The gay whistle had frozen on his lips. Josephine-mother would scold like everything.

'Griffith Chatham, come here to me! Are you all in rags?' Griffith instead of Son-Bun; the portent was bad. Your best clothes; will you ever learn—'

The sharp voice suddenly stopped. Josephine had suddenly remembered another little son dressed up in his nice best clothes—a little, quiet, well-behaved one, who sat still with clean little folded hands.

The boy, hugging his little torn sleeve forlornly, gazing with rueful, half-defiant eyes down at the ruin of his knees, looked up in surprise at the cessation of the scolding voice.

'I must laugh! I must laugh,' thought Josephine, hurriedly. It seemed a herculean task; she could so easily have cried. But that other mother who had forever lost her chance to laugh—

Josephine Chatham uttered a short, determined sound meant for a laugh. It was a queer, unearthly little croak. The noise of it in her own ears was irresistible. She caught up Son-Bun in a sudden whirl of the real thing.

'Son-Bun, didn't you hear me—I was laughing! That was a laugh, that creaky-croaky noise!'

His small, solemn mouth widened and opened; the little white blocks of houses on Tongue Street gleamed in the sudden sunshine. Son-Bun's laugh was not creaky-croaky; it pealed, shrill and delighted, through the hot little kitchen.

'F-f-funny noise!' he spluttered, going off afresh.

The Tired Mother collapsed into a convenient chair and laughed now whole-heartedly. They laughed together, son and mother

'S-sounded jus' like a f-frog!'

'Son-Bun Chatham, you baddy boy to laugh at your poo-poor-mother!'

'You're a-laughin' at her, too, — you are!'

'Just because she laughed a nice little laugh—'

'Jus' 'xactly the way frogs laugh!' Son-Bun started in afresh. He had forgotten to hug his injured sleeve—forgotten his knees. His piquant little face was alive with joyous mirth. Josephine caught him suddenly into her lap and laughed on, with his warm, soft body against her breast. There was a new note to her own mirth. Tears had stolen into her eyes; she was thinking of the Other Mother.

'I came over to see what was the matter. I couldn't help coming.' It was the Other Mother standing in the doorway. 'I kept hearing such a nice, funny sound—'

'It was Josephine-Mother makin' the froggiest noise!' shrilled Son-Bun from his mother's lap.

'I did my best, Helen,—you told me to laugh, yourself!'

'You seem to be having grand success. I never saw two people harder at it.'

'Helen! Son-Bun! Why, it was a success, after all! I never thought of that!' She gently dihpossessed herself of the wriggling little body and rose to her feet. Her face had a curiously rested look.

'Sit down, Helen,—no, in this chair. Son-Bun, you run upstairs and get into your little everydays, and bring your best knees and blouse down to mother to men. I'll sit here—na, we'll go out on the porch where baby's asleep in his carriage. He won't wake up, and I'll patch and darn out there, while you talk to me, Helen. I've got it all beautifully arranged!' She laughed softly. 'And Son-Bunny,' she called after the retreating child, 'be sure to see if you've scratched your poor little knees through the stockings. If you did, bring those to mother too!'

'Josephine, tell me—now didn't it work?'

They were out on the narrow, shady porch with the sleeping baby. The vines made a delicate green tracery on the floor; the baby's small face was rosy and sweet.

'It's a laughing little world, Josephine dear,—'

'It's a dear, good world,' the Tired Mother said tenderly. 'O Helen, if only your poor world—'

'Don't, dear,—don't call it "poor." I have so many beautiful times to remember—playtimes and little bedtimes when I undressed my little Son-Bun, and we said "Our Father" together. I can remember just how sweet and high his little voice sounded, keeping step with mine. The dear Lord is good to let me remember exactly, Josephine. And that we prayed together—that is best of all. I hold on so tight to all the together-things. Little sons and mothers—oh, that was why I was so glad when I heard you and your little son laughing together, dear! I saw him go by all dusty and damaged.'

'And you thought—I know what you thought. 'She will scold him, poor little thing!" I did scold him, Helen,—poor little thing! That is, I started in full swing, and then I remembered that I ought not to scold, but laugh. He hadn't been naughty, you see. I remembered all your little preachment and—and the little picture on your wall. I just said to myself, "You've got to laugh—now go ahead!"' She paused and gazed outward through the vines at the hot world. A little laugh was already under way.

'Maybe you think I felt like laughing—his only good suit and his little fine-as-silk new stockings. But I "went ahead," Helen. I made the funniest noise you ever heard in your life. Then it just came over me all in a heap how funny it was to call that thing a laugh — then there we both were up to our ears in the real, genuine thing. I didn't know Son-Bun could laugh so hard!'

'I didn't know you could. It was splendid!'

'It was truly, Helen. I feel as if I had taken a dose of medicine. Oh, yes, I shall try it again. You can have my letter of recommendation to put in your Laugh Tonic advertisement, if it works a real cure: "I have suffered for years (I ought to say Son-Bun has suffered) from the scolding disease, but one bottle of your Tonic has cured me. I shall feel thankful (Son-Bun will feel thankful) to you always. — Josephine Chatham, Mother.'

'You can refer anybody to me, Helen. It's a dear good tonic, and after the first puckery sip very palatable. It leaves the nicest taste in your mouth.' —'Sunday School Times.'

WORLD'S WELFARE

The Melting Pot of the Nations

By Professor Edward A. Steiner, in the 'Missionary Review of the World.'

However strong the economic pressure which brought and still brings the immigrant, still there has never been absent from it a modifying idealism; above the standard of Spain planted by Columbus arose the cross of the church. Holy men followed with no armor to protect but their cassock, no sword to wield but the crucifix, no higher reward to find than to save the souls of the savages.

The men and women who landed at Plymouth Rock or on the shore of Delaware Bay did not come lured by the gold in our mines, nor were they led by the trumpet which sounds the note of fame, and among the millions which land at Ellis Island now, there are those and in no small numbers, who are not far removed from their forefathers in their idealism. All of them are looking for a better country, economically many of them politically, and spiritually.

The immigrants brought the church with them and still bring it under varying symbols. There is nothing which warrants the belief that the Christian church in its proper sense is doomed because a people came who were not yet born when the Mayflower set sail for 'New England's rock bound shore,' nor is the cause of temperance doomed because, instead of 400,000 Germans there are landed annually as many Italians; nor is the good government in our cities doomed because, instead of 500,000 Irish we receive as many Jews; nor are our public schools doomed because, instead of Scotch and English the Slavs flock to our cities.

Until a comparatively recent time, the churches in America did nothing for the immigrant. The immigrant did much for the churches. Exploited by the transportation companies, and still exploited, treated like cattle on sea and land for decades, the church did not protest, the church did not protect him. Poisoned by the foul odors of tenements, swallowed by the mines, burned by the furnaces, the church still did not lift her voice.

Not until a decade or two ago did the churches you represent take notice of immigrants and then they were moved largely by fear and not altogether by compassion. This fear is not grounded. The massing of men in our cities, the crowding in of humanity beginning its struggle at the lowest and most congested rung of the economic ladder, children beginning life in our tenements handicapped politically and morally, these are huge problems, but they are twentieth century problems which every country faces, whether it receives immigrants or sends emigrants away.

On the whole, it may be said that the masses of immigrants who come stand the primary test of our civilization. The challenge at the gate is: 'Are you fit to work?' And the Federal sieve excludes the unfit.

It was my privilege to go abroad on the same ship with the official commission to investigate conditions in regard to the care of emigrants in Europe. I stood by the side of the emigration commissioners appointed by the various countries, and stood by the examining surgeon, when there passed before my eyes 150,000 men and women. I looked into 150,000 throats, and looked in 150,000 pairs of eyes, and of the 150,000, 96 percent of them were coming over here to work and not to shirk; to obey the divine command, to eat their bread by the sweat that flows from their own brows, and not to eat their bread by the sweat which flows from the other man's brow. In a way we have no right to say that the people who come to us to-day are facing the economic problems. We have not too many workers in America — but too many shirkers. As I stood by the side of that incoming stream of manhood and womanhood I said to myself: 'If all the college professors in creation should strike, it would not make much difference to creation.' Go through the streets of New York or any other great city, but if you want to see that which ennobles humanity, do not drive along the fashionable avenues but go over to the East Side at 6 o'clock in the evening, when the great army of men and women come back from their tasks, happy because they have done a day's honest work. I live and work among these people and I came away from them always feeling that their difficulties thrill within me.

The people who come to America to-day have also stood the challenge flung out in just apprehension by our civilization: Can they be assimilated? Look at Constantinople, where pretty nearly as many races and creeds and nationalities are to be found as in New York. They have lived together for hundreds of years, the Greeks, the Moslems, the Slavs and the Jew. I have walked through stretches of Arabia, Syria and Greece, and Russia and Bohemia and Sweden, and Italy, and Jerusalem, and through them all you can hear the mighty response of this magic power which is taking these people and grinding, out the old and grinding in the new.

Can these people be assimilated? Much more quickly than we think are they yielding themselves to the environmental factors which have made Americans out of Celt, Anglo-Saxon, Teuton and Norsemen.

So long as these factors remain as vital as they are, so long as we shall have this stimulating air, food enough and a little more, public schools for every child, the spirit of democracy making for a fair chance and for fair play, a virile patriotic American citizenship, so long as we have these and the other things which make up a wholesale environment, we need not fear but that these aliens too shall become, as one of us, knowing the good and the evil and doing both.

They also stand the test of measuring up to our highest idealism. The investigation made by the Y. W. C. A. reveals this in a most striking way, and in order to meet this idealism they have wisely chosen to teach English by the means of the simple but profound theories of the Holy Book. Every man who has endeavored to come into contact with these new prejudices has come out of this experience with the profound realization that he is not dealing with the scum of the earth but with ordinary humanity, striving, blindly often and blunderingly, to lift itself to the divine.

The realization of these facts not to lead to a blind ineffective optimism, but to the consciousness that the church can never accomplish much is moved by fear and not by faith, by prejudice and hate rather than any confidence and love.

WHAT CAN THE CHURCH DO?

There are a number of things which the church can do, and first of all it needs to change its attitude of mind toward the new immigrant.

Immigration as such, whether it is a good thing or a bad thing for this country, ought not to warp our minds in our relation to the immigrant. The president of a home missionary society recently introduced me to a congregation where the richest man in America attends, but which is made up largely of Italians, Slavs and Magyars. One minister made this warped but unchallenged statement: 'We are landing annually 200,000 murderers,' while another hoped to increase the home missionary collection by stating that we are landing one million paupers every year.

The belief is current that there is a line drawn between the north and the other half by all the bad; that prior to the year 1880 the United States received only good immigrants and that from that till now only the bad have come.

Professor Hart, who occupies the chair of history at Harvard University, declared recently that for a long time the Anglo-Saxon thought that he alone was fit for self-government, but that the Germans proved that they could do it, then the French showed remarkable ability, and then, behold, the Italian fought for a United Italy, and gave the world that unmatched triumvirate, Garibaldi, Cavour and Mazzini. Then the Young Turks struck for liberty and for a parliament, and now even static China, asleep for ages, has supplanted the yellow dragon with the stars and tri-color.

An emigrant, who knows the city better than I do, told me that the political salvation of this great city is due to the new immigrant and not to the old immigrant. When you talk about the corrupt influences of these people you must not forget that a city like Philadelphia raised itself upon the best immigrant blood — Quakers, Germans, Scotch, Irish, and others, but when these races and the Jew came to America there was nothing left for them to corrupt.

The Christian church may divide the human race into the undeveloped and the more developed, but it can not divide it by an arbitrary geographic line, nor by color, nor by speech into the good or bad, for to the Christian there is only one race and that is the human race, a fallen race, all of it needing the grace of God to raise it to the ideals of the Christ.

This is both scientific and orthodox, and only as the church believes in this common kinship can it begin the task which is before it. Not only must the church change its mind about the new immigrant, but it must learn to practice at home the brotherhood it professes.

The church is facing a new test to-day, and that test is not theological; it is psychological. The question is not: 'Do we believe in God as the Father of mankind'; this belief is to-day almost universal. Do we believe in Jesus the savior of men? In varied degrees and definitions the masses of religious men believe this also. Then we must ask do we believe in love and brotherhood? Yes. Do we practice it? That's the test — do we practice brotherhood?

It is comparatively easy to love even our enemies when they smell of violets, but to act in our relationship with men as brothers who have eaten garlic, who have a different tint to their skin, a different crook to their nose, that's the difficult test we are facing. Christianity has modified and changed most of human nature, fallen from Heaven, or risen from the beast, and it has a big task either way, but it has not modified much our ancient hates and prejudices to any appreciable degree.

What we usually claim for Jesus Christ, other religions claim for their founders: supernatural birth, miracles of various kinds, even sonship of God, but He claimed for Himself — and He was the only one who claimed it for Himself — the sonship with man. He, born of a race separated for centuries by religious belief and practice. He, royal, divine, pointed and still points with regal gesture to these, to all these who do the will of the Father, 'Are my mother, my brother and my sister.'

In the great symbolic miracle at the birth of Jesus Christ, the three wise men not only found a star, but three wise men, of different race and speech, also found each other. We shall never find the throne of Christ, no matter how brightly the star of Bethlehem shines, if we do not find one another. There is no such test in the church as this test of brotherhood to-day. It is easy enough to practice when we are all alike, say in the Baptist brotherhood, but to practice it among all the nations and kindreds and races of the world — that is the hard test.

I know something of the great emotions which flood the human soul. I have watched the sunrise and the sunset splendors of moon and star, storm and calm at sea; I have seen the snow-capped hills, canyons and cataracts, but there is no emotion akin to this, of standing in the midst of a human throng in New York, aliens from afar, children of the bondmen and of serfs, hoary-headed members of a martyred race, and hear all their varied tongues blend into speech, all their thoughts blend into one feeling, then you feel the rushing of a mighty wind, for that is Pentecost, the supremest moment of one's life, when you can disembowel yourself of hate and prejudice, when as with a new birth, you can stand amid the strife of states and nations and races and classes, and feel all the human race say, 'We the human.' This is the supremest moment in a man's life. When the church gets this new universalism, she will get her Pentecost.

But let no man believe that this new emotion is better than the old unless we really practice this brotherhood, and that is no easy task. The thing which your campaign leaders called social service is an expression of it. They do not mean that a social survey and social service are synonymous, that you can serve the immigrant by investigating him, or fumigating him, or by handing him a tract on how to prepare a soup bone so it will taste like a porterhouse. They mean that by our very profession of brotherhood we are bound to the toiler, to his children, to his home; that we are bound to keep the way open for an honest struggle, and that we are faithless to faith in God and in man if we draw a line in this endeavor between our kind and the other kind.

More concretely the church must change her home missionary policy, care for him at the ports en route to the west, to interpret and to demonstrate the wisdom and the power of the gospel. For the last ten years I have asked that the churches send among these masses of men the best products of our Christian civilization, to stand between, to interpret the gospel in terms of service, to be freed from the degrading slavery denominational yearbooks, to be the leaven of this lump. A policy of this kind has been followed to some degree, but the men of America must demonstrate against ineffective men and methods in home missions, against wicked duplication, and overlapping, and against the carrying of denominational differences to our alien population, and they must plead and plan for a new type of men and women, to form a new army of home missionary volunteers equal to that at the command of our foreign boards.

Lastly, the churches must realize that after all this problem is at their doors, testing their creed, their loyalty and devotion, that only the leadership can be delegated to others, the work must be done by us, and that after all the most effective work we can do for the immigrant is to be ourselves what we want him to be. He is in the flux, the molten metal poured in; we are the matrix, the mold; he will become what we are, and, as we are, so will become the town from which he comes to us.

To-day there are a million letters upon the sea, going to every village and town of southern and eastern Europe, bringing tidings about us, carrying our influence of good and evil. More than 600,000 men and women will return this year to the old world, returning each one of them changed by our influences, to village and hamlet and town. They are our messengers — what do they carry home from America?

FROM ALL OVER THE GREAT WEST

Come Reports From Women of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Telling of Renewed Health and Fresh Vigor Through Using the Great Canadian Remedy.

Overland, Sask., March 21—(Special)—From all over this great West are coming statements from women who have found renewed health and fresh vigor through using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and in this growing community evidence is not lacking that the great friends among those on whom the burdens of life fall most heavily. Mrs. M. D. Forsberg, a well-known resident, says:

"Dodd's Kidney Pills did me a great deal of good. I tried two other kinds of medicines before using them but it was Dodd's Kidney Pills that benefitted me."

Women's health depends on the kidneys. If the kidneys are not right the result is weakness and weariness and a burden of pain almost too great to bear. But when Dodd's Kidney Pills make the kidneys right the result is that all poison is strained out of the blood, the seeds of disease are removed and the purified blood carries health and vigor to all parts of the body.

Almost any bright, healthy woman can tell you why Dodd's Kidney Pills are known as 'woman's best friend.'

- - RESURGAM - -

(By Rose Trumbull.)

No bel ion all the mountain side
Proclaims the note of Eastertide;
There is no deep-toned organ peal,
No surpliced choir,, no priest to kneel,
And raise thec hant 'Resurgam.'

But where the rugged mountain looms,
A strange, mysterious lily blooms,
In silence sweet, surpassing song,
It swings its censer all day long,
And breathes the chant 'Resurgam.'

A shepherd on a jutting rock
Re-counts the new-born of his flock,
While far off, vaguely like a dream,
He hears the cadence oaf a stream
Which softly sings 'Resurgam'

He sees the plains but lately bare
Now clothed in vernal green, and fair,
He hears the drone of joyous bees
Where, weaving through the fragrant trees,
The south wind chants 'Resurgam.'

A rude, untutored lad is he,
Like his own mountain, wildly free,
Yet not untuned to that which sings
The paean of eternal springs—
The mighty chant 'Resurgam.'

THE SERMON.

OUR UNCONQUERABLE HOPE

An Easter Message.

(By Professor James Stalker, D.D., Professor of Church History in the United Free Church College, Aberdeen, Scotland.)

The war which unbelief never ceases to wage with the truth of God has of late been specially directed against the bodily resurrection of Christ. Some Christian teachers have suggested that the bodily resurrection can be volatilized into some vague doctrine of the continuance of the soul of Christ or of His influence.

But such negotiations with the enemy are entirely unauthorized, and they are certain to be repudiated by the Church of Christ whenever she has the opportunity of expressing her mature mind. One of the most eminent men in Germany once exclaimed to me, 'Imagine a Christian church the ministers of which should have to warn their hearers on Easter morning that there had been no bodily resurrection!' Happily, the evidence for the resurrection of our Lord is such that the Christian church can take its stand upon it with perfect assurance and composure.

THE FAITH OF THE CENTURIES.

The evidence of this event which carries assured conviction lies not in the detailed accounts of the appearances of the risen Saviour which are furnished in the Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the epistles of St. Paul. These, indeed, are of priceless value. They are beset with certain difficulties and discrepancies, in the clearing up of which, however, the apologetic learning of Christianity has found a task from which it has never shrunk.

But the lifelikeness of the narratives is patent to every eye, as in the scene in the garden with Mary, or in the behavior of the doubting Thomas. The great variety of these appearances is also an essential feature; because, while one person might have been deceived by a fancied apparition, it is inconceivable that so many groups, to the number on one occasion of no fewer than five hundred, can have been similarly mistaken. So impressive, indeed, are these appearances that Keim, a scholar deeply affected by unbelief, yet a lover of the truth, put forward the suggestion that, though the body of Jesus could not have risen, yet Providence may have permitted a vision of it to appear successively to the various persons and groups that are recorded to have seen Him alive after His passion. Something like this is actually the account of the matter accepted at the present moment on the Continent by not a few who deny the resurrection itself as incredible.

It is easy, however, to see that this is due to a foregone conclusion as to the impossibility of miracles' happening in the material world; and persons whose minds are not thus preoccupied will have difficulty in understanding wherein lies the superiority, as a relief to faith, of the one supposition over the other. In either case there is a divine intervention; and it is no more difficult to believe that God raised His Son physically from the dead than that He caused the image of Him to present itself simultaneously to a great number of persons, who believed that what they were beholding was the very body of their Lord. To give up the faith of the centuries for such a vision theory would be to exchange reality for a shadow.

There is another consideration on which it may be worth while to say a word, on account of its resemblance to an incident in a recent case which attracted widespread public attention. There can be no doubt whatever—indeed, it has never been denied—that almost immediately after the burial of Jesus His disciples were affirming that He was alive, and that they had seen Him.

This statement they made not only among themselves, but in public addresses and in the presence of the authorities. To the latter it was in the highest degree offensive, because it implied that they had been guilty of an unspeakable crime; they had put to death the Messiah of their nation and the Son of God. In fact, this was the aspect of the case which the bold apostles pressed home when they obtained the opportunity of speaking before the legal tribunal.

Now, there was one way of settling the dispute which could not but suggest itself to the angry officials. The grave of Jesus was just at hand, and He had been but a few days buried. If He had not risen, as His followers asserted, but was still lying under the custody of the stone, why not open the grave and prove it?

We know what the Jews said—that His disciples had come by night and stolen away the body. But who will believe that to-day? The conviction of the first witnesses of the resurrection was not of the kind that could be produced by a fraud of their own invention.

THE INVINCIBLE PROOF OF THE RESURRECTION.

This brings us to the really invincible proof of the resurrection. Perhaps the ordinary reader of the New Testament hardly realizes how utterly the faith of the followers of Jesus was destroyed by His death and burial. His enemies were exultantly confident that He had been thereby proved to be a false Messiah, and that His cause was at an end. And what could those who had believed in Him say? They had never credited that He was going to die, His own assurances to that effect falling on uncomprehending ears. Death is for sinners, but He had been 'holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners.' Death is not for the Messiah; the true Messiah must live and reign and put all enemies under His feet. God could not allow Him to die. If He approved of Him, as He declared that He did more than once by a voice from heaven, then He could not but interpose on His behalf, confounding His enemies and snatching Him from their grasp. That this must happen they believed to the very last moment of His life.

But even the last moment had passed; and He who, upon every ground they could think of, could not die, had died, and was buried in the cold grave. The conclusion was inevitable; they had been the victims of a deception or hallucination. Now they were disillusioned, and the higher their hopes had been, the deeper was their despair. There was nothing for it but to hide their heads in distant Galilee, and be scoffed at for the rest of their lives as the men who had followed a pseudo-Messiah.

Such must have been the state of their minds. Those by whom the resurrection is denied always assume that the reason why the disciples thought they saw their risen Master was that they were expecting Him to rise. Being excited, it is argued, with this hope, they believed in their excitement that their hope had been fulfilled.

But no assumption could be more at variance with the situation; and it is equally at variance with the records. The women went to the sepulchre, not to assume themselves that He had risen but to embalm Him. When they returned to tell the disciples that the grave was empty, their words seemed to them as idle tales, and they believed them not. Thomas doubted; so did some of the five hundred on the mountain in Galilee. The two disciples on the way to Emmaus summed up the situation perfectly when they said, 'We trusted it had been he who should have redeemed Israel.'

Never were any persons in this world more broken, and never was any cause more hopeless. Yet within the space of three days these same persons had rebounded to the opposite extreme; they were declaring that the cause was not dead, but alive; and they were prepared to be its witnesses and champions. Its witnesses and champions they actually became, carrying their testimony from land to land and founding thereby the Christian church. This is the demonstration not of words, but of fact and of power. Their explanation of their own joy, boldness, and success was that they had seen their Lord again; and no other explanation ever attempted has even an appearance of accounting for the facts.

MISSION WORK AMONG WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Congregationalist missionaries in the Balkan peninsula find that the war gives them some unusual opportunities for service. Nearly 1,000 Bulgarian soldiers were quartered for several days upon the mission in Samokov, and officers and soldiers were well disposed and eager to receive the religious pamphlets supplied by the missionaries. Daily services were held, attended by most of the troops. When the regiment moved forward the colonel left $100 with one of the missionaries for safe keeping. He refused to take a receipt for it, and said that if he failed to return to claim the money it should be used for the mission work.

After the battle of Kirk-Killisch and Lulu Burgas, the terrible condition of the wounded Turkish soldiers, complicated by the outbreak of cholera, caused the British and American Red Cross Societies to take prompt action to render aid. About November 10 the American ambassador at Constantinople telegraphed Dr. Dodd, of the American Hospital at Konia, Asiatic Turkey, asking him to go at once to Constantinople to help. He immediately proceded with Mrs. Dodd. Miss Cushman, who is the superintendent of the hospital, and a native Armenian nurse, Yegsha, and they have been able to render most efficient and highly appreciated services, aided much by their familiarity with the language. They are installed in a Red Crescent hospital, run by Turks, and have sole charge of wards with 30 beds, while they help much in the other part of the hospital. — 'Missionary Review.'

RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

(The 'Outlook,' New York.)

Protestant Missionary endeavorers in Mexico are carried on by the American Bible Society, and by the Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal Mission boards. From the latest report of the Episcopal board we learn that in Mexico marriage among a large proportion of the poorer classes is looked upon as a useless formality, an expensive luxury which they can ill afford; that this is largely due to the exorbitant fees which the Roman Catholic church demands under penalty of excommunication; baptism is also very widely neglected, because the people are too poor to pay the fee; and that a native independent church, La Iglesia Catholica Mexicana, has arisen, of which Dr. Aves is, by its own free choice, bishop, as well as being bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church of the missionary district of Mexico. Even before the overthrow of the Madero government, Bishop Aves wrote that the outlook for peace was not encouraging, for peace implies a firmly established government; and a popular government, such as that to which the United States of Mexico is committed by its constitution, can never become stable so long as it rests on a social basis of popular ignorance and poverty. He thinks 'it would seem inevitable that the discontent that is awakened by the slow evolutionary processes of education should express itself impatiently by resort to arms. With this in view, and with the knowledge that these people have yet to learn the first principles of popular government—the sovereignty of the majority—it is important, in the Bishop's opinion and in ours, that the missionary efforts emanating from this country be exerted in the interests of a Christian patriotism looking to the franchise of an intelligent citizenship both as the surest safeguard to personal freedom and as the most potential means to a nation's development. Dr. Aves adds in his discussion of this important matter:

'The importance of such positive, conservative Christian teaching is stressed by the fact that the education we give these people offers to them the opportunity of learning much from the propagators of Socialism, communism, and the like, whose teachings are being widely disseminated in Mexico, and are peculiarly pernicious and dangerous when addressed to the partially enlightened minds of men living under conditions that are enthralling and oppressive; so that it is hardly a matter of surprise that our American missions should be under indictment by our Roman brethren as the generators of discontent and sedition, as well as of apostasy.

If we would follow the divine method, concludes the Bishop, we must do more than lead these people from their dark bondage of ignorance into the open wilderness of free thinking; we must lead them even to the mount of obedience.

AN EASTER PAEAN.

(By the Rev. S. B. Dunn, D.D.)

Second Dawn of Gospel-Day!
Grateful beams thy golden ray.
Morn that broke o'er Bethlehem plain
Glows anew where Death lies slain.
Victory! Victory!
Life is crowned with victory.

Empty Tomb! thy reign is o'er;
Lives again the Conqueror.
Scattered is thy noon of night,
Melted in meridian light.
Victory !Victory!
Life is crowned with victory!

Lord of life! our quick'ner be;
Grant that we may rise with Thee;
Know Thy resurrection power,
And the Pentecostal shower.
Victory! Victory!
Life is crowned with victory!

So when mortal days are past,
And we sleep in dust at last,
Let us in Thy likeness wake,
Of Thy glory to partake.
Victory! Victory!
Life is crowned with victory!

NEWS FROM ALBANIA.

This land has been closed during the war, but a letter has come from the Rev. Phineas B. Kennedy, of Kortcha, dated December 27. He writes: 'We have not had any mail for over two months, and just now for the first time is the way open to travel to Monastir. All this time we have been living under martial law. We have been witnessing a living panorama of military tactics. Five weeks ago the defeated Turkish forces, estimated to be about 40,000, arrived here from Monastir. Their broken ranks were in a pitiable, dilapidated condition. This led us to open our home to sick soldiers. The Greek army, more numerous than the Turkish forces and better equipped, arrived a week ago (December 20), after having defeated the Turkish forces outside of the city. Djavid Pasha with his forces left the city the day before. A staff of Red Crescent officers were left in charge of the 200 and more sick and wounded soldiers temporarily provided for in a school building nearby. Five of these Moslem physicians, pharmacists, etc., asked us for shelter under our flag, fearing that unless they were thus protected they might be in danger of insult from Christian natives of the place before the Greek army arrived. As there is no other foreigner here, I am called upon to do work which might be called consular. This has brought me in touch with the commander-in-chief. He tells us he is not responsible for the burning of the Mohammedan villages and for the outrages committed against Moslem women along the line of his march. With the arrival of the army a certain class of native fanatics have felt encouraged to indulge in many lawless deeds, especially against the Moslems of all classes in Kortcha and vicinity. Until the incoming army can restore order, the people are in danger, and many have sought refuge under the American flag.'—Selected.

A CHURCH WHICH MEANS BUSINESS.

'We can not keep up with the procession here, so numerous are the new events of importance; but we do want to report, however, meagerly, the great features of advance.' So declares one of the board's missionaries, Mr. Steele, of Peking, as he writes concerning the formation of an independent Chinese church at that capital.

On the 4th of May, 40 of the Christians representing the various mission churches in Peking and Tientsin, held an all-day conference at the London Missionary Society's Mi Shih church, and then and there adopted a constitution of the Chinese Christian church in Peking. This constitution declares it to be the object of the church to preach, according to the Word of God, the gospel of salvation; to accept the evangelical and trinitarian creeds of the recognized Protestant churches; to train the Chinese to undertake their responsibilities as Christians; to adopt as far as is in keeping with Scriptural teaching and Chinese custom, existing rules and rights of the Peking churches; to depend upon the regular and special gifts of its members and friends; to pay special attention to the promotion of both foreign and home missionary work; to organize with preachers, elders, and deacons (the elders caring for the spiritual welfare of the church and the deacons for business matters), a church council to which only church members are eligible, and an advisory board of foreign missionaries invited from the various missions.—'Missionary Herald.'

Sunday School Lesson

(By Dr. G. Campbell Morgan.)

JACOB AND ESAU.

April 6, 1913.

(Lesson. Genesis xxv., 27-34; xxvii., 1-45.)

Golden Text.—Isaiah xxx., 18. 'Jehovah is a God of judgment; blessed are all they that wait for him.'

THE STORY.

The lessons of this quarter are mainly occupied with Jacob and Joseph. In our last regular lesson we considered the marriage of Isaac and Rebekah. Two sons were born to them, Jacob and Esau. While Jacob was the younger, in the Divine economy he was the one through whom the promises of succession made to Abraham and Isaac were to be fulfilled, and the divine purpose carried forward.

Our present lesson presents these two men to us, and there are three stages of consideration; first, that of temperamental contrast between the two men; secondly, that of the birthright; and thirdly, that of the blessing.

The contrast between them is clearly stated in the words, 'Esau was a cunning hunter, a man of the field; and Jacob was a plain man, dwelling in tents.' The description of Esau reveals him to us as a man of a rough disposition; cunning, that is clever, or knowing as a hunter; the opposite of anything quiet or peaceful; a man adventurous and preferring to live by his wits than to settle to regular habits of life. Jacob was the exact opposite. The declaration that he was 'a plain man' in our Bibles may be most misleading, as the only sense in which the Hebrew word can convey the thought of plainness in that it may mean quiet or harmless. It is, however, the word which elsewhere is translated 'perfect' and its common use is that of indicating the moral and religious side of a man's nature. While it does not actually convey what we now mean by perfect, it certainly does describe him as an upright man. Moreover, he was a dweller in tents; that is to say, he was a man who loved a life that was settled and quiet. He was pre-eminently a home lover. This, indeed, is borne out by the whole of his story, when that history is viewed from the standpoint of his evident desire and aspiration. The two advanced from boyhood to manhood along the lines of these differing natural temperaments.

The story of the birthright again sets them in remarkable contrast. It is not easy for the western mind to understand the eastern conception of the value of the birthright. In our consideration of the story that must be borne in mind; and, moreover, we should recognize that we are dealing with a Divine movement and purpose, and with the history of a people who are perfectly familiar with the fact that they had been called to co-operation in that purpose. Esau is seen as a man mastered by animal appetite, and entirely self-bound. When his brother suggested to him that he should sell the birthright, he said: 'I am at the point to die; and what profit shall the birthright do to me?' This was a denial of the very conception which made the men of the East great. The sense of relationship to the past, the responsibility for the future, was one of the greatest with them. All this Esau abandoned. Nothing was worth while except that which would serve him in his own lifetime. He evidently had no sense of the value or responsibility of being the eldest son, and, as the writer declared, he 'despised his birthright.'

When we turn to Jacob we must not forget that he was actuated by an exactly opposite sense, that namely of the supreme value and importance of the birthright. The method he took to obtain the privilege was mean and dastardly. Moreover, it was entirely unnecessary, as, according to the Divine revelation, he was destined as the channel for the carrying out of the covenant made with his father and his grandfather. It is inconceivable that he was not aware of this when we remember that he was the specially beloved of his mother ,to whom the Divine communication had been made.

Two things are to be borne in mind when we think of Jacob in this connection; first, that he had this sense of the supreme value and responsibility of the birthright; and secondly, that in order to secure it he descended to the most unworthy methods.

In the story of the blessing the interest at once centres upon Jacob. The reading of it cannot fail to impress us with the feeling that he was under the influence of his mother to a remarkable degree, and indeed became her tool, yielding to her sugestion, and, in consort with her, practising deceit. Here, again, we must recognize that the underlying motive of her action, and of his, was that of their sense of the importance of the position of the one to whom the highest interest of the family was entrusted. Again, the method adopted was that of meanness and was entirely unnecessary. As a matter of fact, rather than hastening realization it delayed it.

THE TEACHING.

Nothing worthy of imitation is to be discovered in the actions of either of these two men in these stories. The great value of our lesson is that of its revelation of the ways of God. Any consideration of these will impress the mind with the difficulties which confronted Him in the poverty of the material with which He had to do. And yet a careful consideration of the two men presented to us must convince us of the wisdom of the Divine choice. There were two facts in the character of Jacob entirely absent from that of Esau, which were of supreme importance in the carrying out of the Divine purpose. The first was that of his love of home and settlement, and his capacity for building up a household. The second was that of his evident conviction of the value of the birthright and the blessing, revealing as it did his conception of the importance of the work to which his people were called in the economy of God.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The thought of the golden text seems to me to be that of contrasts; that is to say, it suggests the opposite of what was revealed so far as these men were concerned. With regard to God the declaration is perfectly clear, 'Jehovah is a God of justice,' although this change in the Revised Version from the word 'justice' to 'judgment' is a very doubtful one. Neither word really conveys the thought of the Hebrew accurately. That thought is that of accurate administration, the adoption of the best methods. The thought as to man is that he fulfils his highest responsibility as he waits for God. This is exactly what neither of these two men did; Esau because he had no sense of the value of, or necessity for, such waiting; and Jacob because he thought he could help things forward.

G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D.

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

(By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

(Copyright, 1912, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

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April 6, 1913.

Jacob and Esau. Gen. xxv., 27-34; xxvii., 1-45.

Golden Text—Jehovah is a God of justice; blessed are they that wait for him. Isa. xxx., 18.

(1.) Verses 27-28—Which was the elder, Esau or Jacob?

(2.) Take two boys, one fond of hunting and the other inclined to industrial pursuits, and say which, from your observation, is the more likely to be prosperous, and why?

(3.) What is the tendency when a father allows himself to feel and show partiality to one child more than to another?

(4.) Even if one child is better than another and is more solicitous to help his parents than the rest of the children, should parents show more love for that one than the rest? Why or why not?

(5.) Verses 29-34—What rights did the first born have in those days over the other children?

(6.) What can you say for or against the law of primo geniture, which still prevails in England and some other countries?

(7.) Should the first born have any rights in the family not possessed by the rest of the children? Give your reasons.

(8.) How much can you praise or blame Jacob for wanting to buy and Esau for selling his birthright?

(9.) When a man sells or barters morality for momentary gratification of appetite or passion what results generally follow?

(10.) Chap. xxvii., 1-5—How old was Isaac when he died?

(11.) When the parents are divided concerning the treatment and training of the children what results may be expected?

(12.) How would you prove that Isaac was going contrary to the expressed will of God in wanting to give the family blessing to Esau? (See Chap. xxv., 23.)

(13.) Verses 6-17—Rebekah knew that God intended the blessing for Jacob. Why therefore did she not do right to help God carry out his purpose?

(14.) Why is it never right to do evil that good may come? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(15.) If we have a distinct promise of God that a certain thing will be done should we have any anxiety about it being accomplished? Give your reasons.

(16.) Verses 18-29—Why is a lie never justifiable?

(17.) What was the loss and gain of this lying transaction?

(18.) Where can you draw the line between innocent and wicked deception?

(19.) How much is a blessing worth when obtained by deception?

(20) Verses 30-40—What would it have availed Esau even if he had received the blessing he sought?

(21.) Of how much benefit is the blessing of a good father upon a bad son?

(22.) Verses 41-45—What was the actual penalty which Rebekah and Jacob suffered through their deception?

(23.) When did Jacob and his mother meet again?

Lesson for Sunday, April 13, 1913. Jacob at Bethel. Gen. xxviii., 10-22.

THE PATH OF GLORY

A ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

By *PAUL LELAND HAWORTH*

(Copyright, Little, Brown, and Co., Boston.)

CHAPTER XXXVII.

EASTOVER.

Far to the southward from the Rock of Quebec runs a broad and shining river called the Potomac, on whose fertile banks in colonial days rose the mansions of a race of gentlemen whose lives and deeds are known wherever history is read or civilized language spoken. To one of these mansions we must now transport ourselves. It was a spacious structure, with wide extending wings, and it crowned the top of a park-like hill that stretched with gradual ascent up from the river. On one side were numerous stables and tobacco sheds; on the other, a village of whitewashed cabins where red-turbaned mammies crooned and pickaninnies capered in the sunshine. Beyond lay broad fields, meadows, pastures, and forests on whose branches still clung the crimson leaves of autumn.

At the foot of the hill stood a wharf piled high with huge casks of tobacco awaiting the annual London ship that would bring the varied goods ordered months before through the English factor and would carry away the great staple. At the end of the wharf sat a small, barefooted negro boy, whose rude pole and line proclaimed that he was an humble disciple of the gentle Izaak. While waiting for the fish to bite he basked lazily in the afternoon sunlight, watching the antics of some wild ducks and great white swans far out in the stream, and singing over and over to himself:

'Juba dis an' Juba dat,
An' Juba roun' a little o' fat,
Juba heah, an' Juba dah,
An' Juba, Juba ebry whah.'

'You boy!' The speaker was a white man who had ridden up the river road and had just drawn rein beside the wharf.

'Yes, suh!' answered the boy, springing up and hurrying toward the horseman.

'What's yer name?'

'Alexander, suh.'

'Do you belong to Captain Randolph?'

'Yes, suh.'

The horseman fumbled in his ragged coat and drew out a couple of letters. 'Well, I reckon you may tote these hyer up to the Hall an' save me the trouble. They wuz give to me down to Quantico Crick 'bout ten this mawnin', an' I wuz told as how I wuz to leave 'em hyer. Your master'll be up the river soon as the tide turns. He has a mighty purty gal along with 'im who they say's your new missus. Lieutenant Currin's with 'em. He give me the letters. He got hurt fittin' the Frenchers an' still looks kinder pale like. Said he'd 've rid over hisself if he'd been able.'

Alexander took the letters, whereupon the horseman turned, and, clapping spurs to his mount, rapidly disappeared down the road. The boy looked first at one and then at the other of the missives, much as a monkey might have done, after which scrutiny he walked out on the wharf to secure his pole and string of fish. While he was doing the latter one of the letters slipped from his grasp into the water, then slowly sank out of sight.

'Now I'se gwine fetch it!' he exclaimed ruefully.

For some minutes he reflected upon the gravity of his situation. Then his face relaxed, and he said: 'Huh, dey don' know I got two!'

With this comforting thought he picked up his pole and fish and climbed the hill toward the Hall.

'You Alexander! whah yo' been to now?' demanded a grizzled old negro in livery of blue, when the boy presented himself at a rear door.

'I'se been fishin', pappy,' said the boy, grinning cavernously.

'Law, chile, why you did done ketch a string of big ones!' exclaimed the old man, lifting the fish and looking at them with his head cocked to one side.

'Whah's Mis' Currin?'

'Wha' you done want wid Mis' Currin, chile?'

'A man done gib me a letteh foh her.'

'Did you say that you have a letter for me, Alexander?' asked an eager voice, and a lady came hurrying out on the porch on which father and son stood. A little older and much sadder, she was still as beautiful as when first we met her in the cabin in the valley of the Shenandoah. After her stalked a great silky-eared hound, whose dimming eyes bore evidence to the ravages of age. Along his side ran a long line bare of hair—the trace of an ancient and terrible wound.

'Yes, missus,' replied the boy, 'a man done gib me dis. He say as how Mistah Currin gib it to him down to Quantico Crick. He said massa wuz along wid a purty gal who wuz to be the new missus.'

'But this letter is not for me, Alexander,' said Ellen disappointedly. 'It is directed to Colonel Washington.'

'He said it wuz for you,' averred the boy.

'That is strange. He must have had another and lost it.'

'Jist like a triflin' pore white!' ejaculated the old negro scornfully.

'What else did the man say, Alexander?'

'He said massa'd be up de ribber when de tide done turn.'

'Did he say anything about any one else being on the boat?' asked Ellen, with an effort.

'Nary a word, missus.'

Ellen sighed, and the old negro looked disappointed. Then she said: 'Philip, send some boy over to Mount Vernon with this. We must do our best to give your master and mistress a cheerful homecoming.'

Philip departe dwith the letter toward the stables, where he directed the first stable boy he met to saddle a horse. When the animal was led out, however, the old man mounted it himself and galloped off down the driveway.

'Dis boy has reasons fer wantin' carry dat letter hisself,' he chuckled, as the swung into the main highway. 'He's done got a' ijear.'

Half an hour's ride brought him in sight of another mansion standing likewise at the brow of a gentle wooded slope which ended, however, at a precipitous river bank, whose summit was many feet above the level of the stream and commanded a noble prospect of water, cliffs, woods, and plantations. The house itself was 2 stories high, with a long porch in front and a chimney at each end. As Philip drew near, a tall horseman, who had just dismounted, was caressing a number of fox hounds that had gathered affectionately round him.

'Take the mare to the stable, Bishop,' he was saying to a groom in scarlet livery. 'Down, Sweetlips, down!' he continued to the most demonstrative of the hounds. 'Why, how do you do, Philip!' he exclaimed, perceiving the new-comer. 'Any news from your master?'

'He's down de ribber at Quantico Creek, an' he' comin' up when de tide turn,' said Philip eagerly. 'He's done got a beautiful new missus with him, an' Lieutenant Currin's along. I've got a letteh heah foh you from massa.'

'Why, that's glorious!' exclaimed Washington, for it was indeed he. 'Glorious! The best news 've heard for months!'

'We's gwine gib 'em a big homecomin', Colonel Washington,' continued the old negro. 'I'se sure Massa Randolph'll not feel's though it wuz complete 'less you come over.'

'Thank you, Philip, we'll certainly come!'

'Dey's anotheh t'ing,' continued the negro, somewhat doubtfully.

'What is it, Philip?'

'I'se done been t'inkin', Colonel Washington, dat it would be a scrumptious fine t'ing if you could kinder prevail on Mis' Currin's folks to come, too. It's gwine be a mighty disappintment to her, Colonel Washington, for dem to kem home 'thout that boy. She's been a-honin' for the leetle feller—I could see it. Yes, suh, it'll be a big disappintment. She's been a-hopin'. An' if you could sorter just force 'em to kem over, it'd kinder take some o' the aidge off, mebbe. T's just pride, nothin' but pride, holds 'em back. Colonel Washington. Dey hain't got no otheh chilluns but Ellen, an' dey'd be a heap happier all roun' if dey'd git reconcile'. You could do it.'

'Your wishes do you honor, Philip,' said Washington gravely. 'We'll see what can be done.'

After a few more words the negro rode off down the drive. Washington mounted the steps, crossed the wide verandah, and entered the house.

'Who was the messenger, George?' asked a gentle voice.

The speaker was a lady somewhat below the middle size but plump and well formed, with dark eyes expressive of kindly good nature, and a handsome face in which beamed intelligence—a face which, when grown older, is, of all feminine faces, the one most familiar to Americans.

'T was Captain Randolph's Philip, Patsy,' said he, as he put one arm round the lady and kissed her. 'He brought a letter from the captain, who is expected home this afternoon.'

'Have you read the letter yet?'

'No, but 'll read it aloud,' said he. Forthwith he broke the seal and read:

Dear George—I am sending this messenger from Quantico Creek to let you know that we expect to reach Eastover about five this Afternoon. By this time you know, of course, of our great Victory at Quebec and of the Death of those noble Heroes Wolfe and Montcalm. The Night after the battle the cowardly Vaudreuil and Bigot with the Remnants of the routed Army fled from the city, which opened its Gates to us five Days later. Another short Campaign, and all Canada is inevitably ours. This will end the great War which WE began on the Slopes of Laurel Hill. Captain Van Braam and Lieutenant Currin are with me—and we have the BOY! Also there is another Person whom you have met before. I will not say more save that another Fairfax Plantation does have a new Mistress. How it all came about, I will tell you later. Of course, you must come over to meet us—you and Mrs. Washington. Couldn't you in some Way induce the Carys to accompany you? It would be the one thing necessary to make all complete. Surely they could be brought round now. Barnaby is a splendid Fellow. Even the Carys of Virginia need not apologize for a Son-in-Law who has served on the staff of Wolfe and has been complimented by General Townshend. If you can do it, you will greatly oblige me, and, I am sure, will make all happy. With best Regards to you both, I am

'Your affectionate Friend,

'CHARLES RANDOLPH.'

'What a strange coincidence!' Washington exclaimed. 'Philip asked me to try to do the same thing. But he didn't know they had found the boy!'

'How happy Ellen will be to have him again!' cried Mrs. Washington, and her eyes were wet with sympathetic tears. 'Oh, George, can't we prevail upon the Carys to go and make all perfect? In some way we must do it!'

The colonel smiled fondly down into the eager face, and his own voice was not too steady as he said: 'Yes, Patsy, I think for once we may well break a good rule and meddle in an affair that is not our own.'

Half an hour later an elegant new chariot, emblazoned with the Washington arms and attended by black outriders in gray suits, scarlet waistcoats, and silver-laced hats, drew up before the mansion. Mrs. Washington, handsomely gowned, was gallantly handed in by the colonel, whose costume now included a fashionable gold-laced hat and a sword with a brilliant gold and scarlet sword-knot. The colonel then mounted a superb black horse that was being held in waiting by a groom; the outriders took their places, and the equipage was off.

A short drive along a pleasant woodland road brought them in sight of another mansion, which in size and appointments was in no way inferior to those already described. By Washington's direction the chariot stopped before it. He dismounted, and, handing his rein to one of the outriders, climbed the steps of the pillared portico and swung the great brass knocker. Soon he was ushered by a black serving-man into a spacious drawing room, from whose wainscotted walls the impassive faces of worthies in courtly garb looked down upon him. Presently a tall and proud-looking gentleman and a beautiful gentlewoman, both in middle age, entered.

'Major and Mrs. Cary,' said Washington, when the first greetings were over, 'I have come on a somewhat strange errand. I bee that however ever you may receive what I am about to say, you will at least believe that it proceeds from an honest desire to further the happiness of you and others of my dear friends.'

'I have not the slightest doubt in the world, not the slightest, my dear colonel,' said the major heartily.

'Well, then, I may proceed; and yet I hardly know how to begin. Perhaps I may as well say first that Captain Randolph is to arrive home this evening, bringing a wife.'

'La! your good example is proving contagious, it seems,' laughed Mrs. Cary. 'Who is the bride?'

'Of that I am not sure, but I think she is the daughter of Captain de Saint-Pierre, of whom, I believe, I have told you. Captain Randolph is also accompanied by Lieutenant Currin, your son-in-law, and his son, your grandson, whom in some way they have happily contrived to rescue.'

As he said the last, the speaker keenly watched the two faces before him. Major Cary's countenance was inscrutable, but the colonel fancied that a look of joy flashed into Mrs. Cary's eyes.

'Well, what of that?' said the major, a trifle stiffly.

'I wanted you to go with me to receive them,' said Washington earnestly. 'Captain Randolph has asked me to do it. Even Philip pleaded that I should.'

'Confound that old nigger!' said the major sharply.

'Captain Randolph says it is the one thing needed to make the home-coming perfect, I understand how you have felt in this matter. But the time has passed for that. Lieutenant Currin has proved himself a man on many occasions. I do not hesitate to say that in my regiment there was no officer, not even Captain Randolph, whose opinion I valued more highly or who did more for our cause. At Quebec he has greatly distinguished himself and even served on the staff of Wolfe. Furthermore, I understand, from a letter I have just received from Lord Fairfax at Winchester, that it is the intention of the people in the Shenandoah region to elect Currin to fill a vacancy in the burgesses and that he will have no opposition. So you see there is really no reason why you should not forget the past. If Lieutenant Currin had proved a worthless fellow, you might well continue to refuse to recognize him; but his good sense, firmness, and gallantry have raised him to a position which most men in all Virginia might well envy. Come, old friends, Mrs. Washington is waiting outside in the chariot. You shall ride with her. You simply must go!'

Into Mrs. Cary's face had come an eager look which there was no mistaking.

'Richard,' she said gently, 'Richard, let us go.'

'Well, if we must, I suppose we must,' said Richard resignedly. 'There's no resisting a soldier like Colonel Washington.'

Mrs. Cary ran to get her wraps and hat with almost the agility of a girl, while even the major displayed wonderful spryness for one so chronically afflicted with the gout.

'Colonel Washington,' she said, when she came back, 'Ellen had many admirers; but I have noticed that all the rest have shown far greater proficiency in guzzling wine, horse-racing, and cock-fighting than in facing the enemies of their country. Any man who could fight as Lieutenant Currin did when he rescued Ellen is good enough for my son-in-law.'

'He did do well, for a fact,' admitted the major. 'Gad, I don't know that I could have done any better myself! Let me see, it was three Indians he killed, wasn't it?'

'Three in the boat and one in the pursuit to be exact,' said Washington, with an inward smile.

'I never heard of anything to equal it!' declared Mrs. Cary, and there were tears in her eyes. 'Colonel Washington, ever since my grandson was carried off, I've wanted to go to Ellen, and I think Richard has, too.'

'How do you know?' asked Richard enigmatically.

When an hour later the Mount Vernon chariot drew near Eastover, its occupants saw a motley assemblage, chiefly composed of negroes of all sizes, ages, and sexes, gathered on and about the wharf, gazing expectantly down the river at a white sail a quarter of a mile below. As the chariot came to a standstill, Ellen, who was at the end of the wharf, saw and recognized both it and the horseman beside it and hurried to greet the newcomers. Just then the chariot door opened, and Mrs. Washington and Major and Mrs. Cary descended.

'Mother! father!' cried Ellen, and kissed them both. The two women clung to each other weeping, while the great hound wagged his tail and whimpered sympathetically. Even the major might not have been able to contain himself had he not perceived Philip looking on with features in which self-satisfaction and joy were curiously commingled. Stepping up to the old servant, the major surreptitiously slipped into his not too reluctant palm a gold sovereign.

Meanwhile, aided by both wind and tide, the boat had been rapidly approaching. Its spreading sails shone white against the darkening water, while beyond rose the clustered Maryland hills whose golden canopy was glorified by the descending sun. No more peaceful scene could have been selected for a home-coming.

Soon the negroes began to exclaim: 'I sees Marse Charlie! Kin you see Marse Charlie?'

Their eyes had not played them false. Near the bow stood Randolph, dressed as usual, in the blue and scarlet uniform of a captain of Royal Americans, and beside him a slender figure which Washington had last seen silhouetted against a pink morning sky, crying 'Bon voyage!' Close by stood a short, stocky man, with a bullet-shaped head, large nose, and mustachios trimmed in the military fashion; also a well-knit figure, broad of shoulders and handsome and frank of face; while beside him, almost concealed from view by the vessel's side, was a slighter form which bade fair in time to be the replica of the father.

Steered by a deft hand, the boat drew in to the landing amid vociferous shouts of: 'Welcome home, Marse Charlie! We sho' is glad to see an' the pretty missus, Marse Charlie!' in which young Alexander joined with the loudest.

As the boat touched the wharf, Ellen, with her mother and father, was making her way through the press toward it when a light form bounded down the side, and with a cry of 'Mother!' flung itself into her arms. The hound sniffed eagerly at the lad's limbs, and then, capering madly about filled the air with joyful bays. Long the mother hugged her son to her as if fearing to let him go. Then, turning, she said:

'Mother, father, this is the little boy I lost!'

And Captain Van Braam was not the only one in whose eyes there were tears.

THE END.

THE QUILTING BEE.

(By Mrs. Clement Alloway.)

How doth the busy quilting-bee
Improve each shining hour,
And piece together endless bits
With such a magic power.

With patch and scrap in wondrous skill
They fashion patterns rare,
And use up miles and miles of thread
Upon the quilted square.

As in and out their needles run
Their tongues keep up a clatter.
Tell not a man upon the earth
Could stand the ceaseless chatter.

'Tis said by some who think they know,
A quilting bee's the place,
To hear the gossip of the town,
But that's a libel, base.

For when at dusk the men come in
To share their cup of tea,
The busy band of workers
Look as guileless as can be.

But when their handiwork is done
And finished every seam,
Mayhap creation's lords may deign
Beneath its warmth to dream.

PREVIOUS RECORDS SURPASSED.

A Year of British Commercial History.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Not altogether without influence on our own tariff policy should be the showing that British trade and industry have been making for a number of years past. Each successive twelve-month surpasses all previous records, as to volume of foreign trade; and home trade and industry have recently also been making an excellent showing. The London 'Economist's' careful summary of the commercial history of the year brings out the facts in a way that admits of no dispute. Since 1903, the year in which Mr. Chamberlain started on his unfortunate adventure of 'tariff reform,' based on the belief that British trade was going into a decline, the total value of the foreign trade of the United Kingdom has increased 49 percent., a thing that the most hopeful free trader would not have dared to look for. That total for 1912 reached the prodigious figure of £1,344,000,000—nearly seven billion dollars. This includes, however, the re-exports, as well as foreign goods imported and British goods exported. But the imports were £745,000,000 and the exports £487,000,000, so that the total of the true import and export business was £1,132,000,000, or not far from six billion dollars. Since 1893, the imports have increased 26 percent., and the exports by the enormous amount of 71 percent. These figures, to be sure, give a somewhat false impression, since the scale of prices has risen, the world over; with due allowance for this factor, the increase in volume of trade has been 24 percent. for imports and 49 percent. for exports.

Such aid and comfort, therefore, as our high tariff men were getting eight or ten years ago from the alleged collapse of free trade in England are wholly wanting now. The sneers at the effete dogmas of the economists in which the smart set of British journalism and politics was so freely indulging at that time have gone completely out of fashion. A few years of hard times, a little setback in commercial expansion, sufficed to satisfy them that neither the thought of the men of Mill's and Cobden's day nor the experience of half a century was worth a moment's consideration on the part of the superior intellects of to-day. The statistics of unemployment were, for a time, held up to the horrified gaze of the British public as the final proof of the total depravity of free trade. But all that is past now. In spite of the tremendous strain and loss produced by gigantic strikes in the past two years, the home business and industry in the United Kingdom are in a highly prosperous state, unemployment has come down to a very low figure, and wages are rising. The opponents of the tariff reduction which the people of the United States are now demanding will have to fight it without the aid of England as a horrible example.

ORIGIN OF THE DOLLAR SIGN.

(Prof. F. Cajori in 'Popular Science Monthly.')

The earliest known occurence of the $ in print is in an American arithmetic, Chauncey Lee's 'American Accomptant,' published in 1797 at Lansingburg. This fact was pointed out in 1892. A recent writer again calls attention to this arithmetic and then, the idea that this publication constitwith sweet simplicity of mind, conveys utes the true origin of the dollar mark. By this mental short cut he saved himself the drudgery of a research which in our case, has extended over several years.

After 1880 the symbol began to be used freely both in print and in writing. On September 29, 1892, William A. Washington wrote a letter on the disposal of part of the bottom land above the Potomac belonging to the estate of George Washington. In this letter there is mention of '$20', '$30', and '$40' an acre. In this article it has been established that the $ is the lineal descendant of the Spanish abbreviation ps for 'pesos'; that the change from the florescent ps to $ was made about 1775 by English-Americans who came in business relations with Spanish-Americans and that the earliest printed $ dates back to the year 1797.

AN INDIAN FISHING CAT.

(London 'Times.')

Mr. J. S. E. Walker, of Meerpore, Motihari, has sent for presentation to the Zoological Society an unusually fine example of the Indian fishing cat (Felis viverrina), obtained near the frontier of Nepal. It was sent down to Bombay, where it was received and forwarded by Mr. W. S. Millard, the secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society, and a Fellow of the London Zoological Society, who takes an active interest in the welfare of the Gardens in Regent's Park. The fishing cat is rather larger than the domestic cat, reaching nearly three feet in length with a tail relatively rather short, about ten inches, and with the limbs short and very strong. The general appearance is cat-like, but the head is elongate and the ears wide and rounded. The color is dull gray with shades of brown, spotted with very dark brown or black. The head is marked with narrow parallel bands which are continued along the back as rows of elongated spots, and the tail is ringed with black above. The example that has just come to London is rather savage, and thus bears out the reputation of the species, as these cats have been known to attack and kill pariah dogs, lambs, and even calves. It is said to frequent swampy ground or even tidal creeks, and to be fond of fish, and to eat mussels and water snails. It certainly does not limit is diet to such Lenten fare, but takes any kind of animal food that it can obtain.

OLD TIME KITCHEN.

('Harper's Weekly.')

The kitchens of olden times seem to have been of extraordinary size, judging from the investigations recently made by an English historical society. At Hurstmonceux, for example, there was a kitchen twenty-eight feet high, with three huge fireplaces, and a bakehouse with an over fourteen feet in diameter.

There is an old Welsh kitchen near Llandudno, dating from the fifteenth century ,which has many primitive culinary contrivances, now obsolete or superceded by modern devices. Among these curious old devices may be mentioned a meat-jack with a fly wheel, a steel toasting stand, and a fan bellows.

At Battle Abbey there is a curious old kitchen containing much of interest to the antiquary, and a kitchen at St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, is remarkable for the famous 'knaves' post' to which, it appears, refractory scullions were temporarily attached by way of punishment.

There is a medieval kitchen at Westminster Abbey, although little remains by which to identify it aside from the rubble flooring, the buttery hatch, and an adjoining cellar. Hampton Court Palace shows its 'great kitchen' with vaulted roof and sets of antlers on its walls.

Englishmen of other days fully recognized the advantages of a large kitchen. There is extant an order, dated April 19, 1206, wherein Hugh de Vevill is commanded to have the king's kitchen at Clarendon roofed with shingles and to cause two new kitchens to be erected, one at Marlborough and the other at Ludgershall, in which 'to dress' the royal dinners. In this order it is stated that 'it is particularly directed that each kitchen shall be provided with a furnace sufficiently large to roast two or three oxen.'

PRESIDENT POINCARE.

Talking about the new President of the French Republic, the Paris correspondent of London 'Truth' writes: 'M. Poincare dines out with friends and attends banquets just as when he was Foreign Minister or practicing at the bar. His new position makes no difference in his manner towards old colleagues of the bar and schoolfellows; he still addresses them in the familiar "tu" and "toi," and allows them to thee-thou him. Even amid municipal pomps and trumpetings the President, on seeing an old classfellow, in competition with whom he won the grand intercollege prize thirty-six years ago, exclaimed before a whole crowd: "Tiens, tiens, c'est toi, Larousse, comment vas-tu?" adding to this greeting that it was now many years since they had . His only escort in his walks is his collie dog. The Passy household is as it used to be. In his plain, unaffected way the President seeks to conciliate the studious youth, the journalists, artists, small shopkeepers, to show sympathy to the poor, sympathetic appreciation of heroism in humble firemen, and his first public act was to send $4,000 to the Charity Bureau. The police have orders not to clear the way for his carriage or motor save when he goes with a military escort. Nor is his carriage to be dealt with differently from others in a block unless the stoppage threatens to be a long one, when a preference may be given. But he would rather take his turn. Equality he knows to be highly prized by about thirty-seven out of thirty-nine millions of French men and women, with the juveniles who will soon be Young France. It is to the spirit of equality they owe that spontaneity which is the great charm of their speech, manners, and festivities.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE BOYS AND THE BEES.

Many, many years ago the people in Germany lived in little towns with high walls around them. They built walls around their towns because they had quarrels with other towns. The walls protected them against their enemies.

Sometimes people kept beehives on the high walls. The bees would fly away into the fields outside and gather honey. There were not many flowers inside the city to get honey from.

One morning two baker boys were hungry. They had to get up very early. Some fine rolls had just been taken from the oven. The boys thought it would be fine to have some rolls and honey.

'Let us go up on the walls and get some honey out of one of the hives,' said John.

'But the bees will sting us,' answered James.

John, however, persuaded James to go. The two boys went out of the shop and across the street.

In a few minutes they were going up the stairs that led to the top of the wall.

When they reached the summit they heard a noise coming from somewhere.

The boys listened, but all was quiet again. They made their way along the wall till they came to the hives.

Then they covered their faces and got ready to rob the bees of their treasure. John was just lifting the top from one of the hives, when he heard another strange noise. He dropped the hive hurriedly.

The noise seemed to come from outside of the wall. The boys looked over, and saw a small army. It was the people of Linz, who had come to attack the town.

Both boys were terribly frightened at first. They saw, however, that something must be done to save the town.

'James,' said John, 'you run yonder and ring the bell. I will tumble the beehives down on their heads.'

James did as he was told. John pushed a hive over the wall. It fell on the leader's head, and went to pieces. The bees were angry at being disturbed in this way. They flew at the men and stung their hands and faces, so that they were glad to run aawy.

Another beehive came tumbling down and then another. And the angry bees put the whole army to flight.

By this time the bell had called the people out to defend the town. But the army had already departed. The two boys and the bees had saved the town.

The people praised the boys for their wise acts, and it was decided to erect a monument in their honor.

One of the boys afterwards became Mayor of the city. The other was long known as the most famous baker of his time.—A Rhine Legend from 'Child Lore.'

Kidneys Wrong?—

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On the first sign of a pain in the back Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken. They go right to the seat of the trouble.

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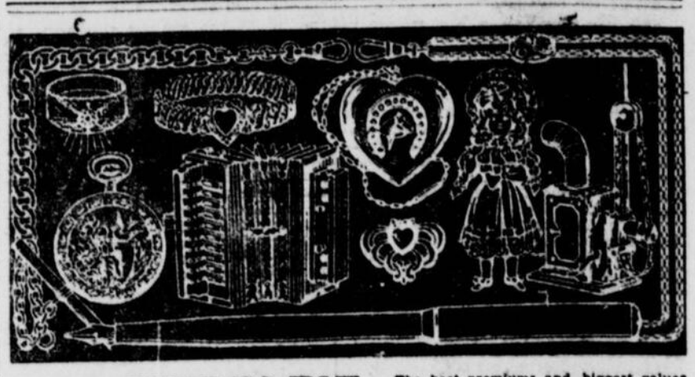
Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

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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.

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Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



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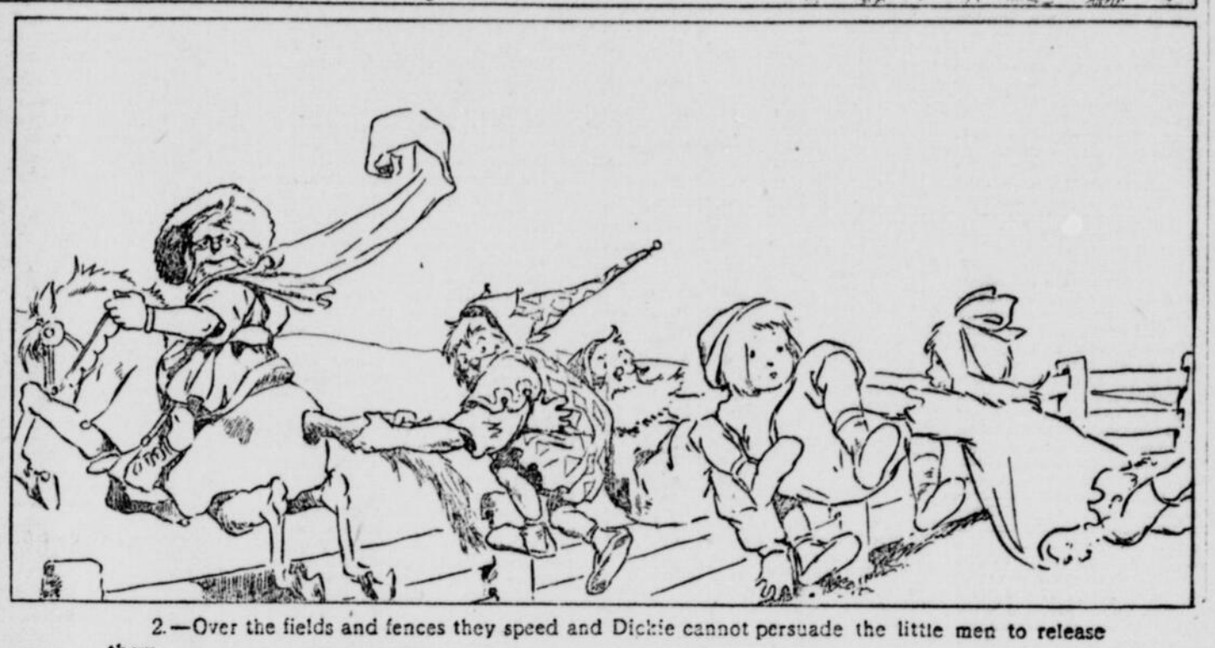
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OUR WEEKLY PAGE OF FUNNY PICTURES

MR. TWEE DEEDLE.



1.—Three little men, one on horseback, surprise Dickie and Dollie, and insist on taking them for a ride. They catch up the frightened children, the strongest of the trio clinging to the horse's tail, and away they go.



2.—Over the fields and fences they speed and Dickie cannot persuade the little men to release them.



3.—The little men enjoy tormenting the children. Mr. Twee Deedle sees the party coming and flies to the rescue of his friends.



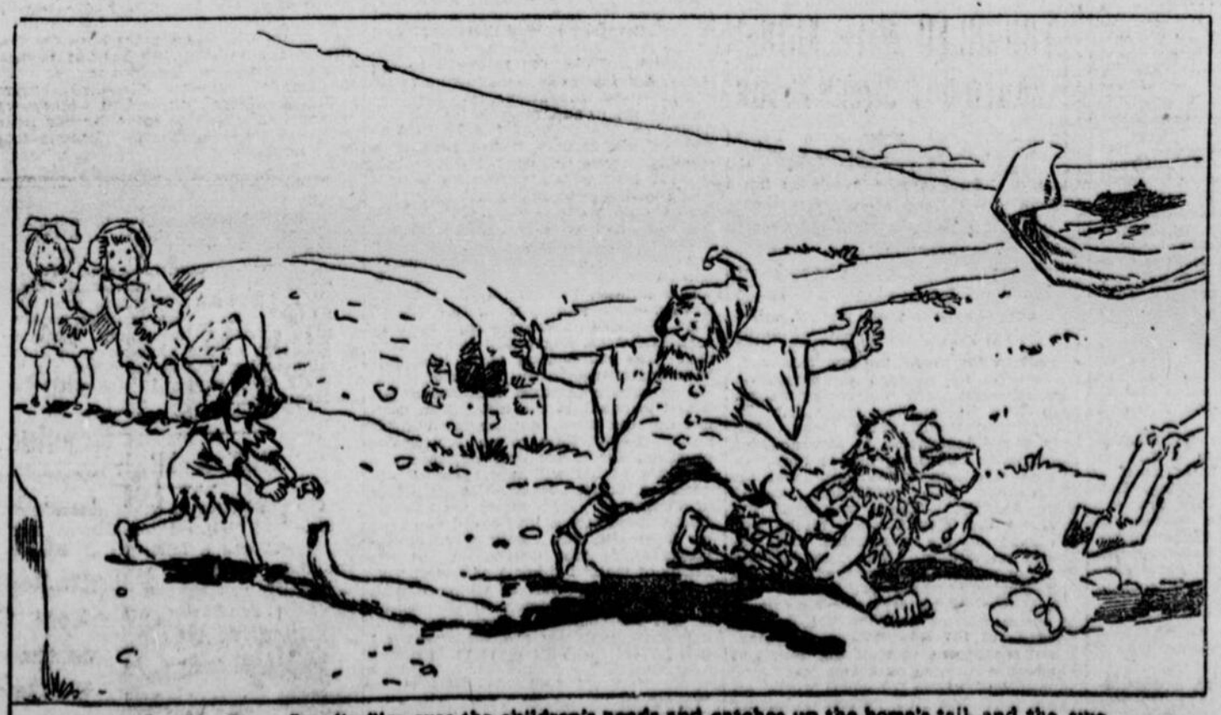
4.—Catching Dollie's arm, Mr. Twee Deedle pulls hard and the little men have all they can do to hang on to the horse's tail.



5.—Twee gives a real hard yank, and the horse's tail comes off and falls to the ground.



6.—The little man who rides the horse keeps on going, but the other two fall in a heap.



7.—Mr. Twee Deedle flies over the children's heads and catches up the horse's tail, and the two little men, knowing what is coming, start to run away.



8.—Mr. Twee catches up with them and believes he is through the horse's tail is worn out. Dickie and Dollie feel sorry for the two little men, but they know that they are getting just what they deserve.

LETTERS FROM READERS

THE NAVY DEBATE.

Mr. Macdonald, M.P., and Mr. Churchill.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In you issue of March 17th, you make a rather curt reference to my remarks in the House of Commons on Wednesday last, with respect to Mr. Winston Churchill, which is not warranted by the facts. I assume that you did not have before you the Hansard report of my utterances, and that your editorial is based upon a hurried newspaper report, which naturally could not be expected to be as accurate as the Hansard.

A RIGHT QUESTIONED.

You argue that because Mr. Borden asked for certain information from Mr. Churchill, that he had the right to reply, not only sending the information, but to state what Canada could or could not do in regard to various matters of international concern. I venture to take an entirely opposite view. I offer no objection to the proposition that the reply to the Prime Minister's questions by Mr. Churchill would be perfectly regular, but I do object to his right to go beyond the furnishing of any information, which is sought for by the proper authorities in Canada.

Let us see what occurred in regard to the matter: As appears by the documents laid before Parliament, Mr. Borden on the 10th of December wrote to Mr. Churchill enclosing him an estimate as to 'The first cost and the annual cost of "maintenaance of two fleet units," made up by one of the officials of the Canadian Naval Service, and asked him to submit it to the technical officials of his department, or to persons experienced in naval construction, and furnish an estimate which might be used in Parliament if necessary.' You will notice by this letter that what was sought by Mr. Borden was an estimate of cost and of maintenance of two fleet units. On the same day Mr. Borden wrote to Mr. Churchill asking him 'whether the construction of large warships of the most modern type, had been attended with great difficulties in its earlier stages, and whether the cost had been excessive, and asking him to furnish him any information along that line.' It will be noticed that in this letter the request was of a definite character and was very clear and required no amplification beyond the fulfillment of the request. On the 3rd of March Mr. Borden laid before Parliament the estimated cost and the annual cost of maintenance of two fleet units, which information is contained on page 4572 to 4582 Hansard. Mr. Churchill does not state whether this information was furnished by the 'technical officials of the Admiralty or by persons connected with construction in England'; as to that, no information has been afforded to Parliament. On March the 10th, Mr. Borden read before Parliament the memorandum which purported to convey the answer to the other letter as to the difficulties attending the construction of large warships in its earlier stages. As to this memorandum which contains this information, being furnished in response to the request of the Canadian Premier, technically, there may be no objection, were it not that gross ignorance of Canadian conditions is displayed throughout, as for instance, in declaring that there were no expert riveters to be found in Canada and that there were difficulties in regard to the character of soil necessary on which to place a ship yard. The last clause of this memorandum also undertakes to express an opinion in regard to what would be wise or unwise for Canada to do in the premises, a question which was not asked by the Premier of Canada in any way.

A VOLUNTARY STATEMENT.

But my compiaint is not so much against the contents of this memorandum, though it exceeds good taste in its preparation, but especially to the statements contained in the letter written by Mr. Churchill to Mr. Borden and dated January 24th, 1913, which appears in Hansard on page 5341. This letter is not an answer to either of the Premier's communications of December the 18th, but is a purely voluntary and uncalled for statement and argument, which Mr. Churchill gratuitously sent to the Canadian people without any request from the Premier or from any other recognized authority in our country. He undertakes to give advice to Canada and to express an opinion upon what is purely a domestic question with us, namely, how best we can do our part to co-operate with the Mother Country in the defence of the Empire.

I do not propose to traverse all these statements, but I may be permitted to call your attention to one portion of it which shows an entire failure to appreciate Canadian conditions. On page 5342 of Hansard, you will find the following extract from this letter:

'The Admiralty agreed to help in the organization and manning so far as possible. Between that time and 1912 a commencement was made with the establishment of a Canadian naval force, but in those three years only small progress was made with the training of the recruits and cadets, and it would have been impossible for the Canadian Government to man a single cruiser.'

I do not hesitate to say that this statement is wholly inaccurate. It is made in absolute contradiction to the Official Canadian Reports in regard to the matter of what Canada can do in the way of recruiting for war vessels. These reports are to be found in the official Blue Book of the Department of Naval Affairs for the year 1911, where the following language is used:

'Recruiting has been satisfactory, and the complement of the 'Niobe' is practically complete, whilst there are still a few vacancies in the 'Rainbow.' As the advantages of the service become more widely known, it is anticipated that there will be no difficulty in obtaining recruits.'

Then the other official Canadian statement on the subject is to be found in the report of the Department of Naval Affairs for 1912:

'Owing to the uncertainty of the future naval policy, and the limited accommodation available, no special efforts have been made to obtain recruits for the navy.'

SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

What information had Mr. Churchill before him on this subject, different from what is contained in these official documents, and where did he get the information that warranted him in making the statement that it would be impossible for the Canadian Government to man a single cruiser? I come from a part of this Dominion where the men who live along the coast, look to the sea as their natural home. In the days of wooden shipbuilding the tonnage of my province was greater per capita than that of any other part of the world, and the ships were manned by Nova Scotians, who sailed on every sea. When the decay of wooden shipbuilding came, we had no steel industry in Canada as they then had in England, and the only reason why England was in the van in the matter of ship construction was because her steel industry was so far advanced at the time that when her wooden ships began to disappear, she was in a position to provide, first the iron and then the steel ships, which have been the great carriers of the world, and she was also in a position to construct naval vessels earlier than other nations.

Now that we have a steel industry in Canada which has reached large proportions, and which in every other field of endeavor, is able to supply the demands of this country in competition with other nations, there is no reason why we should not engage in the construction of steel ships, just the same as every other country has done since England began in 1877, and when we have ships constructed and owned in our own country, the sons of the men who in the days of wooden ships followed their natural aspirations and manned these vessels, will be found ready to do the same under the new conditions. With the Government anxious to provide for the training of seamen, there is no reason why Canada should not man, not merely a single cruiser, but many cruisers, out of the population that is to be found on the sea shore from Gaspe around the different provinces, until you come to the American border, and on the Pacific Coast from Puget Sound to Alaska.

ALLEGED INCORRECTNESS.

I say, therefore, that Mr. Winston Churchill's statement as quoted was incorrect; that it was in contradiction to the official Canadian reports, and that he could not possibly have had any information from any authoritat ve source that would warrant him in asserting the impossibility of Canada finding men to man our own vessels. This is but one of the inaccuracies which is contained in this letter, and the knowledge as to what Canada can do in the premises is one which the Canadian Parliament necessarily possess to a very much greater degree than Mr. Churchill possibly could have from any source or in any way, and to use the language which is attributed to me in Hansard, I have no hesitation in saying that his letter of Jan 24 'was an unwarranted interference in our own affairs in this Dominion, by the First Lord of the Admiralty, who has penned a document which is based on incorrect information, and who for the first time since we have had responsible government, has undertaken to come in here and interfered in a domestic matter, and call the people what they ought to do with regard to it.'

My view in this matter is not only shared by every member of the Opposition in the House of Commons, but in addition it is shared by such well-known newspapers in England as the London 'Daily Chronicle,' which on March 18, in an editorial, states as follows:—

'The true bill we find against Mr. Churchill is that he entered the lists between the two Canadian bodies, although he was not even invited or inveigled into doing so. Mr. Churchill's letters read like the kind of brief supplied to the advocate by his client, but if that were in any sense the actual relation between them, it only makes it more imperative that indiscretions like these should be avoided.'

When a great newspaper supporting the Liberal party in England uses such language with reference to Mr Churchill, I think I might well be spared the remark as to my right to discuss this question frankly, which appeared in your paper.

At the conclusion of your editorial you also refer to a statement which I made at the Reform Club in Montreal with reference to Mr. Borden. Let me say that on the occasion referred to I discussed the promises which had been made by Mr. Borden in his platform and policy as presented to the country a few years ago, and pointed out that he did not fulfill or attempt to fulfill a single one of these pledges. I did not refer to Mr. Borden as unfit to lead the party, but I spoke of him as a vacillating man, who had failed to keep his pre-election pledges. This statement I have made in Mr. Borden's presence in the House of Commons, and so far I have not yet had any answer to the proposition that he has failed to keep his pledges contained in his platform of 1908.

I shall be obliged if you would publish the above statement, in order to remove any wrong impressions that may have been occasioned by your editorial, as I have always assumed as one of your subscribers in the past, that your disposition was to deal fairly with public questions, a view that was somewhat shattered by the perusal of the editorial referred to.

E. M. MACDONALD.

Ottawa, March 19, 1913.

Autonomy Talk and the Separatist Blood.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Among the most foolish arguments against the Borden naval bill is a reference to its likelihood of raising such an issue as brought about, or was supposed to have brought about, the American revolution. As if the gift of a free people could be likened to a compulsory tax or tribute.

Now, as a matter of fact, it was not 'taxation without representation,' nor English tyranny, that led to the revolution. But it was the fact that the removal by British arms of the menace of French power on this continent gave the separatist element, always inherent in the English race, full opportunity to trump up alleged grievances. No student of true United States history is ever deceived by the idea that the rebel leaders were devoted and honest patriots with few exceptions. George Washington was not a separatist. In fact, this element usually comprises the least stable and reliable class to be found in a nation's population.

The rebellion of the thirteen states was so unpopular with a very large proportion of the well-to-do population, that it would have failed miserably had not French troops and French fleets saved it from utter collapse.

Again, the sons of these separatists, taking advantage of Imperial preoccupation with Napoleon, endeavored to complete the work of disrupting the British race by springing on Canada in the war of 1812. But in this war, be it remembered, they were completely worsted, their naval and commercial fleets swept from the ocean, their capital captured, four fifths of their mercantile classes bankrupt, and beaten to their knees, they forgot in the peace treaty the grievances over which the war was alleged to be waged. The fate of the South in the sixties does not give much hope to our separatist friends in Canada, although the Southern states had the right to secede from the union.

The strangest strain in the Anglo-Saxon race (the English proper) is that whose hereditary inclination is to fly apart, to cut away from people of the same blood, and then to turn and fight them over trivialities.

This instinct was specially active not merely during the American revolution, but for many years after, during which the loose federation of states was repeatedly on the point of dissolution because of the work of separatists; until in 1860-63 their work was nearly crowned with that success which seems to gladden their hearts, and certainly does rejoice that of their enemies.

This instinct is now only restrained in Australia by the tangible peril of falling under the businesslike rule of the philanthropic Japanese, who does not understand this fine strain of blood. In South Africa the elastic band which prevents this element from giving real trouble is the imminent danger of the vast native population.

In Canada we have no such visible danger, but a thick witted separatist can vaguely question, even if his party was successful with such a policy, whether Canada could maintain her independence, (especially such an independence as this tribe sighs for) or whether she would become a mere adjunct of some wiser nation.

We are constantly warned of the danger to our autonomy of some British centralizing bogey. We are also reminded of the liberties which we have wrung from the 'tyrannical' British government during the past hundred years.

The leader of the Liberal party in Canada, who feared for our autonomy at the London conferences, and could not be dragged into any workable arrangement of mutual Imperial defence, and who selected the cheapest form of so-called naval defence grudgingly, put before him by the naval authorities of England, now takes credit for protecting our autonomy.

The insane idea of the Liberal party, this nebulous bogey of the separatists, has absolutely no foundation in fact. On the contrary, the Imperial government is too apathetic toward our Imperial connections and sentiment. If the loyal and sensible people of Canada permitted the small and noisy separatist element to form their clubs, also annexation leagues, all over the Dominion, it is improbable that the home government would even protest. And yet our autonomy is in danger!

There is not one of that breed, who, if he had business interests or relatives in danger on the other side of the world, but would invoke the aid of the British navy and army, for whose upkeep he does not contribute a dollar; and does not intend to if he can help it. It is his delight to talk loyalty at the expense of someone else. They should know perfectly well that the leader of the Liberal party is not honest in moving a motion to expend $35,000,000 on a Canadian navy; nor has he nor his party any intention of spending this amount on a serviceable Canadian navy. It is but a cheap subterfuge thrust upon him by political pressure.

The Liberal newspapers and speakers have surfeited us with their reference to 'flagflappers' and such, since the election in 1911. But can any Conservative paper or speaker equal the frantic outburst of Canadian flag and autonomy flapping that has possessed the Liberal party for some weeks post. And yet John S. Ewart tells us there is no Canadian flag to flap.

HENRY J. WOODSIDE.

Ottawa, March 17, 1913.

Note.—Mr. Woodside is better informed than we are if he knows of any separatist element in Canada. When he has mentioned Mr. John S. Ewart he has mentioned the extreme and he would deny that he is a separatist. The separatist slander is treasonable.

Wants a New Party.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—What a splendid opportunity there is, at the present time, to form a new party in Canada. We see a unique spectacle of one party trying to pass a measure to hand over $35,000,000 to Great Britain to purchase three Dreadnoughts. And we see the equally unique spectacle of the Opposition party trying to outbid the Government in offering men and money to furnish warships for the use of Britain, and perchance for the defence of Canadian coasts.

Europe for the last fifty years has been like an armed camp. It has millions of men trained for the noble purpose of killing each other; and the so-called 'Great Powers' have spent billions of dollars, wrung out of oppressed people, to furnish 'Dreadnoughts' for the purpose of hurling souls into eternity, and incidentally for the purpose of destroying each other's warships. What a travesty on the doctrines of the 'Prince of Peace' these so-called 'Christian' nations are exhibiting! Canada is a thinly settled country and a poor country for the people who live in it. Many of them at least came here from oppression and poverty in European countries—came to breathe the air of freedom from oppression, and also to better their condition.

The Canadians are asked to help to keep up such a state of matters as they have in those war-ridden countries; and our rulers of each party are trying to outbid each other as to which will offer the most. I say that this is all wrong. Canadians should not be coerced, or forced, or persuaded to any such waste of money. With our people taxed now most heavily, to open up our own country, to provide transportation facilities for our own people, to build our railways and improve our waterways, we have more to do at home than we have means to do it with.

Ten thousand times better to take that $35,000,000 and divide it among our 'peaceful veterans,' the men who are subduing our prairies and hewing farms out of our forests, and who have endured and suffered untold privations in making Canada what it is today. Better ten thousand times to divide those $35,000,000 among those 'Heroes of Peace' than squander it on 'Engines of destruction.' May God provide the men, who, free from the shackles of party, will form a government strong and stable, which will see to it that Canada will not be dragged into the disgraceful militarism of the war-ridden countries.

M. K. D.

A Believer in Peace.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Perhaps you will allow me a brief space to express my opinion re the Naval Bill, which has recently occupied so much time in our legislative halls. We are now well into the twentieth century, with the Gospel story echoing and re-echoing, and the Prince of Peace reigning in the hearts of the millions in Christian lands, or ought to be, is it not time that the 'nations shall learn war no more?' Instead of sending a contribution of $35,000,000 to build 'murder ships,' as the Palmerston 'Spectator' calls them, would it not be better to send double that amount, say $70,000,000, to help Britain do her duty to China, aiding them in their great struggle to exterminate the opium traffic, which has been such a foul strain on the good name of our Motherland.

A Presbyterian missionary who had labored in China told me that whenever he was introduced to an intelligent Chinaman, he would invariably exclaim: 'O, you belong to the people who sent us the opium.' Dr. McKellar, when she was here on furlough a number of years ago, said in an address: 'If the fertile valleys of Central India were sown with grain instead of poppy England need never fear another famine in her Indian dependencies.' If Britain would make amends to China and stand by her at this time, missionary enterprise would receive an impetus that half of a century of hard labor, with men and money, could not accomplish, and it would contribute greatly to the international peace of the world, and famine-stricken India and opium-eating China would rise up to call her 'blessed.'

It has been suggested that the $35,000,000 could be more profitably spent in reimbursing the sufferers of the 'Farmers' Bank.'

M. Y.

Toronto, March, 1913.

THE MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—No believer in law and order will approve of the tactics of the militants; still this 'forlorn-hope', attacked on all sides by ridicule and caricature, mobbed by the baser sort, exposing itself to legal punishments, no less harsh and humiliating because they are legal, compels a certain pained consideration.

In regard to the demand of woman for suffrage, there is nothing immoral in it, there is no more selfishness than in any other struggle for 'equal opportunity.' It is briefly that, being equally amenable with men to every duty, sacrifice and penalty of citizenship, she should have a voice in framing those laws which affect her, to the last iota, precisely as they do men, excepting when they harshly discriminate against her.

WHY THE QUESTION IS PRESSING.

The movement originated in England a half century ago, and survived through years of mild ridicule. Latterly it has spread very rapidly along the lines of civilization, until millions have been freed from the antiquated disability, and other millions are on the threshold. Deaf ears, however, are turned to the women of England. Every year sees an increasing number of men going over to the cause. It is said that it would carry in the House of Commons, if squarely put, independent of party. Sir Edward Grey, on one side, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law, on the other, favor it. In the United States nearly all those earnest men, who are prepared to lift its business and political life out of the muck of rapacious dishonesty, believe in it. Several facts contribute to make the question a pressing one. For instance, the ever-widening scope of laws, affecting home and individual matters, and the growing dynamic power of the origin of law, the vote. Circumstances are forcing women, more and more, into the life-battle, and the struggle is a desperately selfish one. Help is too often needed. Man has a voice, the vote to compel assistance. Women, voteless, and therefore dumb, can only do so by gestures. That, in some extreme cases, these become grotesque and frantic, is not to be wondered at.

THE POWER OF THE VOTE.

The vote has become the weapon of offence and defence, especially in Great Britain. Sentiment, politically, is dead; unless backed by votes. Napoleon's cynical 'Providence is on the side of the big battalions,' is verified. However we may regard the great changes under way there, it is clear as day that those who have the fewest votes must make all the sacrifices, material as well as sentimental. The voteless are negligible. The suffragettes hoped so progressive a government would favor them. But the lack of the very thing they asked for—the vote—makes them doubly negligible: as allies, because they have nothing to give, and as opponents, because they have nothing to take away. Some who oppose female suffrage contend that few women want it. This remains to be proved by some such means as a plebiscite. Before it was introduced in several of the States, the same argument was used, and quickly disproved by the actual results. Further, many of the women opponents voted in subsequent elections.

As to the militants, the dismay caused by their outbreaks is all the greater because unbelievable; as if a flock of sheep turned to biting. But men, when they believe they are unjustly treated, often—the extremists at least—defy the laws. The agitations of the Corn and Reform laws were marked by fire, tumult, and destruction; the Irish unrest by atrocious murders and mutilations.

ADVISED TO AGITATE.

It is said that, years ago, a deputation of women who begged for the vote waited on the late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman for advice. His advice was to agitate! agitate! When the spokeswoman asked what was left for them to do if that still failed, he replied: 'I can see nothing else, unless you make a nuisance of yourselves, as men do, in like case.'

A would-be smart writer lately accounted for militancy by hinting that English women were inferior. To such crassness, no reply is needed, beyond history, the world's map, and the two hundred millions who use the Anglo-Saxon, the mother tongue. They, in England, are a majority in numbers, a very much alive and integral part of a race second to none. A race which, since Runnymead, has been the first line of attack in the battle for just government and free speech.

The question of woman suffrage is growing rapidly in importance, and should be met in an honest and manly way. Whenever such a course is pursued there will be no militancy. If politicians could only delude themselves into imagining that woman had votes, what a change would come over the spirit of their dreams. The champions would tumble over each other.

If all the centuries of man-made government had produced even an average success, it might be excusable to deny women the right to 'put a finger in the pie.' But the most enthusiastic optimist will hesitate to claim this. Human nature, under today's veneer, is little better than in the old time. In spite of all the uplift we boast of, the old evils are scotched, not killed: new ones dog each upward step. Every hour brings the 'rumors of wars,' and notches afresh the tally of bloodshed and treachery; the cruel record of 'man's inhumanity to man.' And, at our very doors, how has greed and selfishness obscured the beautiful legend of the 'Golden Rule.' Is it not possible that, with woman's participation in government, a way to better things would gradually open?

TONE OF THE PRESS.

The movement is one in which the press takes an important part. But to those who watch this great moulder of public opinion, there seems just a lack of that extra consideration owed by men to women. It seems to be 'sporty' to take a sly rap at the cause generally, and the militants are fair game. Surely an idea which brought 10,000 to Washington the other day should not be the butt of ridicule, however veiled, and its logical outcome ill-treatment. When this, let us call it only 'malicious fun,' was declared in the Senate of the United States to be 'a disgrace to civilization,' that 'drunken ruffians were allowed to insult defenceless women,' it is time to reconsider an attitude in which chivalry is conspicuous by its absence.

In England, the government, intent on reforms which, unfortunately, involved the setting of class against class and sect against sect, have unwittingly, developed a certain intersex warfare, in a small way. The 'fighters' among those, erstwhile humble petitioners, whose ousting 'neck and crop' from the august presence, offorded, at the time, much amusement, have developed into a 'nuisance.' Dealing with these disorders, the authorities, hitherto, have displayed much clemency, but no more than the novel 'impasse' demanded. The people, also, were generally good-natured. They felt that no base idea actuated these wild women, however misguided. But of late, if one sifts and credits the printed word, there is being manufactured a less manly public opinion; viz: to meet lawlessness with lawlessness, in plain words, 'Lynch law.' Thus we learn that some 'moulder of public opinion' suggests whipping, another ducking or deportation, or 'give them their own medicine.' That public opinion, as far as the baser sort is concerned, took these chivalrous hints, is evident with every item of cabled news. Thus we learn how a meeting of suffragettes, on their own premises, is attacked by a mob of 5,000 and broken up by the use of sulphurated hydrogen; the police, while protecting the women from extreme physical violence, 'did nothing otherwise to quiet the disturbance.' Then we have such items as 'women's clothes torn from their backs, beaten, trampled on,' a long list of gallant deeds, which will be the boast of manw a ruffian and degenerate in times to come.

That the government should acquiesce in such things, in such a policy of 'faire peur,' is utterly unbelievable, and the possibility of so construing these news-items must result from that influence, 'the wish is father to the thought,' in the minds of hysterical purveyors.

In a ruder age, 'the man who laid his hand upon a woman, save in the way of kindness,' was anathema. This vexed question should be handled in some such spirit.

A.

Efficacy of Female Vote Questioned.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—John Austin's plea for the parliamentary suffrage may have some well drawn conclusions, if proved to be founded on fact or on a true basis, but can it be so shown? He says: 'The most prosperou countries, the western United States, and New Zealand have it.' Is prosperity the basis of national greatness, rather is it not 'righteousness that exalteth a nation?' Another point, does the vote in these several United States mean for members to Congress, meeting in Washington? In any case, women are in the minority, and could not control these States as they would in England, where there would be a million more votes polled by women than men. Think of sixteen million of militants set loose!

FEW RESULTS SO FAR.

New Zealand with all its creditable aspirations, had only a population of 960,642 in the census of 1909, not twice that of Montreal to-day, of whom 510,329 were males. This does not include the Maories, and they have only had the vote since 1908. Rather a short period to set before the Kingdom of England, which slowly but surely, from precedent to precedent, has moved onward. Fancy 960,000 people cited as an example for even Londos with its 7,000,000 of a population. As well quote Point St. Charles to Montreal as an example in some needed reformation, so thought. Even Quebec's alleged 'unfair' laws prove nothing, as the question arises, how is it that other places have them where no woman's vote exists. The presumption is that no repeal has been asked for, as in England some fifty distinct parliamentary acts for the amelioration of women and children have been passed in as many years and on proper representation. Altogether how is it that Canada which has not got this suffrage is in no worse case as regards legislative progress and social reform than New Zealand or Australia? In the Commonwealth Year Book the only social legislation in advance of the English obtaining law is found in raising 'the age of consent,' and an act dealing with 'affiliation cases' more sharply. There was need for this, as the illegitimate births per thousand of the unmarried and widowed population was 13.3 for the Commonwealth, as compared with no vote England, which was 8.5.

In New Zealand only two acts passed since women had the vote are in advance of this country, one 'regulating the adoption of children,' and one abolishing the meaningless one of 'equality of wages for equal work,' all their most vaunted reforms having been passed before women had the vote. Utah, a woman suffrage state, is responsible for the law giving power 'to arrest any one leaving the State in debt,' whereby girls who are induced to emigrate to Utah with money borrowed from Mormon emissaries are prevented from returning. These are a few instances out, of many quoted in 'The Anti-Suffrage Hand Book,' printed by the National Press Agency, Whitefriars House, Carmelite street, London, England. I would that I could place it in the hands of every man and woman in the Dominion. It would surely open the eyes of the blind to some of the false aspects of woman's plea for feminist power which runs through this whole question.

WHAT THE DEMAND MEANS.

It is not a question of inherent right, for all men do not possess the vote. The House of Lords (625 members) have no vote for representatives, though taxed. The Indian subject races pay taxes, but have no vote, and many others. The fact that this is not a battle for right, but power, and consequent sex hatred, may be read in the many feminist publications which, I regret to see, have obtained in some of our cities.

Women therein are not to bear their husbands names and so sink their individuality. 'Marriage is but a licensed form of prostitution.' A woman is to be free to come and go as she chooses. And 'it is immoral to live longer with her husband than her desire for him.' If this is the trend of the suffrage movement, as those say who have been watching its steps toward the destruction of the home and of wifely duties, it is well for Christian women to know this and ask themselves, is not the price of a vote dear when bought at the ...e of love, home, and duty to God?

I cannot think our Canadian women realize the extent of this revolt against God and nature's laws. Laws which He who created us has never revoked. We plead for all that makes for the best in the kingdom where woman rules—home. For higher education, for greater privileges, more equitable laws. At the same time we do not forget that our fathers, husbands, brothers, sons, were also made in the image of God and given their places as responsible heads of the household. Oh! there is so much need for the tender, loving hand of the mother and daughter in our homes, to keep the house of peace for the grown up members and to let the younger ones feel the powerful pleading of a tender mother's love for those God has committed to her care. As to the betterment of woman's wage, no distinction in favor of men is drawn in the Government provision for fair wages. Where these are less for women, it is due to her failure to combine to set up a trade union standard. This weakness of women's trade unions accounts for the disastrously unregulated work of women and its pay. In 'Problems of Modern Industry,' p. 111, I read: 'The real enemy of the woman worker are the unskilled and half-hearted amateurs,' who 'in many cases are partially maintained out of other incomes than their own,' and where the 'inferiority of earnings exists it is almost always co-existent with an inferiority of work.'

WHY WOMEN SHOULD NOT HAVE THE VOTE.

Just one more out of scores of reasons why woman should not have the vote, is their uncertain health, preventing regular mutual work, such as engineering which they aspire to, bridge building, shipping; true they might command men, but if the men refuse to obey where would they be? Only the chivalry of man prevents their rough handling now by mobs in London, only the chivalry of man would permit them to occupy his rightful place, and I fear he would soon tire of serving. The first great triumph would be to get from insurance companies a general policy of sickness insurance on the same terms as a man gets his policy. Try this out and let the world know of your success before pressing other claims of equal rights.

CLEMENTINA FESSENDEN.

Hamilton, Ont., March, 1913.

CHARACTER BUILDING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Since writing you last November in comment upon Principal Gordon's Ottawa address re training in the public schools, I have taken occasion to dwell at different other times upon the exceedingly important subject of moral training, or discipline. The subject as originaly dealt with by Dr. Gordon concerned the public school, but in my letters to the 'Witness' I have sought to emphasize its importance in the larger realm of social life. I have thought of it as beginning in the home and school, but as essential to the whole of life, as continuing in church life, and in business and industrial life. The Scriptures, I think, are permeated with the idea, and I feel very sure that we must catch the idea and adopt the method of moral training before we can hope to make much headway in character building, or in human redemption, if that term be preferred.

NECESSITY OF MORAL TRAINING.

Underlying my advocacy of moral training, however, there has been one consideration which I have not endeavored to make patent, but have purposely left unexpanded, thinking that some of your readers might note the important implication involved and raise questions regarding it. I refer to the necessity of man's activity in the process, both as the trainer and as the subject of the training process. The question has not been raised, but in your issue of March 8 there appears a letter which will serve as my cue to take up this phase of the subject.

In common with others, I have always had the notion that the Eternal is deeply concerned about human welfare, that He has an intense interest in the salvation of the individual and of the race. The initiative in this work I have been prepared to credit to the Deity, but I have had a growing sense of his desire to communicate his concern to man; and moreover that this desire on the part of the Deity was due to his further desire that man should share in this task. More recently still I have felt very sure that it was the divine intention not only that man should share in the task, but that the work had actually been committed to him, and, further, that the work remained undone, or nearly so, simply because man was not doing it. It would appear, however, that in this I have made a serious mistake,—if your Fort Frances correspondent be correct. Mr. Chas. Segsworth is very sure that 'this stupendous task has not been committed to the hands of man.' He is equally certain that 'none but a god is equal to the task.' Man cannot do this work, neither for himself nor his fellow. This, to me, is very depressing, for it not only deprives the Socialist of his willingly assumed occupation, but it puts the Christian 'out of business.' Of course, we can all fiddle about still at the bread and butter business, but really worthy employment is 'not committed to the hands of man.' I think Mr. Segsworth's conclusion somewhat at variance with some of his statements which precede it, but his conclusion certainly would disqualify man for the work which I had judged to be his by right of divine anointment.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF MAN.

Reverting now to the matter of moral training, you may recall that I intimated that moral training was the training which produced the likeness of the Heavenly Father in his earthly children; and I quoted the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews in support of this position. As above intimated, one reason why I have placed emphasis upon this kind of training is because I feel sure that man must needs direct the process. In saying this I disclaim any desire to eliminate the divine element in the process, but I confess to a desire to estimate at par value the human element necessary thereto, and, incidentally 'justify the ways of God to man.' I submit that it is not the part of wisdom to belittle man in this matter, as is so often done. Proper appreciation of the divine does not involve depreciation of the human: esteem of the Heavenly Father is not enhanced by dis-esteem of that Father's child.

But are we his children? Are men and women really sons and daughters of the Lord God Almighty? Is this relationship real, or is it only fictitious? If it be real, why, then, it would seem reasonable to think that the son might be able to do work like what his Father is doing. Jesus had this idea, for He said, 'We must do what he who sent me is doing while it is day.' And if we are 'partakers of the divine nature,' surely it is not presumptuous of us to think that even this 'stupendous' task is not beyond our ability. If Mr. Segsworth will consider the matter more carefuly I think he will come to see that the work of redemption is peculiarly man's work. I have already taken occasion to say that even Omnipotence cannot create moral character. Character is not produced by fiat. A poet may assure us that 'He spake and it was done,' but even worlds are not made that way. Nor is character so produced. Character is an attainment, an achievement. It is reached by the individual as he gives himself to the 'stupendous work' of aiding the process in his brother, not bestowed upon him by the Almighty.

WHY EVOLUTION WAS CHOSEN FOR CREATION.

In his 'Ascent of Man,' Henry Drummond raises the question, 'why was evolution chosen as the method of creation?' He answers it by saying 'Whenever the scheme was planned it must have been foreseen that the time would come when the directing of part of the course of evolution would pass into the hands of man. A spectator of the drama for ages, . . . the discovery must sooner or later break upon him that Nature meant him to become a partner in the task and share the responsibility of the closing acts. In part only can he make the winds and waves obey him, or control the falling rain. But in larger part he holds the dominion of the world of lower life. He exterminates what he pleases; he creates and he destroys; he changes; he evolves; his selection replaces natural selection; he replenishes the earth with plants and animals according to his will. But in a far grander sphere, and in an infinitely profounder sense, has the sovereignty passed to him. For, by the same decree, he finds himself the guardian and the arbiter of his personal destiny, and that of his fellow man. The moulding of his life and of his children's children in measure lie with him. Through institutions of his creation, through parliaments, churches, societies, and schools, he shapes the path of progress for his country and his time. The evils of the world are combated by his remedies; its passions are stayed, its wrongs redressed, its energies for good or evil directed by his hand. For unnumbered millions he opens or shuts the gates of happiness, and paves the way for misery or social health. Never before was it known and felt with the same solemn certainty that man, within bounds which none can pass, must be his own maker and the maker of the world.'

Can we doubt the truth of these words? And does not this view of man exalt the Author of man's being as much, if not more, than the notion that man is impotent in the situation? It is certainly true that the difficulty with man is in himself rather than in his environment, nevertheless he must needs cope with that inner difficulty also. He will succeed in coping with it, methinks, when he understands that inner nature better. Just now the spiritual physicians seem not to understand spiritual anatomy, spiritual physiology, or the physiology of spiritual exercise, and so it happens that the aid they supply is somewhat inconsequential.

FRANK HOLMAN.

NOT A MISHAP.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The 'Witness' of March 15th says: 'It was a mishap that caused the United States to make war upon Spain.' If you refer to the 'Maine' explosion, you have evidently forgotten some items of the relations between Spain and America before February 15th, 1898, the date of the catastrophe. President McKinley's first annual message, delivered December 6th, 1897, stated that the most important problem then before the Government concerned its duty towards the Spanish and Cuban insurrection. He said: 'For no enduring period has the condition of Cuba or the policy of Spain toward Cuba not caused concern to the Uni-



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Montreal 'Weekly Witness' March 29, 1913.

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ted States.' The whole message forecasted war. The grievances of the Cubans had produced a profound impression in the United States which intensified throughout the year 1897. I remember being asked to address Cuban Intervention Agitation meetings. The President was deluged with monster petitions requesting action. The blowing up of the 'Maine' undoubtedly hurried the inevitable crisis, but no serious student of the United States history doubts that the war would have come—'Maine' disaster or no.

Besides are you justified in calling the Maine' explosion a mishap?

BYRON H. STAUFFER.

Toronto, March 12, 1913.

A PLAN TO STOP THE EVIL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Let me urge through your columns a plan, which, viewing the breweries and distilleries as nuisances, should be constitutional, to absolutely prevent the building of new breweries, distilleries, or other buildings for the manufacture of intoxicating liquor. Where present buildings are destroyed, prevent their reconstruction. The curse of civilization is liquor. Why cannot we legislate to prevent the development of its manufacture?

J. W. HAMILTON.

St. Paul, Minn.

CO-OPERATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your interview on church matters with Bishop Boyd Carpenter is of much interest and value. It is important to find that this distinguished clergyman, after a lifetime study of the subject and following now, after a tour of the world, advocates co-operation and not consolidation of the churches.

R. G. MACBETH.

Paris, Ont.

Note.—Co-operation is a good word; but in practice co-operation gives way to rivalry. Co-operation is all that is presently possible between churches with insuperable ritual or constitutional differences, but it is a poor application of co-operation to use it to keep apart those bodies which have no such barriers.

GOD'S INSPIRED WORD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—For the benefit of your correspondent, Mary C. Bailey, will you please print the following verses by Dr. John Clifford. Possibly she never saw these words and the reading of them may do her some good. I hope so:

Last eve I paused beside a blacksmith's door,
And heard the anvil sing the vesper chime,
Then, looking in, I saw upon the floor
Old hammers, worn with beating years of time.

'How many anvils have you had,' said I,
'To wear and batter all those hammers so?'
'Just one,' he said, then with a twinkling eye,
'The anvil wears the hammers out, you know.'

And so I thought, the anvil of God's word
For ages skeptic blows have beat upon;
Yet, though the noise of falling blows was heard,
The anvil is unharmed—the hammers gone.

C. P. ENGLAND.

Dixville, March 17, 1913.

LITERARY REVIEW

ONE OF THE PERILS OF LONDON

A terrible arraignment of British law as failing to protect young and innocent girls, from the harpies who make gain out of their physical and moral ruin, is the motive of a remarkable story with the strange title, 'Where Are You Going To?' by Elizabeth Robins, (W. Briggs, Toronto.). The curtain rises in a beautiful and secluded country home where a fair young widowed mother teachers her pretty child to curtsey and sing 'Where are you going to, my pretty maid?' It falls on a scene of horror where the same beautiful girl is gaily going through the childish song, unconscious that she is in one of the worst haunts of vice in London, eagerly gazed on by those at whose hands a terrible awakening awaits her. The story is told by pretty Bettina's elder sister. She begins with the recollections of their bright and happy childhood, with walks and plays and studies, all undertaken under the close companionship and care of the idolized mother whose whole life is bound up in her two little girls. The happiness is great, but there always looms up a cloud of fear connected with the outside world and the dark, which are watchfully locked and barred out, night after night, by the mother's own hand. As time goes on, the older sister has it impressed upon her that she must always take care of Betty, the beautiful, golden haired sprite, who laughs and dimples and gets her own way with all the world.

THE LONDON DRESSMAKER.

The girls begin to grow up and the anxious mother, whose health and fortunes have both failed, can no longer keep them in seclusion, and they share in the social life of a limited circle of friends. Romance comes hand in hand with duty to the older girl who has to hurriedly call in a young doctor who has come to the neighborhood for a holiday, when her mother has the first of a series of heart attacks. Dr. Aman is absorbed in scientific experiments, seeking a serum for cancer and even failing in love does not interfere with this grand passion. Pretty Betty does not lack admirers, but her perverse willfulness causes a misunderstanding between her and the lover, for whom she really does care. He goes away disconsolate and when he returns it is to confess that he has allowed himself to drift into an engagement with another girl, to whom he feels himself in honor bound. The mother's dread of letting her children out of her sight leads her to refuse an invitation to Betty for a Mediterranean cruise, but to console her for the disappointment, agrees to both the girls going to London to visit a long-estranged aunt who has sent them an ingitation. In the excitement of getting ready to go to London for the Coronation, they send for a little London dressmaker who had worked in the neighborhood the year before. Madame Aurore takes a wonderful interest in the girls, especially Betty, and exerts her greatest skill in preparing an exquisite gown which makes her a radiant vision of spring. The older sister shares also in her taste and skill, forming a foil for the delicate prettiness of Betty.

BETTY IS LOST.

The mother conceives an extraordinary fear of and aversion for the dressmaker and becomes dreadfully excited when she finds that she has been questioning Betty about the family, and that a photograph of 'Aunt Josephine' has disappeared. However, she refuses to explain her fears, only charging the sister to take constant care of Betty. The girls go to London and are met by 'Aunt Josephine,' much changed from the days of the photograph, but recognized by her peculiar hair-dressing and earrings. They go off with her in a gorgeous motor with liveried footmen. The sister notices a woman look at them, then speak to a policeman who takes out his notebook and jots something down. Then they are driven away to a very magnificent house. The first misgivings come when the two girls are separated and given rooms far apart in the big house. 'Aunt Josephine' tells them to put on their prettiest dresses as she expects guests for dinner, and, they put on Madame Aurore's gowns. The elder sister's uneasiness increases with the guests and the wines and the gorgeous apartment with iron barred windows, though her utter ignorance prevents her imagining the truth till she is enlightened by one of the 'guests,' who assists her to escape, as the only means of securing help for her sister. She leaves her singing the old song, and in terror and horror flies to a cab-stand and drives to her aunt's address.

WHY?

When the amazement caused by her When the amazement caused by her incoherent story has allowed of getting the police to help, she realizes for the first time that she has no idea where the house is. Distracted, she spends the flying hours trying to find her sister. The fact that the police know of such places, have a 'list' of them, strikes her with horror that such things are allowed and the guardians of the people are powerless to interfere. The cab-stand is found, but the over-wrought brain gives way and a long illness follows, with a bitter awakening to the knowledge that all search for the beloved sister has been in vain. Her mother never knew as death came within 24 hours of the girls' leaving her, but the lover had abandoned everything to the search. The London house was found too late. The girl had been taken to Paris and from there all trace was lost. The end is a heart-broken wail, a protest against love, and happiness for her, while Betty's fate is unknown, and a great WHY? Why should the policeman at the station be powerless to protect the girls he saw going to ruin? Why should such places be tolerated at all in a Christian land? Why should this awful curse be connived at by its rulers? And to the questions no answer can be found.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERIMENT IN GENERAL IDEAS.

The history of an experiment, or rather series of experiments, to discover the nature of mental processes, made in the psychological laboratory of London University, is given in a volume entitled 'The Consciousness of the Universal,' by Francis Aveling, Ph.D., D.Sc., D.D., (The Macmillan Company, of Canada, Toronto, $1.50). It is essentially a scientific text book, technical in language, scholarly in style. A most original series of experiments was carried on by Dr. Aveling, with the help of fellow-students, in which the relations between, word, image, individual idea and general or universal idea, was studied. All was done according to 'the new psychology,' which applies modern scientific methods to this most difficult of sciences, beginning with the practical examination of individual specimens and from these proceeding to general truths. In this case, ten nonsense words were invented and associated with cards bearing pictures or diagrams, of which there were several sets, all more or less related, but with distinguishing characteristics. The words and the pictures were presented rapidly at intervals to a number of persons and the impressions produced and the number of presentations required to give a clear idea of the relation between words and things carefully noted. By this means Dr. Aveling came to certain conclusions, which are formulated at the close.

In a historical introduction he shows how 'the problem of the universal' has always exercised men's minds. From Plato to the Renaissance various theories were advanced to explain 'abstract ideas,' whether they existed in the mind alone, or were copies of things external to the mind. The realist and idealist schools, though divided as to their conclusions, agreed as to their methods, deducing facts from general principles. A rapid survey of European philosophy since the Renaissance shows how completely this problem still dominated the minds of men. Descartes, Spinoza, Kant, Berkeley, Locke, Hume and more recently Mill, Bain, Taine, Sully, and others, bring the question to our own day, to the studies of the Pragmatists. Now the field is removing from metaphysics to psychology. The thought processes of the individual mind are the premises from which conclusions are drawn. Both at Louvain and at London, Dr. Aveling has been a most industrious worker of this school. His conclusions are that words acquire meaning by association with objects, that 'imageless concepts,' the individual is though the associated idea becomes clearer, that images are not necessary to thought, but thinking involves concepts. The universal is one of the 'images concepts,' the individual is a concept connected with an image. There is an 'overknowledge' by which we know if an idea is universal or particular. An attribute may occur separately from its object and may be an imageless concept. A thought process, such as judgment, may involve only imageless concepts. When images are involved in such processes they are accounted for on grounds of association. So the results of these elaborate experiments are in line with the doctrines of the idealists, asserting the independence and reality of the thought process, and the existence of general ideas of substance and quality, independent of the sensations from which the realist derives all knowledge. Dr. Aveling closes with a bibliography of philosophical writings valuable to the student of psychology as well as of metaphysics.

NEW WINE AND OLD BOTTLES.

'Scroose,' a picturesque sleepy town in the Cotswolds, in this novel plays the part of the 'old bottles'; a vivacious, impulsive, altogether charming young stranger, with her artist-poet brother furnish the 'new wine' that plays havoc, partly pleasing, partly disconcerting, with its staid ideas and fossilized social customs. Miss Persephone Valentine, with her brothers, returns from Italy to her ancestral home after an absence of many years. Warm-hearted, impulsive, unselfish and unconventional, she falls in love with Scroose and its people, and at once sets about waking them up and doing them good. But she has not sounded the depths of the town's self-complacency or scaled the heights of its social proprieties. In the ignorance that is bliss she evolves the idea of a pageant, picturing the history and romance of Scroose and its surroundings. Through many pitfalls of class distinctions, rustic jealousies, misunderstandings and petty rivalries, the great idea becomes reality, and is successfully and brilliantly carried out. The little god of love plays his part through all the preparations for the historic spectacle. Miss Valentine, in spite of the social ostracism to which she is subjected, wins the affections of Lady Beverley's son. The 'faultily faultless,' 'dead perfection,' daughter of the Beverley's for a time succumbs to the fascinations of Mr. Dick Valentine. But Mr. Dick is infected with socialistic, anarchistic, communistic ideas, and opens a book and art shop for the intellectual and artistic uplift of the town. The Vere de Vere sensibilities of Miss Blanche are so shocked by this plebeian proceeding that in a stormy scene she breaks with her betrothed. The tyranny, pettiness and absurdity of class distinctions is rather humorously brought out in the incident of the pageant. 'New Wine in Old Bottles,' by Constance Smedley (T. Fisher Unwin, London, Eng.: Adelphi Terrace).

THE NICOLL SOLUTION.

(By F. J. H. Darton, in the 'Daily News and Leader..)

'The Problem of "Edwin Drood,"' by W. Robertson Nicoll. (Hodder), 3s. 6d. net. There are perhaps four outstanding unfinished English novels. Stevenson left two, of which the lesser was ingeniously finished by 'Q.' and the greater wisely left untouched. Thackeray's 'Denis Duval' might or might not have become a fine romance of the Westons of Winchelsea; the loss of it has not been very deeply lamented even by devotees. The fourth work alone and pre-eminently is 'wild with all regret.' 'Edwin Drood' not merely presents a tantalizing riddle. It has Dickens' breadth and assurance of manner — with few of the weaker mannerisms — at its best. It contains, in Mr. Grewgious, Mr. Sapsea, and one or two others, some of the riotous grotesques in whom Boz so gloriously magnifies our little life. Its young heroes and heroines are neither 'juvenile leads' nor dolls, but people of flesh and blood and breeding. It would have been one of the greater novels of its author and of our language. And we have only half of it.

The 'problem' which has interested so many able writers is simple in essence. Edwin Drood, nephew of an opium-smoking lay clerk of Cloisterham Cathedral (John Jasper) disappeared. Was he murdered? And, if so, by whom? And how did Dickens mean to work out the solution? It is, as Sir W. Robertson Nicoll says, 'a problem which will be discussed as long as Dickens is read.' But it will never be discussed in a clearer or more masterly manner than in this volume; and unless miraculous documents are found it will never be brought nearer to a convincing solution.

KEEPING IT DARK.

Sir William affirms—and most, though not all, of the authorities concur — that Jasper did kill Drood. Dickens told Forster so; he told Sir Luke Fildes so, in a manner which renders doubt very difficult. In the play by Joseph Hatton and Charles Dickens, jr. (to whom the author 'had revealed sufficient of the plot to indicate clearly how the story was to end'), the murder is a fact; the summary of it given here — and nowhere else accessible — makes the argument very strong. On the other side, there are the facts that Dickens was particularly set upon keeping the secret of the plot dark, and the alleged fact that the original wrapper of the first number of 'Edwin Drood' (by Collins, the novelist's son-in-law), shows Drood alive again. But, as Sir W. Robertson Nicoll points out, and as anyone can see in well-known instances like 'Nicholas Nickleby' or 'Bleak House,' the wrappers were not exact prophecies; and even if they were, different people interpret the wrapper itself differently!

Sir William lays great stress — in a very illuminating way — on Dickens' methods, 'Edwin Drood,' by all accounts as well as from internal evidence, was a work of enthusiasm: we must judge its probabilities from the actualities in books written under similar conditions of enthusiasm and confidence. Dickens could wrap up a plot beyond all measure; a setter of famous competitions recently hailed with joy the idea of offering a prize for a clear account of the plot of 'Bleak House.' But in 'Edwin Drood' we are dealing with material as skilfully and (for a 'mystery') as plainly handled as in 'Great Expectations'; deductions can legitimately be made with no reasonable likelihood that Dickens would have upset them by some sudden melodramatic surprise. Sir William gives a striking and hitherto overlooked example of Dickens' surety of sequence and building up of details from 'Little Dorrit'; he seldom wasted material. Of course, it may be urged that monthly publication was at once a handicap and a temptation; it makes oversight and mystification easy. Dickens did sometimes introduce loose ends and stray clues without working them out: in 'Pickwick,' for instance, several compromising incidents come in as if for use at the trial, but are never used. But in 'Edwin Drood,' as the abundant evidence here proves, he is the perfect craftsman.

MASKS AND FACES.

It may, then, be taken as proved by Sir William that Jasper did murder Drood. Equally forcible is the evidence that the murder was, so to speak, successful, and not merely thought successful by Jasper. The two main remaining problems are matters of detail. Jasper visits an opium den in London, presided over by a horrible crone who behaves very curiously. Dickens evidently meant some revelation to come from or about her. Perhaps she was to supply the evidence to convict Jasper by law. Who is she? Sir William gives no answer: there are no data; but he believes she would turn out to be some sort of relation of Jasper's. The other figure of mystery is Datchery, the obviously disguised person who secretly investigates what has happened, in the interests, mainly, of Neville Landless, the young man suspected of the alleged crime. There are two possible conjectures (and several very impossible ones) about this character. One is that Datchery was Bazzard, the partner-clerk (specially detailed for this service) of Mr. Grewgious, the solicitor; the other is that he is Landless's sister Helena dressed as a man. If Dickens did not mean Helena to become Datchery, he has put in some strangely irrelevant details about her. If Datchery is Bazzard, the possibilities of disguise and the limitations of character are unreasonably stretched, though Mr. Grewgious may well have set some detective to work. Andrew Lang's theory that Neville was Datchery, while Helena took her brother's place., is perhaps too summarily dismissed on the ground that it is 'wild.' Sir William very sensibly devotes some space to the phychology of disguise.

That, indeed, is the keynote of his book — its good sense: that and the fullest survey of the evidence yet presented by any writer. The new features brought forward are confirmatory rather than revolutionary; their value lies in the way they fit into the able argument. Dickens' original erasures are indicated in a very striking manner, and his draft plan of the novel printed for the first time (it goes no further than the printed book, unfortunately). The external facts are lucidly marshalled, and the quotations from the Bancroft memoirs about Lady Bancroft in a male part shows beyond a doubt that Dickens believed a woman could play the man convincingly. In fact, this must become the classical survey of the fascinating problem. It carries Mr. Cuming Walter's authoritative treatise to the most reasonable conclusion possible.

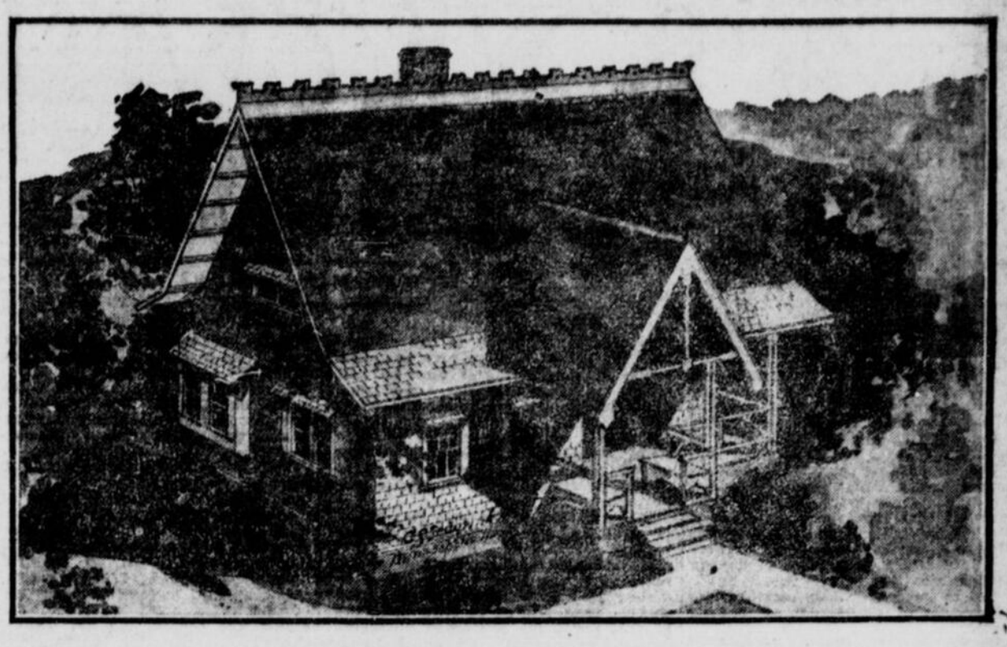
A BATCH OF PAMPHLETS.

The preliminary bulletin of the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, to be held in Buffalo, N.Y., August 25-30, 1913, contains the names of officers and committees of the society, and the rules governing this fourth congress. The objects of this congress are five-fold: First, to bring together men and women interested in the health of school children; second, to organize a programme of papers and discussions covering the field of school hygiene; third, to assemble a scientific exhibit representing the best that is being done in school hygiene; fourth, to secure a commercial exhibit of practical and educational value to school people; fifth, to publish the proceedings of this congress and distribute them to each member. Other and more complete bulletins will be published from time to time. The secretary-general is Thomas A. Storey, College of the City of New York, New York City, U.S.A.

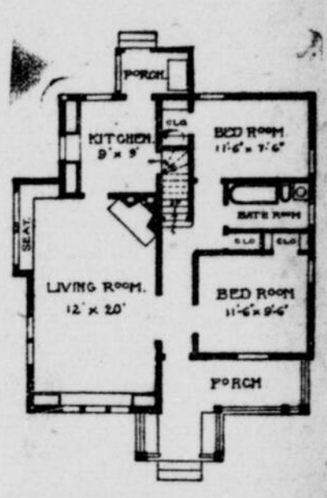
MAKING GOOD A PRIVATE DUTY.

This is a book of helpful, practical hints to the young graduate nurse by a nurse of experience. The author does not touch on the work done by the training school, but gives the 'hints' that are the fruit of her own experience and that of the graduates of her own school. The 'hints' relate to the patient and the patient's family, the doctor, foods and feeding, the period of convalescence, the obstetrical nurse and the valley of the shadow. The writer is evidently an enthusiast in her profession and a lover of her fellow-workers. Her words are wise, kind and ipspiring, and the non-professional as well as the trained nurse will derive much help from these thirteen chapters. Making Good on Private Duty, by Harriet Camp Lounsbery, R. N., (J. B. Lippincott Company, 505 Lindsay Building, Montreal.)

A Model $1,200 Cottage



The size of this cottage is 28 feet in width by 31 feet in depth. It has a good foundation with a small basement under the rear part and one chimney with flue for the furnace and kitchen, and a flue for the fireplace. It is picturesque in its appearance, and will make a very pretty cottage for any locality, and is estimated to be built as described for $1,200, exclusive of heating and plumbing. The height of the studding is 8 feet, using a double plate at top and bottom, and making the story 8 feet 6 in. in height. The outside is sheathed, papered and covered with good cedar shingles, stained brown. The casings and cornices are painted white, and the roof shingles stained red. There is a central porch entrance with a seat on each side, and the main roof covering over the side porch. The entrance is in the centre with a good-sized living room on the left, 12 feet in width by 20 feet in depth, with the fireplace at the rear right-hand angle, and on the opposite side a projected Oriel window with a seat, giving a very attractive appearance to the exterior. At the right of the hallway are two bedrooms with a bathroom between; there are three clothes closets. There is a stairway with door at the foot of the same leading up to the attic space, and the cellar stairs underneath. The floor and the finish is of Washington fir, stained. The house is plastered throughout. The kitchen is convenient with cupboard and with rear entry way and space for refrigerator. The main room, being long, serves the purpose of dining-room and living room combined. This is, indeed, a model cottage, and will interest very many people who desire a small and convenient home at small outlay.



Literary Notes

Mr. Henry Frowde, the publisher to the University of Oxford, retired on 31st March, after thirty-nine years' active work as manager of the London business of the Oxford University Press. Mr. Humphrey Milford, who has for some years been associated with Mr. Frowde, has been appointed as his successor. Though Mr. Frowde is retiring from the active supervision of business at Amen Corner, he will, it is understood, be available for consultation, so that his knowledge and experience will not be lost to the press.

'Vital Lies,' by Vernon Lee, 3 vols. (the John Lane Company, New York, $3). The clever British litterateur who writes under the pen-name of Vernon Lee, devotes three volumes to discursive criticism of William James, Father Tyrrell, and others less widely known. She charges them with obscurantism and calls them 'obscurantists,' as preferring 'a certain amount of darkness' to the clear light of truth, and teaching 'vital lies,' i.e., beliefs more or less faise, but supposed to exert a beneficial and vitalizing influence. She dispenses with God as 'a device for reviving or producing certain syntheses of feeling in ourselves,' and holds that 'the great hidden educator and moralizer is Art.'

'Old-Fashioned Gardening,' by Grace Tabor McBride (Nash & Company, New York, $2). This book deals with a subject not often treated. The author has found a considerable amount of material relating to such diverse topics as Spanish gardens in America, the austere Puritan garden, as she aptly calls it, the gardens of New Amsterdam, the Presidents' gardens, and other divisions of her really delightful subject.

'The Blindness of Virtue,' by Cosmo Hamilton (the George H. Doran Company, New York, $1). Mr. Hamilton's play is sincere, and he has, as well, a very real problem to present and a thoughtful, if obvious, conclusion to offer. More specifically, the play deals with the story of two girls who are left in ignorance of their physical selves. The presentation of problem and conclusion is vitally injured by the unreality of the girl upon whose character the whole force of the plot hinges.

'Roast Beef, Medium. The Business Adventures of Emma McChesney,' by Edna Ferber (Stokes, New York). Emma McChesney is a business woman—a travelling saleswoman for petticoats. She can sell a bill of goods to a hard customer as well as she can bake a cake in a balky oven. This book gives her career from the beginning. The parts of it, as published in the 'American Magazine,' have been very popular. Like all Edna Ferber's creations, it is something new, and genuine.

Messrs. Methuen are publishing on March 13th 'The Soldiers Whom Wellington Led,' by Mr. Edward Fraser. This year sees the centenary of Wellington's most brilliant feat of arms next to Waterloo, 'Victorious Vittoria,' his crowning triumph in the Peninsular War. The British soldiers who won Vittoria were the men who, during six years' of sheer hard fighting, battled their way from the Tagus to the Pyrenees. Their most dashing exploits make up this book, which is dedicated by special permission to Lord Roberts.

THE SPARTANS OF MONTENEGRO

(From 'Westminster Gazette.')

Everybody ought to be reading just now the penny (copyright) reprint from the 'Nineteenth Century' of May, 1877, of Mr. Gladstone's famous article on Montenegro. Here is an extract touching the Spartan side of the Montenegrins:

'The unnaturally severe conditions, which have been normal in Montenegrin existence, will be best of all understood by the ideas and usages which have prevailed among themselves towards one another. Firstly, we are told that death in battle came to be regarded as natural death; death in bed as something apart from nature. Secondly, agriculture, and still more all trading and industry, fell into disrepute among these inveterate warriors, and the first was left to the women, while they depended upon foreign lands to supply the handicrafts. Thirdly, when a comrade was wounded in battle so as to be helpless, the first duty was to remove him; but if this were impossible from the presence of the enemy, then to cut off his head, so as to save him from the shame or torture which he was certain to incur if taken alive by the Turks. Not only was this an act of 'friendship, but a special act of special friendship. There grew up among the mountaineers a custom of establishing a conventional relationship, which they called bond-brotherhood; and it was a particular duty of the bond-brother to perform this fearful office for his mate.'

Mr. Gladstone then quotes an anecdote from Sir Gardner Williamson.

'When the Austrians and Montenegrins were fighting against the Turks, allies of the French, on a certain occasion a handful of men had to fly for their lives. Two Austrians were among them, of whom one had the misfortune to be what is called stout. When the party had run some way, he showed signs of extreme distress, and said he would throw himself on the ground, and take his chance. 'Very well," said a fellow-fugitive, 'do not lose time, say your prayers, make the sign of the cross, and I will then cut off your head for you." As might be expected, this was not at all the view of the Austrian in his proposal; and the friendly offer had such an effect upon him that he resumed the race, and reached a place of safety.'

As Mr. Gladstone remarked, 'under the steady reforming influences, which have now been at work for nearly a hundred years, few vestiges of 'his state of things probably remain.'

Dealing with the position in Montenegro, Mr. Gladstone thought it a weak point and also a strong point of Montenegro. They till the fields, carry burdens, and have beautiful faces, but are short in stature:

'But the crimes, or sins, which have reference to women, are, whether in their viler or their milder forms, almost unknown. Not violation only, but seduction and prostitution, says Goptchevitch, are not found in Montenegro. The old law of the country punished all unchastity with death: a law of which there seems to be traces also in Bulgaria. Everywhere the purity and modesty of the maiden enjoy an absolute respect; and a woman, in every defile, every hamlet of Tsernagora, is a perfect escort for the traveller.'

THE OLD MAMMY.

Old Aunt Amanda, a negro mammy, lay dying in a hospital in New Orleans. She had been a slave in one of the sugar parishes of Louisiana. After the death of her mistress she cared for the children. The family scattered, the two daughters making their home in a small city of the same State, while the brother went to Chicago. The news of the mortal illness of the old negro mammy brought one of the sisters, from her many responsibilities in the care of a large family and several boarders, half a day's journey into New Orleans to visit the old nurse. The other daughter, unable to leave, sent her friend, a Christian minister, to offer prayer and to minister the Sacrament to the dying woman. The son, whose residence is in Chicago, received the telegram in Pittsburgh, while on a business trip, and immediately journeyed all the way to New Orleans to the bedside of the old mammy.

Some years ago, on the death of the father, of the three persons referred to, who had been the owner of the old woman, several thousand dollars came as inheritance to each member of the family. The son relinquished his share in favor of the old woman that she might be cared for in her declining years.—The Living Church.'

FRENCH LAND TAXATION.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

The French Chamber of Deputies in the course of the debate on the Budget for 1913 adopted an important resolution dealing with the agitation, which has been carried on for over thirty years, for the taxation of undeveloped land upon a fresh basis. Undeveloped land was valued for purposes of taxation in 1807, and the valuations then made were declared to be binding for fifty years, no matter what rise or fall might take place in the value of the products of the land. In 1907, yielding to the pressure of the peasants, Parliament ordered a fresh assessment which was to be based upon the rental value of land. This fresh valuation appears to have revealed the fact that agriculture has for many years past been paying excess taxation to the amount of over $10,000,000 a year. To remedy this injustice M. Andre Renard, deputy for Nievre, brought forward an amendment to the Law of Finance, which was accepted by the Chamber, whereby from January 1, 1915, the tax upon the value of undeveloped land will be transformed into a rate upon four-fifths of the rental value of the land as established by the last valuation. The Chamber also passed an amendment, to take effect at the beginning of 1915, substituting for the door and window tax and the personal property or occupation tax a general and progressive income tax in harmony with the Income Tax bill before the Senate. Measures required to meet the reduction of revenue arising from these two changes in taxation are to be passed before the amendments become effective.'

A HINT FOR STRAPHOLDERS.

(New York 'Sun.')

A man of an observing turn, who rides daily in the subway, says that even in the rush hours he often gets a seat. His method is simple.

Going home at night he boards a train northbound at Fourteenth street. Every seat in the car is taken and many passengers are standing. He makes his way along and notes the attitude of those having seats. Perrsons settled down comfortably, obviously going some distance, he passes by. But here is a man who looks out of the car window frequently to note the station signs. He is likely to get out soon. Another man has a travelling bag and he may be going to get out at the Grand Central Station. Here is an errand boy with a bundle on his knees and the address on it tells where he leaves the train. There are various other signs that the observing man notes and he chooses a strap in front of the passenger he thinks is likely to alight first.

He lives far up the Broadway line, but he says that in this manner, even in a crowded car, he is more than likely to get a seat before the train has left Seventy-second street.

STATESMAN AS A DEITY.

(From the Japan 'Advertiser.')

According to a home journal the important city of Lu Chou Fu was the home of Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman. Within its walls is a fine school, to which is attached a great hospital, both built with funds left by him for the purpose. By the side of the two establishments stands a new and splendid temple, one of the finest ever erected in China. It has been built in accordance with the universal custom of ancestor worship, but further, in order to afford opportunity for the adoration of the spirit of the great statesman, Li Hung Chang has been proclaimed a deity, and thus one more has been added to the countless gods in the Chinese Pantheon. This temple is 400 feet long and 75 feet wide. The cost has been £40,000. Li Hung Chang is buried five miles away from the city, and close by the sepulchre is another fine ancestral temple.

THE ROTHSCHILDS HELP A COMPOSER.

(Rrom the A'rgonaut.')

A curious story is told as to how the Rothschilds supported Carafa, the composer. The latter was far from rich. His principal income was derived from a snuff box. And this was the way of it. The snuff box was given to the author of 'La Prison d'Edimbourg about thirty years ago by Baron James de Rothschild as a token of esteem.

Carafa sold it twenty-four hours later for 75 napoleons to the same jeweller from whom it had been bought. This became known to Rothschild, who gave it again to the musician in the following year. The next day it returned to the jeweller's. This traffic continued till the death of the banker, and longer still, for his sons kept up the tradition, to the great satisfaction of Carafa.

A TRICYCLE RIKISHA.

(From the 'Japan Advertiser.')

A Mr. Hantaro Inagaki, a dealer in jewelry in Shitaya ward, is reported to have invented a new vehicle which may be described as a combination of tricycle and rikisha. One person rides on the saddle, while two persons can be accommodated in the carriage attached behind.

It is said that the inventor has devoted two years and a great deal of money to his invention and that the vehicle has been tested and found to be capable of carrying two persons at as high a speed as an ordinary bicycle.



The BOY SCOUTS

A Mule and a Horse

(By Buffalo Bill in 'Chums.)

My first meeting with General George A. Custer, the famous American fighting man, was when I was a scout in the Department of the Missouri, in the spring of 1867. At this time General Custer's regiment, the Seventh Cavalry, United States Army, was at Fort Larned, on Pawnee Fork, near the Arkansas River. They were, like all regiments at that time, keeping a bright look-out for Indians and were always going out on the 'war-path.' There was naturally a great deal of rivalry amongst scouts as to who should be attached to General Custer, for with him the chances to distinguishing oneself were great.

One evening the general arrived at Fort Hays from Fort Harker. He had with him only two officers and three orderlies. The general told Captain Ovenshine, who was in command of Fort Hays at the time, that he wished to leave the next morning at daylight to join his regiment, and wanted a guide who knew the country, one that would make no mistake, well mounted, to guide him to Fort Larned.

Captain Ovenshine sent for me and told me to be ready sharp at daylight to go with General Custer, and that he wanted me to have the best mount there was at the post. At that time the horses at the fort were pretty well run down and tired out from many chases after Indians; but I was riding and had at the time as good a long-distance horse as I have ever known — and he was a mule. Knowing General Custer by reputation, and being aware that he was a fast traveller and allowed no grass to grow under his feet, and knowing that the general and his party were well mounted (the general himself was riding a Kentucky thoroughbred), I looked after my mule that night very carefully indeed, and whispered to him that there would be something doing the next day. I always make a point of being on good terms with my mounts, for I believe that once mount and man thoroughly understand one another nothing is impossible of them.

At daylight I rode up to the commanding officer's quarters and Captain Ovenshine introduced me, for the first time, to General Custer. The general, seeing that I was mounted on a mule, turned to Captain Ovenshine with a contemptuous sniff:

'Captain,' he said, 'I haven't time to dilly-dally along the road with a mule. It's too bad, it really is. I asked for a guide with a good horse, and look how my guide here is mounted. I want him to have a horse, and a good one; not a long-eared, hammer-nosed beast of a mule.'

'General,' I said, indignant that he should so misname my mount, 'this is the best horse at the fort, and I assure you that he won't be much behind you when you reach Fort Larned.'

The captain explained to the general that the horses were in very bad condition at the fort, and that he had heard me brag so much about that mule that he felt quite sure the beast was all right.

'Cody's got his reputation to consider,' he concluded. 'You may be sure he won't run any risk of losing that.'

The general seemed still a little displeased.

'Well, if that is the best you have,' he grumbled, 'I will have to put up with it.'

We mounted and started out on the road. For the first fifteen miles, to Smoky Hill River, there was a good waggon road, and as we rode along the general asked me numerous questions regarding the country and the Indians, and thus we talked along mile after mile. He was going at a fairly rapid gait, and my mule was not a very speedy starter, though I knew he would finish all right. So when the general was not looking I would put the spurs to the mule a little to wake him up. However, I kept alongside until I got to Smoky Hill River, when I noticed that the old mule was not panting much, but the horses were.

I told the general that this would be the last water for forty-five miles, until we got near Larned; so it would be best to water the horses, and if the men required any water they had better fill up their canteens, which they did.

In these long desert marches the question of water was a very important one, and the guide had to know exactly where he could find water and how long it would be before more would be reached. I used to make a point of remembering every trickle of water I saw, and so fixed did this habit become that even now I catch myself remembering places in towns by the fact that there was water to be had close by.

From Smoky Hill River we struck into the sand-hills, leaving all roads. It was sandy and very heavy travelling for horse or mule, but I made up my mind that I would show the general had spoken the truth about my mount. So when he was not looking at me I put my spurs to the animal, and, as he lunged ahead, cried:

'Whoa, there! Take it easy, old fellow. Don't get to frettin'.

Perhaps this was a piece of 'swank' on my part and hardly fair to my beast, but you must remember that I was still riled by the general's contempt of my good mule and wanted to show him off.

THE MULE THAT 'STAYED.'

We went on like that for a mile or so. The mule would get ahead of the horses, and whenever the general wasn't looking I spurred him, and then patted him to calm him down.

Finally General Custer remarked: 'That is really quite a horse you are riding there.'

'Oh, he isn't warmed up yet, general,' I said. 'He doesn't get going well until he has his second wind.'

The escort was stringing out a little behind, like the tail of a kite, for we were now leading at a pretty fast pace; we kept this up for quite a number of miles, when the general observed:

'Well, we will have to wait until my escort catches up.'

And while we waited I patted the mule on the back and held him by the bit to keep him from running away. There was no 'swank' about this. The mule, having really got into his stride, hated to be stopped. When the escort caught up and stopped to blow their horses a little, away we went again, because the general did not want to acknowledge that his thoroughbred could be beaten by any mule. And every few miles we would have to stop and wait for the escort to catch up.

By this time the mule was really beginning to show his staying qualities over the Kentucky horse, and the general could not keep up. But he would not give in, and we went on mile after mile through the sand-hills, until, finally, I had actually to wait for him a little. Every now and again he would remark about that mule. But we went on, and still he would not give up. We continued going until we got within fifteen miles of Fort Larned. Here we stopped on a hill to wait for the officers and orderlies to overtake us. When they reached us I showed the general a depression in the sand-hills and told him that was the Pawnee Fork Creek, and that all we had to do was to follow the creek down and we would come to the fort.

'Now,' I said, 'if you have any urgent dispatches that you want taken to your commanding officer, if you will give them to me I will take them on and have them delivered to him. You cannot help but find your way.'

'Ah,' he answered, 'you are kidding me about what I said in regard to that mule. Well,' turning to one of the officers, 'you bring the escort in. Follow the direction we are going, and I will go on with Cody.'

And we started, I giving him as lively a ride as his horse could stand until we reached the fort. That night the general's horse died. The next morning at guard mount, I rode up to the headquarters of Fort Larned, which was commanded by Captain Daingerfield Parker with whom General Custer was stopping, and reported to him. I said that if he had no further use for me I would return to my own fort, and that if he had any dispatches he wanted taken back to Fort Hays I would take them, as I expected to get there in eight hours on the same mule.

He laughed and said: 'Well, I will never say anything against a mule again.'

Nor did the general ever forget that mule, and whenever I met him in after years, he always inquired about it.

A SIOUX'S GRATITUDE

Once in his life old Thad Griffin, the trapper, did a very foolish thing; at least that was what he called the act when he thought of it at all, for a long time afterward. Two young Sioux braves having attacked him, Thad killed one and wounded the other. But he took the wounded man to his cabin, dressed the wound, nursed the Indian back to health, and then restored his gun and canoe, and told him to go home to his own people.

But the Indian did not lead a scalping party back to the trapper's camp, as Griffin had half-expected he would. Nothing more was heard of him. Three years after, when Griffin left Fort Snelling at the end of September, and started up the Minnesota River to begin his fall hunt, the incident had almost faded from his mind. He paddled to the head waters of the Pomme de Terre, and camped a few days in a little thicket of scrub-oak, while he looked round to see what the prospect was for furs—and for Indians. He had kept his eyes open all the way up-river, for the Sioux were reported to be on the warpath. This, however, was somewhat in the trapper's favor, for they would be likely to travel in big bands, and with care he might the easier avoid them.

There were 'slathers of fur sign,' but no traces of Indians in this region of rolling prairie, broken at the eastward by a belt of heavy timber. So one day Griffin set out with his gun, to try for a saddle of venison. When the afternoon was almost over he found a good-sized buck, and presently started for camp with the hide and saddle slung to his back.

Clear sky and bracing atmosphere and the promise of a successful season made the blood fairly bound through the trapper's veins, and he strode along feeling as though he would like to sing. Indians were far from his thoughts just then. The greater was his dismay when, just as he had reached the top of a low ridge half-way between the woods and his camp, he saw a band of forty Sioux coming up on the other side.

Griffin had had many a 'fuss' with these same Indians, and he recognized them instantly as belonging to a village that wintered in the Ottertail woods away off at the northeast. Evidently they had been out on the Dakota prairies, for they were on foot and leading their ponies, which were loaded with hides and dried meat.

Flat in the grass dropped Griffin, but not soon enough to escape the sharp eyes of the Indians. Raising a terrific whoop, they left the ponies to look out for themselves, and came on in a body, while Griffin slipped the venison from his shoulder and started at his best pace toward the belt of timber.

The Indians were not more than two hundred yards away when Griffin sighted them; but in running he had the advantage of going down-hill, and he had almost doubled the distance before they reached the top of the ridge and began to shoot at him. None of the bullets happened to hit the moving target.

Griffin glanced over his shoulder. As he expected, a dozen of the swiftest runners had thrown off their blankets, and, knives in hand, were approaching at a rate that meant mischief for a man who must cling to a twelve-pound gun. But the trapper had been in worse places than this, and he felt that if he could once get into the woods, with night falling, he could dodge the Indians.

He was still a half-mile from the timber when he looked back once more. One of the braves was now far in advance of the others, but all his pursuers were gaining, and Griffin began to fear that he might lose the race, tired as he was from his hunt and handicapped by the weight he carried.

That foremost Indian must die! Griffin slackened his pace a little, that he might get his breath before trying to take aim. The Indian put on an extra burst of speed.

When Griffin was close to the timber, the brave had so shortened the distance between them that the trapper was able to discern the features of his pursuer. What was his surprise to recognize the young brave of three years ago, whom he had nursed. Realizing that, Griffin grasped the meaning of the words, and instantly he faced about and made for the woods again.

'White man saved Injun, now Injun save white man!' the savage called as soon as the trees and bush hid them from sight. 'White man hide um, heap quick. Injun run by; no ketch him. Bimbey dark, white man run off.'

Griffin shaped his course for the nearest clump of bush, and put his last atom of strength into a leap that landed him fair in its centre. He spread himself flat and clung close to the ground. Yelling like mad, to lead his mates away, the young Sioux kept on into the woods.

It was so contrary to the trapper's training to trust an Indian that his first movement was to slip out his knife. He meant to be prepared in case the Sioux should pounce on top of him.

But the Indian tore on into the forest, and after him went the others. They passed so near the place where Griffin lay that they might have heard his hard breathing had they not been running so fast and yelling so lustily.

But a fat old fellow who brought up the rear gave over the chase at the edge of the forest. He leaned against a tree not twenty feet from Griffin's bush, evidently intending to wait until the others came back with the white man's scalp.

The young braves kept up the search until after dark. All that time the old fellow lingered by his tree, and Griffin durst not even stretch for fear of being heard.

He hardly knew what action to take. It seemed that the young brave had meant him to get away as soon as the crowd passed; and it would be easy enough to shoot the old Indian, and then make his escape in the darkness.

But the trapper finally decided that the right thing to do was to lie still. The old fellow might be his friend's father for all he knew. To kill him there might throw suspicion upon the young man. And Griffin knew that if the Indians discovered the trick that had been played upon them, they would kill the perpetrator.

'I won't do it,' said Griffin to himself. 'Not if I lose my scalp for it.'

By the time the band returned from the fruitless chase the trapper had got his breath. He wasted none of it, we may be certain, in the course of the impromptu council that the Indians held before they left the timber. Probably the talk lasted less than five minutes. But that seems a long time to a man who feels enemies crowd around his hiding-place, and dreads that at any instant they may fairly fall over him.

But finally they did leave, and Griffin crept out of the bush and fetched a wide circuit to reach his camp. He just then. What he wanted to do, and did, was to load his belongings into his canoe, and, heading downstream, put a wide stretch of river between himself and the redskins.

Griffin never saw or heard of the young Sioux again; but the trapper had a better opinion of the tribe and the race from that time forward.

'Sure enough,' he used to say, when he told the story, 'most of 'em are bad, and others of 'em are worse; but I tell you boys, sure enough, some Injuns are folks!'—The 'Youth's Companion.'

9TH MONTREAL COMES TO LIFE.

Yes, the Editor of the 'Witness' Scout Page is right. The doings of the 9th Montreal will not bear scrutiny. Just think of a troop that has been alive and busy since January without a Scoutmaster or Assistant Scoutmaster! Shocking!

All the Scouts of this troop have now passed their tenderfoot, and all but five have passed 2nd class. Six are in for 1st class.

The report was not sent in because our secretary (A.S.M. Cunningham) has left the troop.

28TH MONTREAL.

This Troop recently held an enjoyable little supper in its headquarters, Anglican Church Basement, Montreal West, at which plans were made for the coming season. The troop has now reorganized into four patrols as follows:

'Wolves' — P. L. Westgate.
'Eagles'—P. L. Thouret.
'Cats' — P. L. Evans.
'Cuckoos' — P. L. Hanna.

A patrol competition is now in full swing, the 'Wolves' being at present in the lead with all the other patrols pressing them closely, thus making an interesting and exciting race. 'General Enthusiasm,' is now in command of the troop and it is expected that several scouts will pass their second class tests. Some class to our hockey team, eh? Ask Kensington. And there will be still more class to our 'playing the game' of scouting if the energetic P. L's and S. M's. now in charge know anything about it.

38TH MONTREAL.

On Tuesday, March 11, the Rev. M. Robinson addressed the Troop, and told them of the importance of the scout laws when observed.

Scout C. Wilkins passed his second class tests, and also Scout Williams, who is not quite old enough to be a scout, has succeeded in passing the second class tests.

As the letter that was published on March 8 was not up-to-date, things are not quite the same. There are now eight second class Scouts: J. Johnson, J. W. Williams, J. E. Williams, C. Church, V. Kier, E. Armitage, E. Lamountain, and G. Wilkins. Also nine other Scouts who will soon be ready to pass their second class tests.

New recruits wanted at once. Apply to Scoutmaster H. Smith, 2470 St. Andre street (near Beaubien street), city. (North End District.)

E. LAMOUNTAIN,
Sec. 38th.

S.M.'s Club Meets

The Scoutmasters' Club met at the Provincial Headquarters on Wednesday evening, March 19, the president, Mr. Thomson, being in the chair, and 30 Scoutmasters were present.

The minutes, which were read by the secretary, A.S.M. Brisbane, of the 17th Montreal, were passed.

NEW TROOPS AND OLD NUMBERS.

After discussion it was decided that new troops should not be allowed to take the numbers of troops that had become extinct, unless the new troop was, in each case, formed in connection with the same organization as the extinct troop.

FEES FOR PROFICIENCY TESTS.

Owing to the large number of scouts who make application for examinations and do not turn up for the tests, the S.M.'s decided to charge each scout five cents fee for entrance to each examination, the fee to be returned if the boy fails and to go towards the price of the badge if he passes.

CHANGE OF DATES.

Examinations for proficiency badges will, in future, be held four times a year, instead of once a month. February, May, during July and August at camp, and November will be the examination months.

A banquet will be held for Scoutmasters, A.S.M.'s and P.L.'s at an early date.

A SCOUT SONG BOOK.

A committee was appointed to draw up a Scout Song Book for the use of Canadian Boy Scouts.

CHURCH PARADE AND FIELD DAY.

There will be a Spring Church Parade and a Field Day on May 24, and committees were appointed to arrange for both events.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

On Saturday evening, the 15th inst., the 11th (1st and 2nd McGill) celebrated their third birthday by a most successful entertainment. As this well known troop has recently obtained a large number of cook's badges, only a few of the more daring spirits in Montreal scouting felt able to be present for the whole evening as guests of S. M. Lyman and his troop. However, those that did brave the possible hardships were doubly rewarded—they spent an exceedingly jolly evening, and in addition, found that the 'eats' were not 'home cooked.'



The entertainment was held in the new University Settlement on Dorchester street; and Miss Helmer, the resident, extended to one and all a most cordial welcome.

The recently obtained badges, already referred to (and a few others as well) were distributed by S. M. Lyman, who congratulated the scouts on the excellence of their badge work during the past year. Corporal Miller was then with great difficulty, persuaded to perform on the piano, and together with the other scouts, who joined in the choruses, would have easily convinced a deaf man that the McGill Troop was ably imitating that bird whose uniform Mr. Lyman has undoubtedly copied. S. M. Price soon afterward arrived, and, with his friends, soon declared that he was 'Fou the noo.' Strangely enough no one believed them!

After the grub had done its full share of duty the balance of the evening was spent in wheelbarrow races (won by officers' team), and singing. As a result of the singing 'Seasick Bill' is now being hunted by the morality department.

The McGill Troop would respectively suggest that Korp and Kell might make excellent 'tees.

The evening concluded with 'Rule Britannia' and 'God Save the King.'

Among the visitors were S. M.'s Allen, Lorimer, and Thomson; A. S. M.'s Cunningham and Simons, who all spent a most enjoyable evening. The McGill Troop is to be greatly congratulated on the success of its birthday party, and on its ability as a host.

NEW PROVINCIAL HEADQUARTERS

The Provincial Headquarters' office has been moved from 584 St. Catherine street west, to Room 308, Coronation building. This building is on the corner of Bishop and St. Catherine streets, with entrance on the Bishop street side.

The new office is a corner one on the third floor, and as there is good elevator service, it is expected that it will be a considerable improvement over the old office.

Remember that the new address is Room 308, Coronation Building.

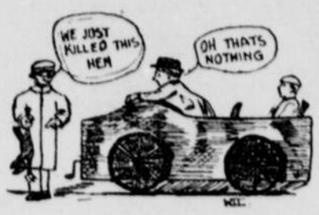
As the Provincial Secretary's time must be somewhat irregular, it may simplify matters for those who wish to see or 'phone him, if definite office hours are arranged. He will therefore try to be in the office every day from 10 to 1, and from 3.30 to 6.30, and requests that those who wish to communicate with him will do so between these hours, or at any other time by appointment.

Y. M. C. A. ENTERTAINS AT HEADQUARTERS

The Y.M.C.A. Troop (14th Montreal) gave a very successful vaudeville performance last Saturday night at their headquarters, when they entertained 150 guests representing practically every troop in the city.

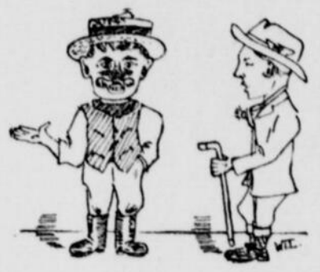
Originality and uproarious fun were noticeable features of the programme to which every member of the troop contributed something. The performers were ably assisted by a hen (alive and clucking—very much so) who performed to the full extent and limit of her ability.

The opening sketch 'An Auto Stunt'



was great. No one but a scout could construct an automobile out of an old vaulting horse, a rubber sheet and a couple of trek cart wheels that was capable of running over not only the aforesaid hen but a dog who turned into german sausage during the operation.

The comic sketch by Parker and Buckley made a hit. The remark that Westmount was a 'pretty village' being particularly applauded. The mind reading which closed the stunt was 'extremely' difficult and one of the successes of the evening and had only one flaw—Professor Buckley was not



too deliberate when chastising the cranium of his victim subject. He may have thought a little extra vim necessary owing to the fact that Porter's brain is known to be encased in the thickest and best kind of bone.

'Si and Zeph' were two backwoods farmers—the trek cart making an excellent hay waggon and Morris and Doran acted as the north and south extremities of the farm horse. The rude conversation was quite lifelike—it was supposed to depict Buckley in the far west.

One member of the troop gave a very good drum solo which made one think that if the Montreal Scouts had a few drummers as good we could start a very fine band.

Scout Weston with his gouty foot put on a show for a few minutes which reminded some of us of a certain person who tied another person's toe to the tent pole one night in camp.

The entertainment finished about half past nine after which coffee and cake were served by members of the troop.

The 14th are to be congratulated on



the success of their entertainment. We could wish for more of them.

PROGRAMME.

1. Auto Stunt; 2. Mind Reading, Porter and Buck; 3. Hunting Trip, Chatham-Williams; 4. A Case of Gout, Weston, Corriveau, Hillrick; 5. Drum Solo, Bunny Rosser; 6. Si and Zeph, Porter, Buckley, Morris, Doran; 7. Practical Joke, Hillrick-Barrowcliff; 8. Matrimonial Scare, Spencer, Porter, Buckley, Sims, Doran; 9. Restaurant Scene, Porter, Buck and C., 10. Dr Monroe, Porter, Elsdin, Spencer and Co.

SCOUTMASTERS WANTED.

The splendid work being done by the Boy Scout movement in Canada and elsewhere was fully revealed by the annual report of the Dominion secretary on Friday at Ottawa. The record of the year showed a substantial advance made in every particular and a degree of success of which the leaders and workers in the movement have every reason to feel proud.

But the best plan in the world will not run itself. To the idea must be linked the active co-operation of those who believe in the idea enough to help it along. A scout patrol is like a public playground. It must be supervised, and efficiently, before the maximum good can be secured. Every movement needs movers, and the Boy Scout movement needs a great number of them.

In the discussions of last week it was several times shown that there was a great need of more scoutmasters. The difficulty is not to get boys enough, but to secure scoutmasters who will give themselves to the work of management and leadership. It requires particular talents, but not so rare as to mean a natural scarcity of good material. A young man who has not grown prematurely old, who has the heart of a boy and the mind of a man, who loves nature much and boy-nature more, who is both strong and sympathetic in his touch, and who is willing to give up something of his time and effort for the sake of the good of a score or more of boys, will find in the boy scout work the finest possible chance to do something really worth while.—The 'Citizen,' Ottawa.

THE OWL JOTTINGS.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the daily good turn for every scout.

And he should not stop at his first.

At the recent inauguration of the President of the U. S. A., the scouts turned out in force for two days, and did countless good turns.

The press generally have had editorials thanking the scouts for their services so excellently, but quietly, rendered.

One must congratulate the 14th Troop for the splendid evening that so many officers and scouts enjoyed last Saturday.

The vaudeville stunts were excellent and to say the least, VERY original.

Perhaps some other troops might take a leaf out of the 14th's book, and make such evenings an institution.

If we only get to know one another a little better it is well worth while.

Mr. Paterson is again on the staff, having recovered from his recent indisposition.

He is now tossing up as to whether he will go to camp or spend the summer vacation in hospital, having a few odds and ends removed from his throat.

Take a chance, Prov. Sec., and go to camp.

McGill's athletic meet last Saturday put the M.A.A.A., St. Patrick's, Y. M.C.A., etc., in the shade for real, red hot contests.

There was wrestling, but no, oh, no, of course not, no boxing, that was tabooed.

The sporting interests of Messrs. Seaton and Lyman were very much roused in the two top headers.

Unfortunately they WOULD try to take half the turf with them.

Mr. Seton will pay a small reward to anyone finding part of his thumb.

Someone suggests another camp reunion, but allowing every scout to come.

Methinks this is a good idea and would be a boost for Tamaracouta.

S. M.'s, give this your earnest thought, it is worth while.

THE OWL.

SOME ASPECTS OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE

(Address by Lieut.-Col. J. H. Burland.)

In 'Some Aspects of Imperial Defence,' an address delivered by Lieut.-Col. J. H. Burland, before the Women's Canadian Club, Ottawa, on Saturday, March 1, 1913, addressing the mothers, said:

'I would like to bring home to you and impress upon you, the great importance of your work and influences in this direction, of inspiring the men with a sense of their duty to their country, and training the boys to a like sense from their earliest years, when they are most susceptible to the words and example of a noble-minded man, inculcating in them the principles of honesty, courage, resourcefulness and a sense of the value of service—in fact, just those principles for which the Boy Scout Movement stands, and in the dissemination of which it is making such marked and gratifying progress. By assisting and encouraging this order, by putting your own boys into it, you will do much for them and for other boys who are in such circumstances that they have no other strong guiding influence to look up to. You can thereby help to train them, as I trust you are now training your own boys, to play the game of life fairly, not seeking to take advantage of a weaker comrade, but working up fearlessly to a high ideal of duty and service. To this end, a mother should also take an interest in everything the boy does in the way of sports, games, athletics and drill. Nothing could be better than a good Scout training as a foundation for his general efficiency in a practical sense. Later, he should be encouraged to join the Cadets, of whom there are now authorized about 35,000. This supplies the most promising material from which good citizens and good soldiers can be evolved. Take an interest in the Cadet Corps, in which there are to-day 35,000 boys. In these corps the boys will receive physical exercise and training in discipline, will learn to obey orders, and to deport themselves properly and show deference to their seniors. This training will stand by them in good stead when, as men they are called to command various kinds of enterprises, for having learned to obey, they will be the better qualified to command.'

AN EASTER SUPPLICATION.

What askest thou, oh eager heart,
Of the Lord of the Easter-tide?
Of riches, glory, joy—what part
Shall He with thee divide?

Lord, let me know—this plea I dare—
Thy tears and toil for human loss,
And, in some feeble fashion, share
The burden of Thy cross!

D. A. R.



Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell have returned from their trip to Algiers, and the Mediterranean. While in Africa the Chief Scout spent most of his time with the Arabs, and he has many interesting stories to tell of them. He will not resume hard work at headquarters until April.

Mr. D. L. England has now applied for his A. S. M. warrant for the 12th Montreal (St. George's) Troop.

Mr. E. A. Peterson and Mr. J. P. Walters are new assistants to the 20th Montreal (Church of Ascension.)

Mr. H. Loudin of Kenogami has written headquarters for particulars re forming a troop. We hope that the result may be a strong troop formed in Kenogami.

Enquiry has been made by Mr. J. R. Calder regarding the formation of a Troop of Scouts in connection with the English Model School in Three Rivers. Twelve or fifteen boys have intimated their willingness to join should such a troop be formed.

The newly formed troop in connection with the Anglican church in Rosemount is doing splendid work under the leadership of Mr. G. Armitage.

The Sherbrooke troops are working hard in preparation for the competition for a challenge cup for ambulance work, which is to take place on the 24th of May.

Rev. G. W. Fisher reports that they have three full patrols and hope to organize another in Beebe. Mr. M. Haselton has applied for S. M.'s warrant.

The First Wireless Outfit

(From the 'Echo,' Verdun, Que.)

My visit to Mr. H. A. Buckle, of 72 Rockland Avenue, Verdun, was due to a desire to learn from him particulars of an enterprise in which Verdun boys under his guidance are going to give the lead to the whole Boy Scout movement on the Island of Montreal, and perhaps in the whole Empire.

'Yes,' replied Mr. Buckle, to the visitor's query, 'the indications are at present that the 3rd Montreal troop (St. Clement's) Boy Scouts, will have in operation this summer the first wireless telegraphy outfit owned and operated by Boy Scouts. The only other corps we know of is Outremont, No. 5, whose outfit belongs to the asisstant scoutmaster.'

The idea that the Scouts should take up wireless was first mooted by Mr. Buckle. Scoutmaster Clarke welcomed it, and on the originator fell the responsibility of teaching the class, which he has been conducting twice a week since the end of January, and which comprises ten of the brightest boys in the corps.

The apparatus at present used by the boys in the basement of St. Clement's church was constructed by Mr. Buckle, and the new one for use in the open air will be built by him with the assistance of some of the boys. The usual course of instruction is by means of a battery, key and buzzer, and in this way they are already learning to transmit and some of them have made great progress in receiving messages. At first these were only sent from one end of the room to the other, but now a temporary aerial has been attached to a tree beside the church, and the boys communicate with other outside amateurs and have exchanged greetings with an operator in Westmount.

When the enterprising boys of St. Clement's get a little further advanced, no doubt many of them will be constructing apparatus for themselves, and it may be that in years to come Verdun will be noted as the training ground of many expert operators who, in the wireless rooms of liners or with the signalling corps of armies, will carry the fame of their birthplace into the earth's most distant corners and flash it to and fro across the limitless expanse of the deep.

At the annual display and inspection of the Liverpool Boy Scouts (Southern Division), held in the Prince's Park Barracks, great interest was aroused by the clever work done by the ambulance squad of the 25th Liverpool Troop, which is composed of deaf and dumb boys.

The annual Provincial Ontario Conference, which will meet in Toronto, April 11 and 12 promises to be a large gathering and a programme that will be both interesting and instructive is being arranged. Speakers have been selected to present the different lines of scout work and organization, time being allowed for a general discussion upon the different subjects. The conference proper will be held on Saturday, Friday afternoon being given up to registering and getting acquainted and attending the boy scout demonstration in Massey hall in the evening.

Arrangements are being made for a reduced rate on the railroads of single fare and one-third, plus 25 cents for vising certificate.

There is scarcely any limit to those entitled to attend. Any who are interested in the movement and hear credentials from the local secretary will be made welcome and patrol leaders and senior boys might attend the conference.



KORP AND KELL OR THE LONE PATROL



ENGLISH

Died in Street Car.

Mr. J. H. Sargent, headmaster of the Cromwell Road Council School, Swinton, suddenly collapsed and died in a tramcar.

Poison in the Flea.

'Death from blood poisoning set up by fleabites,' was the verdict at an inquest at Cirencestor on a boy, aged nine.

Lady Medical Officer.

The Ashton-under-Lyne (Lancashire) Guardians decided to appoint Dr. Mabel May, of Manchester, to the position of resident medical officer of the Union Workhouse.

Smallpox in the Navy.

Of five of the crew of the battleship 'Conqueror' who were removed to the hospital ship in Plymouth Sound, three were definitely diagnosed as suffering from smallpox.

Not Twice Shy.

12lb. pike, caught by Mr. W. Barnes, of Helpringham, Lincolnshire, had an old hook in his lip, showing it to be the same fish which he hooked and lost last year.

Baker Pays Damages.

At Leeds Assizes, Frederick Mackay, motor cycle dealer and rider, of Harrogate, was awarded £750 damages against Theodore E. Sechiari, a banker, of London, for injuries sustained in an automobile collision.

1,500-Year-Old Papal Seal.

While ploughing at Ashwell, Herts, a farm laborer turned up a leaden object which, on examination by experts, proves to be a bulla, or seal, of Pope Innocent I. (A. D. 402-417.)

Trumpeter's Fatal Leap.

Trumpeter Rowantree, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, jumped into a tank of surface water at Verne fortress, Portland, after his hat and was drowned through sticking in the mud at the bottom.

Earl Grey's Real Estate Option.

Earl Grey has been granted by the London County Council a three years' option at £3,000 a year to buy the Aldwych island island site in the Strand with a view to the possible erection of London headquarters of the Dominions.

King's New Estate.

The Horbling and Donington estate, near Billingborough, Northamptonshire, has been purchased by the King. The estate comprises 2,094 acres, and has a rent roll of about £3,200 per annum.

Had Come To See London.

Ferdinand Syphen, a young German confectioner, was rejected by the Alien Board. He had no money, no offer of work, and could not speak English, but 'had come to England to see London.'

$4 a Week—25 Children.

Though his earnings as an agricultural laborer have averaged only 16s ($4) a week, William Aldridge, of Stanford Rivers, Essex, and his wife have had a family of 25 children, of whom 19 are now living.

She Kept On.

Finding an 11-year-old boy helping himself to the contents of a shop till, Agnes Thomas (12), a Nottingham school girl, chased him for about a mile. Twice the boy attacked her and knocked her down, but she followed him until a policeman arrived.

Architect's Fatal Fall.

Mr. S. A. Stanger, a well-known architect, of Finsbury Pavement, London, died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, from injuries received while surveying the roof of a house in the city, when he fell over a parapet into the area, sustaining terrible injuries. Deceased was fifty years of age.

Memorial to Dr. Wilson.

A memorial to Dr. E. A. Wilson, who lost his life with Captain Scott, for which the Cheltenham Town Council has opened a subscription list, will probably take the form of a gift to the local hospital. Dr. Wilson was a native of Cheltenham, and his father, Dr. E. T. Wilson, is still in practice there.

Fell Into Boiling Malt.

A terrible fatality occurred at Messrs. Seabrooke's Brewery at Grays Essex, Mr. James Norton, engineer, was engaged in repairing a gauge over a vat of boiling malt when he accidentally slipped and fell in. He was covered with the boiling liquid to his chest, and when got out was found to be horribly scalded. Death ensued after admission to the hospital.

Boot Factory Burnt.

Damage estimated at about £15,000 was done by a fire at the Northampton boot factory of Messrs. Green and Sons. The flames had taken such a hold by the time the fire was discovered that there was never any hope of saving the premises. Some 250 hands are thrown out of employment.

In the Chimney.

At Warrington, James Bates was charged with burglariously entering the house of Joseph Taylor. The Chief Constable said Taylor was aroused from his slumbers by a noise downstairs, and on investigating the matter saw two feet hanging from the chimney. Prosecutor pulled the feet, and brought down the prisoner, who was covered with soot. Prisoner was remanded for a week.

Rector's Fortune.

The Rev. Thomas William Carr, rector of Barming, Kent, since 1865, Rural Dean of North Malling, 1891-1901, died on December 26, leaving an estate valued at $82,600.

Where They Were Happy.

It was stated during the hearing of a child neglect case at Salford that one of the children asked the N.S.P.C.C. inspector if they might go to the workhouse, as they were always happy there.

Fire at a Theatre.

An outbreak of fire occurred at the new Pavilion Theatre at Morley, near Leeds. The flames were confined to the stage, but considerable damage was done to the property of Mr. George Edwardes' company, who were appearing there in 'The Merry Widow.'

No Cottages for Cotton Operatives.

Cottages in Blackburn are so scarce that premiums are offered by applicants to anyone finding them houses. More than 2,000 looms are standing idle because of the inability of the employers to obtain operatives, who are prevented from accepting engagements in consequence of the house famine.

Oldest License-Holder Dead.

Mrs. Martha Gamblin, landlady of the Farmers' Arms Inn, Kingston, near Taunton, Somerset, who was said to be the oldest license-holder in England, died at the age of ninety-five. She was born in the parish, where she has passed the whole of her life. Her husband took the house about forty years ago, but she herself had held the license for more than twenty years since his death.

Dance Tragedy.

At an inquest on Mr. Richard W. Simmons, aged 64, formerly quartermaster and hon. major in the 8th (Ardwick) Battalion, Manchester Regiment, it was stated that he attended a private dance at Grimshaw's Assembly rooms, Longsight, and after dancing for some six or seven minutes he stopped and escorted his partner to her seat. He was walking to the door, but turned back and collapsed. He was dead before a doctor could be brought.

Boy's Pigeon Friend.

Alfred Wicks, a boy living at Basingstoke road, Reading, has trained a pigeon to accompany him to school every morning. The pigeon hovers over the boy's head and occasionally settles on his shoulder. When he arrives at the school, which is about a mile from his home, the boy gives the word of command and the bird flies home. It awaits his return in the evening, and flies down to greet him.

Dead Man at the Helm.

While the sloop 'John' was sailing into Grimsby Royal Dock, she suddenly left her course and almost rammed a steamship. Hurrying aft to ascertain the cause of the careless steering, the mate found the skipper, Abner Waller Cawkwell, lying dead at the helm. He had steered the ship safely from New Holland, and must have died immediately after shaping the course for Grimsby Dock entrance.

Death of an Ex-M.P.

The death has occurred at Epsom of Mr. Henry Farmer-Atkinson, who was Conservative M.P. for North Lincolnshire in 1885, and for Boston from 1886 to 1892. Mr. Farmer-Atkinson, who was eighty-four years of age, was founder and first president of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, and was twice Mayor of Hull. A prominent member of the Wesleyan body, he recently gave £1,200 towards a new chapel at Epsom.

Fell on Circular Saw.

Terrible injuries were sustained by a rag picker named Fred Durham, of Trinity Square, Grimsby, at Messrs. Pearson's sawmills, Cleethorpes, Lincs. He was mounting a ladder with the object of gaining a loft when the ladder slipped and he was thrown across a circular saw bench. Before the machinery could be stopped the saw had cut through the lower part of his body, one leg being severed at the thigh. He was taken to the hospital in a critical condition.

Detective's Ear Was Cut Off.

Following an exciting chase and arrest of a man for alleged shopbreaking at Northampton, one of the officers concerned in the capture, Detective Blake, met with a singular accident. Blake, with another officer, had been watching in the shop of Messrs. Rowland Hill, local ironmongers, where several robberies have recently taken place, and while in the storeroom a scythe blade fell upon him, cutting his ear off. He was conveyed to hospital.

Double Shooting.

Mr. Matthew Dawson, of Rugby, manager of the tailoring department of the Rugby Co-operative Society, was leaving his house for business, accompanied by his little girl, when without any warning he was fired at by a retired builder named Edward Head, aged sixty-eight, living next door. Head was in his bedroom with a double-barrelled gun, and Dawson was struck in the back. The injured man, seeing the gun levelled at him again, endeavored to seek shelter in an entry, but before he could do so Head fired again, hitting him this time in the chest. Head retired into his room, and another shot was heard. Dawson was removed in a precarious condition to the hospital. On the police entering Head's room they found him shot dead. He had placed the muzzle of another gun in his mouth and pulled the trigger with a string attached to his foot. It is believed that Head's mind became suddenly deranged.

SCOTTISH

Slater's Fatal Fall.

Charles O'Neil, slater, whoo fell from a height of three storeys at a building at the corner of Walkinshaw street and Preston street, Bridgeton, Glasgow, succumbed to his injuries in the Royal Infirmary.

Reduce Staff to One-Third.

At Alloa Dean of Guild Court, plans were passed for a new retort house to be erected at Kelliebank. This has been rendered necessary by the Town Council's decision to instal twenty-four vertical retorts with coal and coke handling plant. The new installation which will cost over £12,000, will reduce the number of men employed at the retorts to one-third, and effect a saving in wages of over £1,000 a year.

Fifty Years' Railway Service.

Mr. Andrew Grant, who has been stationmaster at Hillfoot Station, Bearsden, since it was opened in 1901, has just retired from the service of the North British Railway, having completed fifty years' duty with the company.

Solicitor Found Drowned.

The body of Mr. George B. Tweedie, a solicitor who conducted an extensive legal business in Edinburgh, who also acted as Liberal sub-agent for Midlothian, was found in the harbor at the Scottish East Coast fishing port of Fisherrow. It is not known how Mr. Tweedie met with his death.

Attack on a Sheriff.

At Linlithgow Peter McNally, a laborer, was charged with assaulting Sheriff-Substitute McLeod, residing in Edinburgh, by beating him on the head and face with a stick and knocking him down. Accused, who had nothing to say, was committed to prison pending further inquiry.

Glasgow Pastor Will Retire.

The Rev. John Hunter, D.D., has definitely decided to retire from the active spiritual oversight of Trinity Church, Glasgow, a pastorate he has filled for about a quarter of a century, and to which he had the unique distinction of having been twice called.

Found in the River.

The body of the wife of Mr. Thomas Love, butcher, New Cumnock, was found in the river Nith at a point near the railway station. Mrs. Love, who had been in a despondent state of mind for some time, had left her home early in the morning without disturbing any of the family.

Big Glasgow Fire.

A serious fire occurred in Glasgow the premises of nine firms in Sauchiehall and Douglas streets, being involved. The outbreak originated in an antique furnishers' warehouse, and rapidly spread to the adjoining premises, occupied by milliners, photographers, furriers, and pianoforte dealers. The damage totalled many thousands of pounds.

Aged Shepherd's End.

An old man named Malcolm Macpherson, a shepherd, was knocked down and killed at Inchyra crossing on the main line between Perth and Dundee. Macpherson, who was 82 years of age is supposed to have been crossing the line and not to have noticed the approach of the train. The body was terribly mutilated.

'The Whistler.'

The body of a well-known character named Robert Love, alias 'The Whistler,' was found at his lodgings in Bunswynd, Glasgow. Love is supposed to have fallen down the stair, as his head was badly cut when found. Deceased at different periods of his life was left considerable property, but for some years he lived in penury.

Veteran Journalist.

At a meeting of the citizens of Inverness, Mr. Duncan Campbell, late editor of the 'Northern Chronicle,' who has transferred his home to Aberfeldy, was presented with a substantial cheque and a silver salver for Mrs. Campbell. The guest first became an editor in 1860, and is still enjoying good health in his 87th year.

In Memory of Livingstone.

A proposal to endow, improve, and extend the Cottage Hospital at Blantyre (the great missionary explorer's birthplace) as a fitting means of celebrating the centenary of David Livingstone has been set on foot by the County Council of Lanarkshire. An appeal has been issued, signed by Mr. R. K. Stewart, convener of the county, and Mr. A. L. H. Buchanan, chairman of the General Purposes Committee.

Early Lambs.

Several cases of early lambing are reported from the Buchlyvie district, Glasgow, three lambs were born at Mr. James M'Farlane's farm at Oxhill, Buchlyvie, at the end of last month, while another healthy lamb has been born at Gartintruach, tenant'd by Mr. Alexander Gardner. Then at Causewayhead Gatehouse Farm, Buchlyvie, an ewe belonging to Mr. Peter Hastie dropped triplets.

Four Generations Alive.

Mrs. Jane Garden, Shenwell, Cairnie, has died in her 101st year. When she celebrated her 100th birthday she was presented with an armchair and purse of sovereigns by friends in the parish. Mrs. Garden had three of a family, a son and two daughters. There are four generations alive, including 25 grandchildren, four great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

Dog Saves Master's Life.

For saving his master's life, Glen, a collie owned by Mr. James Wilson, jr., Stenmuir, Berwickshire, has been awarded the medal of the National Canine Defence League. Mr. Wilson was attacked by a bull, which had thrown him and was about to gore him, when Glen seized it by the heel, and by thus diverting its attention enabled the farmer to throw his coat over the infuriated animal's horns.

How An Eye Was Lost.

A Dunfermline girl, named Agnes Thomson, has lost the sight of her eye in a peculiar way. She was employed in the linen works of Messrs. Andrew, Reid and Company, and was throwing a piece of paper into a waste-paper basket, when it caught the chain suspending her scissors by her side. The result was that the scissors recoiled, and one of the blades penetrated the eyelid and cut the eyeball, the eye having to be removed.

Wire Fence Fatality.

Daniel Gallacher, laborer, of no fixed abode, was, at Cupar sent to prison for one month for assaulting the parkkeeper at Easter Radernie. Gallacher and his chum, James Brearton, had been wandering about and falling into ditches on the Riggin of Fife. When the police were searching for Gallacher they came upon Brearton sticking in a wire fence dead. Death was due to exposure.

IRISH

Died at Prayer.

While engaged in prayer in the Dominician Church, Newry, Felix, Campbell, aged eighty, of King street, Newry, died suddenly.

Belfast Harbor Extension.

The Belfast Harbor Board are constructing, at a cost of £30,000, a new basin to take the place of the Abercorn basin, which is wanted for the accommodation of coal steamers.

Lived in Three Centuries.

William Duggan, of Cahirdahy, Mucroom, County Cork, is supposed to be 120 years old. He remembers events that occurred in 1799. He walks to Mass on Sundays, and often sings a song in Irish. He has a large number of grand and great-grandchildren.

Seventy-Four Years a Nun.

The death has occurred at the Presentation Convent, Maynooth, of Mother Mary Bernard M'Namara, in the ninety-fifth year of her ago. During her religious life of seventy-four years the deceased lady attended to the duties of her sacred calling with the utmost zeal.

Drowned in a Bucket.

An inquest was held in Dublin on the body of Frederick Holmes, aged 27, who was drowned in a bucket of water at his residence while suffering from an epileptic seizure, being found lying across a box with his head in the bucket.

Wedding Day Tragedy.

Bernard Doherty, a Donegal old-age pensioner, was committed for trial at Buncrana, charged with the murder of his wife. It was alleged that while the family were absent at a wedding the prisoner inflicted fatal injuries, using a spade or pot. He however, emphatically declares his innocence.

Crown Withdraws Charges.

The Crown has withdrawn the charges of cruelty to the two younger children of the male prisoner preferred against Mr. and Mrs. Crozier, of Newtown Butler, now undergoing sentence of penal servitude for the manslaughter of their eldest son.

Women Accused of Murder.

Mrs. Rooney and her daughter, Mrs. Kenny, charged with the murder of Patrick Kenny, husband of the latter, at Castlerange, Co. Roscommon, in December last, have been removed from Tullamore Jail and conveyed under escort to Roscommon, where they will be detained pending the opening of the Assizes for Co. Roscommon.

Tramp and His Bed.

A tramp named James Meehan, who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment on a charge of having attempted to set fire to Letterkenny Workhouse, said the records against him were very bad, but he intended going to America and doing better. Meehan, who was an inmate in the tramps, ward, was seen to collect his bedding in a heap and put a match to it, and the master and officers had a big fight getting the fire extinguished.

Lady's Revolver Shots.

Miss Jane O'Dwyer, of Annagh, was, at Miltown-Malbay Petty Sessioons, remanded on bail charged with having fired two revolver shots at her sister, Miss Mary O'Dwyer. The latter stated she was along with her brother and her niece in her own garden, when the accused came up to where her brother was ploughing, called him abusive names, and told him to clear out, at the same time beating the horse with a whip. She then drew a revolver and fired twice towards where witness and others were standing. Witness heard the bullets whizzing past her.

'Cure' Secret Was Revealed in Dream.

There has just died at Glangevlin, County Cavan, Mr. Philip M'Govern, farmer and district councillor, who in the days before the muzzling order banished rabies from Ireland had a lucrative business as a 'hydrophobia' specialist. He was the possessor of the secret of a 'remedy' said to have been known only to members of his family for 200 years back. According to tradition, the 'cure' was revealed to his ancestor in a dream for the benefit of a young man who had been banished to a desert island off the Irish coast to die of rabies. The man was better in three days, so the story goes, and during the succeeding generations the remedy proved equally effective in every case in which the patient was not too ill to swallow when first subjected to it. The treatment was bequeathed from father to son, and the fame of the M'Governs spread throughout Ireland.

WELSH

Was Calvinistic Moderator.

The death is announced of the Rev. John Bowen, who was Moderator of the Calvinistic Methodist Assembly of South Wales in 1909. Deceased was seventy years of age.

Fell From Hayloft.

A verdict of 'Accidental death' was returned at Rhyl on William Pierce Jones, laborer, who, while assisting to stack trusses of hay, fell backward through the door of the loft, and struck his forehead on the pavement.

Mail-Box Outrages.

The Post Office authorities at Cardiff report a number of outrages on mail-boxes in the city. Ink bottle without corks were found, and the addresses of a large number of letters were practically obliterated by the fluid.

Lash for a Scoundrel.

John Williams, laborer, was convicted at Cardiff Assizes of living in part upon the immoral earnings of a woman. Mr. Justice Avory, in sentencing him to fifteen months' imprisonment and twenty lashes with the 'cat,' said he was glad the legislature had empowered him to award most appropriate punishment.

Was He a Farmer?

At the Aberystwyth Police Court, the police objected to the granting of a certificate of exemption from dog tax to a person who described himself as a farmer. The objection was based on the ground that the applicant had only three acres and a cow, and the police did not consider a dog necessary for that. The objection was sustained.

Prehistoric Fort Doomed.

The threatened demolition of the prehistoric fort at Penmaenmawr, in North Wales, was deplored by Sir John Rhys, at the St. David's Day celebration of the Cymmrodorion Society at Carmarthen. The ancient fort, said Sir John (who is one of the Welsh Commissioners on Ancient Monuments), was the most conspicuous in all North Wales.

Welsh-Speaking Nurses Scarce.

It was reported to the Carnarvon Board of Guardians that there were only two applicants for the post of superintendent nurse for the new infirmary. Some members commented on the difficulty of securing nurses with a knowledge of Welsh, and it was suggested that the qualification as to Welsh being indispensable should be modified. The difficulty was said to be common to all the North Wales unions, while, on the other hand, the dearth of applications was attributed to the smallness of the salary offered.

Death After Cycle Ride.

Captain J. B. Stroud, R.A., adjutant attached to the Welsh (Carnarvonshire) Royal Garrison Artillery, died suddenly after a bicycle ride. Captain Stroud, who was married only five weeks ago, lived at Menai Bridge, and cycled over to his office at Bangor. He entered the office breathing heavily, and remarked to Sergeant Williams, the instructor of the corps, that he had been racing a man from Menai Bridge. He then sat down, opened a letter, and immediately fell forward on the desk dead. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of 'Death from over-exertion.'

Chasing a Footpad.

Mrs. Barker, the wife of Captain Barker, of Abergavenny, formerly of the Cheshire Regiment, was walking along the Monmouth road, Abergavenny, when she was attacked by a young man, who, after a severe struggle, wrested from her a purse and a bangle, and disappeared. He was, however, pursued by a man named Davies, who succeeded in capturing the assailant. Davies secured the money, but the man again got free and ran away. In the meantime Mrs. Barker had reached home, and her husband, and his chauffeur started off in pursuit, and an arrest was made.

How Did He Stand?

At a meeting of the Montgomeryshire Insurance Committee at Welshpool, the chairman said that an amusing letter—an example of many extraordinary inquiries that came in—had been received by the clerk. It read:—'Dear Sir,—I have been advised to ask your opinion how I stand. I have a cork leg, and it has gone wrong, so that I am unable to follow my employment. It seems that my limb has been getting worse gradually. (The chairman: He does not say from what disease.) Will you please explain to me whether I come in for sick benefit, medical benefit, or disablement benefit.' Mr. Humphreys Owen: We must have carpenters on the panel. (Laughter.) The Clerk: I have replied that he should get a medical certificate on the condition of his leg, and apply to his society. (Laughter.)

PRACTICALLY GIVEN UP TO DIE

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Kidneys and Bladder

WILLIAMSTOWN, ONT., JULY 27TH, 1910.

'I have much pleasure in testifying to the almost marvellous benefit I have derived from taking "Fruit-a-tives." I was a lifelong sufferer from Chronic Constipation, and the only medicine I ever secured to do me any real good was "Fruit-a-tives." This medicine cured me when everything else failed. Also, last spring, I had a severe attack of Bladder Trouble coupled with Kidney Trouble, and "Fruit-a-tives" cured these complaints for me, when the physicians attending me had practically given me up.

I am now over eighty years of age and I can strongly recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' for Chronic Constipation and Bladder and Kidney Troubles.'

JAMES DINGWALL.

'Fruit-a-tives' is the only medicine in the world made of fruit juices—and is the greatest kidney, bladder and liver medicine ever put on the market.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ROYAL YEAST

MADE IN CANADA

LOOK FOR THE BLUE PACKAGE

BE CAREFUL TO SEE THAT LABEL ON PACKAGE IS BLUE.

NO OTHER COLOR EVER USED ON ROYAL YEAST

REMEMBER THE COLOR BLUE

E.W. GILLETT CO. LTD. TORONTO—ONT.



To Ease Tight Chest And Cure a Cold Rub On Nerviline

No Remedy Half So Efficient.

'I didn't have to suffer long with a sore, wheezy chest. I had a mighty bad cold—it held me like a vise, but I knew what to do. I took half a teaspoonful of Nerviline in hot water and rubbed my neck and chest every half hour during the evening. You would hardly credit the way Nerviline loosed up that tight chest, enabled me to breathe like a free man, gave me comfort in a few hours.'

This is the experience of J. P. Durand, a well known resident of Burton's Corners. In thousands of homes Nerviline is used every day. If a little child has a sick stomach, just a few drops will suffice. If there is any bowel disorder or diarrhoea, only a small dose is required. Inwardly or outwardly, wherever there is pain or inflammation, Nerviline will always relieve quickest and cure surest of any remedy known. Family size 50c.; small bottle, 25c., at all storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y.



It's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME DYE, one can buy--Why you don't even have to know what KIND of Cloth your Goods are made of.--So Mistakes are Impossible.

Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors.

The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

WRIST WATCH FREE



LADIES! here is a splendid chance to win a lovely small size Mighty Polished Gunmetal Watch with Gold Bow and Crown, stem wind and set, and a beautiful leather Bracelet. This is a very stylish and safe way to wear the watch. We give both these splendid premiums FREE for selling only $4.80 worth of beautifully Lithographed and Embossed Picture Post Cards at 6 for 10c. These cards are the latest designs in Views, Floral, Birthday, Comics; also Valentine, St. Patrick and Easter in season. Write to-day and we will send you a package of cards which you can sell in every house and soon be the proud owner of this Elegant Watch and Bracelet. Our agents are delighted with these premiums. COBALT GOLD PEN CO., Dept. 218, Toronto, Ont.

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 margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



9526.—A PRACTICAL DRESS FOR SCHOOL OR GENERAL WEAR.

The popularity and good sense of a front closing is as apparent on dresses for young girls as on those for their elders. The model here shown carries this desirable feature, and has many other good points. The deep cut fronts outline a chemisette, that may be made of lawn, or other contrasting material. The neck edge is finished with a pretty collar. The sleeve may be long with a band cuff, or finished in elbow length. The skirt is gored. The pattern, suitable for galatea, gingham, chambray, percale, linen, and other seasonable fabrics, is cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires three yards of 36-inch material for an eight-year size.



9459-9461. A CHARMING AFTERNOON GOWN.

Composed of Ladies' Waist Pattern 9459, and Ladies' Skirt Pattern 9461. The waist is cut in five sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt in five sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 6 1-2 yards of 40 inch material for the entire gown, for a medium size.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c for each pattern in silver or stamps.



9525.—A SIMPLE, COMFORTABLE LOUNGING ROBE.

White silk and wool crepe cloth was used for this design, with a finish of feather stitching. The model is suitable for silk, lingerie fabrics, lawn, or cashmere. It will also develop well in flannel or elderdown. The waist and sleeve portions are combined, and the skirt and waist are gathered, in the joining at Empire waist line. The design is easy to develop and will be found comfortable and attractive. The pattern is cut in three sizes: small, medium and large. It requires four yards of 44-inch material for a medium size.



9545.—A PRETTY FROCK FOR A SMALL GIRL.

This pleasing design was developed in blue linen embroidered in white. The closing is at the side front, a practical and convenient feature. A sailor collar finishes the neck edge. The dress is cool and comfortable, and will develop well in any of this season's dress fabrics, in percale galatea, linen, corduroy, voile, lawn, challis or cashmere. In tan linen with trimming of red, it would be effective, or figured percale, in blue and white. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires three yards of 40-inch material for a six-year size.



9512—DRESS FOR THE GROWING GIRL.

Blue serge was used for this practical design. Deep gibson plaits give width to the figure, and the yoke pieces are finished with a deep tuck, a rolling collar trims the neck edge. The long sleeve has tucks at the wrist, and the shorter sleeve is finished with a neat cuff. The pattern is suitable for any of the dress materials now in vogue. It is cut in 4 sizes: 8 10 12 and 14 years. It requires 3 yards of 44 inch material for a 12-years 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.

U.S. GOVERNMENT DUMB RE CHINA'S LOAN CHANGES

The Only Information Great Britain Has is Gathered From Newspapers.

London, March 24. — The members of the House of Commons were astonished when informed to-day by the Foreign Office that 'the British Government had been left to glean from the newspapers its only knowledge of the change in the American Government's attitude in connection with the Chinese loan.

Mr. Francis Dyke Ackland, the Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, who spoke on behalf of Sir Edward Grey, said that as late as March 3, the United States Minister at Pekin, acting on the instructions of his government had joined the other Ministers of the six powers in presenting to China proposals in connection with the loan. He continued:

'The British Government has since then had no intimation of any kind from the government of the United States that the American official attitude toward the Chinese loan has undergone a change, and I have no information about the matter except what I have read in the newspapers.'

MR. R. C. MILLER IN ILL HEALTH

Plea that Parliament Has Prolonged His Jail Agony Long Enough.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, March 24. — It is stated that Mr. R. C. Miller, former president of the Diamond Heating and Power Company, of Montreal, who has been confined to the Carleton County gaol for several weeks because he declined to tell Parliament how he disposed of $41,000 given to him by his associates to secure business, more particularly from the Dominion Government, is beginning to suffer in health.

Mr. Miller is accorded many privileges, and does not mix with the other prisoners, but the continuous confinement and worry has commenced to affect his health.

Mr. F. B. Proctor, his counsel, said to-day that unceasing efforts are being made to secure Mr. Miller's release, and they will be continued. It is understood that it is being urged that Mr. Miller has been imprisoned long enough to serve the purpose Parliament had in view when he was committed.

Mr. Proctor this morning said that as the case which comes up to-morrow in Montreal is an appeal, it is not absolutely necessary that Mr. Miller should be present.

NEW ALLAN LINER LAUNCHED ON SATURDAY

The new Allan liner 'Alsatian,' which is under construction at the yards of Wm. Beardmore & Company, at Dalmuir, near Glasgow, was successfully launched on the Clyde last Saturday. The ship is one of the two new liners that the Allans are building for the St. Lawrence river route. The ceremony of christening the new liner was performed by Mrs. Hugh Allan. The 'Alsatian' is to be placed on the Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal route, an announcement which finally resolves the doubt whether the 'Alsatian' and 'Calgarian' would be brought to this port, or would make Quebec their terminal port on the St. Lawrence. Great satisfaction will be experienced in local shipping circles and among all who have the interests of the port at heart that the new steamers will come to Montreal this season.

Each of the new liners will be 600 feet long, 72 fet beam, and 18,000 to 18,500 tons gross register, and will have a speed of 19 knots. The Easter holidays are making little, if any, difference to the progress of the work that still remains to be done on the 'Alsatian' before she will be ready for her maiden voyage from Glasgow to Liverpool, and thence to Quebec and Montreal.

WILL MAKE EMBASSY APPOINTMENTS SOON.

Washington, March 24. — Official announcement was made at the White House to-day that Dr. Eliot, of Harvard, has declined President Wilson's offer to be ambassador to Great Britain.

Dr. Eliot wired his thanks, but said he thought he could be of greater service to the country at home, working in a familiar field, than abroad.

So far the President has picked no one for London. It is understood, however, that before the end of the week he will make a choice as to that post and some other important European embassies.

SEEK DEPORTATION OF CHARLIE KING.

Ottawa, March 24. — An effort is being made here by leading members of the Chinese Freemason Society and the Chinese Reform Association to have King Tung Soon, better known as Charlie King, who is believed to be the instigator of the factional troubles among the Chinese of Montreal and Ottawa, deported to China. The matter is now before the Dominion Immigration Department, Mr. George F. Henderson, K.C., acting for the society. Kink is awaiting sentence in Montreal for shooting with intent to kill. He has already served a term for blackmail at Smiths' Falls. The Chinamen are willing to pay the cost of deportation.

WHEAT DOESN'T COME BY ELEVATORS ALONE

Vancouver, March 24.—Mr. McGill, chairman of the Grain Commission, says the Board has been shown some fine sites for government grain elevators, but declares the people of British Columbia must not run away with the idea that wheat would naturally come here just because a few elevators were built. He warns the business men of Vancouver that they must organize for the wheat trade if they wish to get results.



WILL THE BURDEN BECOME INTOLERABLE?

EASTER RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

Prominent Montrealers on Derailed Train Last Night.

The Easter holidays have been attended by three or four railway mishaps, but fortunately they have not resulted in the loss of any lives. In the New England States weather conditions have resulted in several washouts, and one accident at Londonville, Vt., in which an engine and repair coach were precipitated into a stream as the result of the collapse of a bridge on the Boston & Maine system. Two railway employees were injured as the result of this accident. They were on their way to assist in relieving stranded passengers held up by a wash out at a point further ahead on the line.

The Central Vermont also had an accident. Many prominent Montrealers were on this train—the 'New England States Limited'—which was due at Bonaventure station at 10.10 last night. They did not reach Montreal, however, until seven o'clock this morning. Among these passengers was Mr. Theodore Morgan, of the firm of Henry Morgan, Limited.

'The mishap occurred,' said Mr. Morgan at a point one mile on the Montreal side of East Swanston, in Vermont—not far from the Canadian border. The train was travelling at about thirty miles an hour at ten o'clock last night—running more than an hour late—when a broken rail was met with. The locomotive remained on the line, but the tender and the five following coaches were derailed, tearing up the roadbed. The presence of mind of the baggageman was greatly commended for he put on the emergency brakes as soon as he felt the first big jolt. Nobody was seriously injured, but six passengers entered complaints of being bruised and suffering with shock. The passengers were taken back to the junction and switched round by Rouse's Point on the Delaware & Hudson line.

McGILL RESULTS.

The following first year students are announced as having passed in Freehand Drawing and Lettering at tests conducted during the year by the Faculty of Applied Science of McGill University.

First class, McLeod, G. D., Gervers, Parke, Fawcett; Johns, Pick, equal; Lafolley Dorker, Nesham, Walter, equal; Cameron, Chisholm, Scott, Somers, equal; Armstrong, Moas, Mucklow, Reddy, equal; Hebden, Rittenhouse, Shrimpton, Wilkens, equal; DesBrisay, Laffan, equal; Harris, Morkill, Wickenden, equal.

Second Class, Badgley, Fuger, Lindsay, G. A., Rutherford, equal; White, Richardson, Zwicky, equal; Lemay, Miller, equal; McIntosh, Roberton, K. B., Wallingford, G. E., equal; Klein Rainboth, Sutherland, W. S., Twinberrow, equal; Dubuc, Seath, Soper, Wilkinson, equal; clough, Leslie, Miner, Pelletier, Pickard-Cambridge, equal; Mooney, Wells, Bishop, Bronston, equal; Clark, A., Locock, Wisse, equal; Lawson, LeGault, Rosher, Samuel, equal; Hovey, Mitchell, Ord, Perrault, R., Templeton, equal; McPhail, Macpherson, Morris, equal.

Third Class, Bradley, Emery, Hacker, Hunt, equal; Andrews, Bingley, Cronyn, La Violette, Smith, Trapp, Weldon, equal; McFarlane; McLaren, Sutherland, V. R., equal; Fullerton, Marquette, equal; Johnson; Garland, Gass, equal; Harshaw, Kelly, McIntyre, Ogilvie, equal; Brown, A. A., Tucker, equal; Campbell, Clark, W. D., Hall, Heney, Trudeau, Whitaker, equal; Creery, Fisher, equal; McCew, Karnes, Wallingford, E. B., equal; MacLauchlan, R. H., O'Gorman, Rounthwaite, Windatt, equal; Alberga, Gibbs, MacLean, Neilson, Patterson, J. F., Thompson, Wilson, equal.

ECCENTRIC WILL BRINGS MARRIAGE PROPOSALS

Lowell, Mass., March 24.—The wedding march will soon be played, it is said, for Miss Mary Belle Shedd, of this city, daughter of the late Freeman B. Shedd, the Lowell manufacturer. Under the terms of her father's will, one of the strangest ever filed in New England, the young woman will lose about $3,000,000 unless she marries and has children.

As soon as the will was made public marriage proposals began to pour in on the young woman in great numbers. Now it is said that she is engaged. Offers of marriage continue to arrive, but it is reported that Miss Shedd made her choice some time ago.

MR. CAMPBELL ILL WITH PARALYSIS

Manitoba Public Works Minister is Smitten While in Jamaica.

New York, March 24.—Mr. Colin H. Campbell, Minister of Public Works for Manitoba, arrived here to-day from the tropics on the steamship 'Allemania' suffering from a stroke of paralysis, with which he was stricken in Kingston, Jamaica.

He was met at the pier by his wife, who will accompany him home. Mr. Campbell had been two months in the West Indies, and Central America when he was taken ill.

CONTINUOUS SITTINGS ARE NOT LIKELY

Following Liberal Challenge of Speaker's Right, Government Will Ask Supply.

Ottawa, March 24.—It is probable that when Parliament resumes tomorrow the Opposition will precipitate a discussion on the rights of the Speaker under the rules of the House.

This will have reference to the incident of Saturday night, March 15, when Speaker Sproule took the chair in committee and 'named' Dr. Clark, of Red Deer.

The Speaker's right to direct the committee chairman to 'put the question' will be disputed.

Before the naval debate is resumed, the Government will ask for supply. The fiscal year ends next Monday, and a portion, at least, of each item must be voted to carry on the country's business. It is thought the Opposition will agree to this interim supply, though its attitude will not be known definitely until the members return from their constituencies to-morrow.

The fact that the Banking and Commerce Committee is to sit on three days next week is taken to indicate that there will be no all night sittings of the Commons.

Unionist Wins in Westmoreland

London, March 19.—The Kendall bye-election, caused through the death of Colonel Bagot, resulted as follows:

Colonel Weston, Unionist, 3,261; Mr. Somerville, Liberal, 2,680; increased unionist majority, 275.

Despite the fact that Col. Weston was disowned by his party caucus, he was idolized by local unionists, who were undismayed by the headquarters desertion.

Col. Weston's free trade views and his advocacy of military training proved acceptable.

At Houton-le-Spring, the bye-election following the death of the late member, Mr. R. Cameron, resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate with 6,930 votes, against 4,807 given to Mr. Richardson, Unionist, and 4165 to Mr. House, labor candidate.

FALLING CHIMNEY KILLS TWO TRAINMEN.

Desplaines, Ills, March 24. — Two brakemen were killed and the conductor seriously injured to-day when a chimney of a manufacturing plant was blown down on the caboose of a Soo Line freight train. The falling mass of bricks crushed the caboose as if it were made of paper.

ONTARIO LIBERAL CLUBS FEDERATE

A New Political Organization Formed Whose Aim is Mainly Educational.

Toronto, March 24. — Representatives of thirty-one Liberal Clubs in Ontario met at the Temple Building to-day and formed a provincial federation of Liberal Clubs. Mr. J. R. Marshall, of Hamilton, was chairman of the organization meeting, which was addressed by the Hon. Mackenzie King and others. To-night the visiting representatives will be tendered a banquet at the 'Ontario Club, when Mr. N. W. Rowell will be toast master.

The new organization, it is stated, does not propose to interfere with existing ward organizations. Its aim is educational.

Tolstoy Lands Go to Peasantry

Estate Divided on Basis of Perpetual Lease and No Rent.

Tula, Russia, March 20.—The will of the late Count Tolstoy providing for the partition of his Yasnaya Polyana estate among the local peasantry, will be carried out by means of a notarial deed, by which 1,847 of the total area of 2,389 acres will be transferred by Count Leo's three sons, Ilia, Michael and Andrew, to his daughters, Alexandra, in consideration of $200,000, which she has raised chiefly from the sale of her father's works. The rest of the estate, including the manor house and the portion where the Count is buried, will remain in possession of the widow.

The daughter, Alexandra, now becomes the owner of the greater part of teh estate, which she will turn over to the peasants of Yasnaya, Polyana and Ugrumovo, on the basis of no rent and leases in perpetuity, the whole property to be under the supervision of the Tolstoy Society. It will be left to the peasants to subdivide the land according to their needs.

POISONED CANDY KILLS TWO.

Saskatoon, March 24.—George, Fred and Charles Rogers, aged seven, five and two years respectively, whose home is in the Kelliher district, are all dead, supposedly as the result of eating poisoned candy bought at a rural store.

WINNIPEG'S $15,000 FIRE.

Winnipeg, March 24. — Fire in the Canadian Oil Company's works at Elmwood caused damage to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars. It is fully covered by insurance.

KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE, QUEEN SOPHIA AND FAMILY.



The new King of Greece, Constantine, was born on August 2, 1868. He married Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of the Emperor William II., in 1889. The late King was of the Lutheran faith, but his heirs and successors are by the constitution required to be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

STORM DISASTER

LATEST REPORTS SAY 90 DEAD, 240 INJURED

Canadian Press Offices, Omaha, Neb., March 24.—(By telephone to Sioux City).—This afternoon reliable reports placed the number of dead here in yesterday's tornado at ninety, with 240 injured. More than 150 residences were destroyed, and 250 were badly damaged.

The stretch of Omaha covered by the tornado reaches from the southern limits to the suburb of Florence, six miles north of the point of origin. The storm swept the western part of the city for its entire length, following the west side of the valley, extending along the Missouri river bluffs. The eastern half of the city—generally composing the best section—was out of the path of the storm, but suffered greatly.

The section damaged is the residential portion of the city. A number of outlying business thoroughfares are also in the destroyed area.

The greater part of the damage was done west of 24th street, a north and south cross-town street extending the entire length of the city. Numerous streets, with retail stores, are in this section, with the residence portion of the city scattered in intervening sections.

Many of the best parks of the city are located within the district covered. Hansom Park, situated near where the storm originated, was greatly damaged and Bemis park, one of the show residence districts of the city, was struck with sufficient force to practically wreck most of the homes within its limits.

That the situation is grave was indicated by the action of Mayor Dahlman in securing the aid of Government troops and the state militia.

Fort Crook is five miles south of Omaha, and was out of the path of the worst part of the storm.

One part of the area covered by the storm is that located between Cuming street on the south and Ames avenue on the north and from 24th street on the east to 50th street on the west. This is the most thickly populated residence district in the city and contains ten of the largest public schools.

Many of the large churches of all denominations also are in that part of the city.

Omaha University was in the path of the storm and is presumed to have been damaged.

NO HELP NEEDED FROM WASHINGTON

Washington, March 24.—President Wilson, this afternoon, received a reply to his telegram from Mayor Dahleman, stating that assistance was not needed, but that the offer was appreciated. Mayor Dahlman's telegram follows:—

'We deeply appreciate your offer of assistance, but our people are responding nobly, and I believe we can handle the situation.

'Major Hartman, of Fort Omaha, and his men came promptly to our assistance and are doing great work.

'The people of Omaha desire, however, to express their gratitude to you for your message of sympathy.'

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT $12,000,000.

Chicago, March 24.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has been advised by its Omaha office that the damage from the tornado will amount to more than $12,000,000.

FIVE KILLED, TEN INJURED, IN EXPLOSION

Medicine Hat, Alta., March 20.—Five are dead and ten are known to have been injured in a gas explosion here last night. The fire department was called to attend a fire in the Western Canada Cold Storage and Packing Company's building, and were working at the fire when the building, full of escaping gas, was blown up. Hundreds of curious people, drawn by the fire, flocked to the scene, and were in close proximity to the building when the explosion occurred.

The dead are: Reginald Rimmer, 21, fireman, buried in the ruins, body recovered six hours after the accident.

William Green, 13, died on way to hospital.

Charles Bahannon, 24, head crushed, came here a few days ago from Boston.

William Stewart, fireman, well-known painter, head crushed.

Johnston Briar, city employee, head crushed.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

An interesting fact has been brought to public notice by the High Commissioner of Australia. In reply to the Bishop of London, who animadverted on the declining birth-rate of Australia, the High Commissioner said that so many of the children who are born are successfully reared by the Australian mothers that the 'natural increase' of the population in that colony is the very highest in the world. Two or three years ago, when Dr. Newman published the standard work on the deaths of little children, he showed that the New Zealand mothers were the most successful in the world in rearing their babies; in fact, the Commonwealth and New Zealand—our Australasian sisters—stand about on a level in this remarkable record of success as mothers. (Those mothers, by the way, are all voters!) Their achievement in their maternal role undoubtedly depends partly on the good average level of comfort and wealth of the population, and partly on the fine climate they enjoy. But it appears also that a lowered birth-rate leads to a correspondingly lowered death-rate. That is to say, observes a London journal, if the mother's arms are not claimed by a new baby almost before its predecessor can run alone, and if the limited family income is not called upon to supply too many new mouths, the children born get care and food, and will live, whereas they would have died under the reverse condition. The High Commissioner's figures show that in Australia, where the birth-rate is 26.7 per thousand inhabitants, there is an excess of 15.93 births over the deaths annually. In England, where the birth-rate is about the same, 26.3, there is an excess of births over deaths of 11.58; while in the German Empire, the births are 32.1 per thousand, and yet the births only exceed the deaths by 14.16, which means that a sad number of poor little pilgrims can remain only a few painful weeks or months in this world.

THE NAVAL DEBATE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As an impartial observer of events in the Chamber of the House of Commons last Saturday night, I would like to record a vigorous protest against the false allegations in many of the newspapers over Canada, giving accounts of the disorder. Every impartial witness from the galleries will concur with me when I state that, though there was pandemonium for some time, some of the occurrences were magnified several times, and false reflections cast on highly esteemed members. No true Canadian would write the falsehoods contained in some of the newspapers. In fact, he is the lowest type of a traitor who thus traduces his country.

The plain facts of the case are as follows:

The members of the Commons, both Conservatives and Liberals, were unusually fagged out, and irritable after a long siege and many exasperating incidents. There were faults, glaring, inexcusable faults on both sides of the House. The Government supporters considered the Opposition 'cussedly' stubborn in their resistance against the Borden Naval Bill. The Opposition, on the other hand, considered they were unfairly treated by the Ministers and their supporters, and by the chairmen and the Speaker. It must be admitted that there is a great deal of truth in both these contentions.

For instance, to cite a few specific cases: the pugnacious ex-Minister of Public Works, who was directing the militant tactics of the Opposition, walked across the five foot space between his desk and the chairman to draw that gentleman's attention to the fact that one of the Liberals had the floor by rights. No fair-minded person, with any regard for the truth, would assert that Dr. Pugsley rushed at the chairman as if to attack him, as was stated in some papers. The head of the committee deliberately turned his back on the Opposition. Quite evidently he did not wish to see who had the floor. It was exasperating the way the Liberals stuck to the contention that the chairman was occupying the chair without authority of the rules of the House. Apparently they were in the right, as the honorable member, Mr. Robidoux, vacated the chair soon after this, and Mr. Blain took his place. If the Government had explained when the change was being made, that Mr. Robidoux was placed in the chair while honorable members were addressing the House in French because Mr. Blain does not understand French, the disagreeable incident would have been avoided. But it appeared at the time that the Opposition were unnecessarily persistent on an insistence of a strict observance of the rules because the Government side seemed bound to enforce the rules too stringently on occasions and again relax them too much; or in short, that the Ministerialists were acting in a high-handed way.

During most of this time there was a terrific hubbub on both sides, shouts of 'Order! Order!' and epithets thrown across the floor at opposing members. It must be admitted that the Government supporters were the worst offenders, and made more disturbance. Many insulting, unparliamentary words were used by them, and only in one case did a Liberal member shout out an ungentlemanly expression. This was when the Speaker showed a very noted prejudice, unusual on the part of the present occupant of the Speaker's Chair, in trying to restore order.

The courteous and diplomatic handling of this trying affair by the Prime Minister deserves the highest commendation. It is to his credit that he would not allow any high-handed proceedings in dealing with the trivial or imaginary offences of two of the most highly respected members of the Commons.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize the fact that Mr. Borden's commendable disposition of these cases proves that the Opposition were, on the whole, correct, though very boisterous about it; and that it was remarkable that the Opposition were much more courteous than the Ministerialists.

G. H.

Ottawa, March 18, 1913.

APRIL SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked April, are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing i sever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise, elsewhere in this issue, or write for particulars.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

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

ELLIS—On March 17, 1913 to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ellis, jr., 94 15th Avenue, Lachine, a son.

MARCUSE — At the Maternity Hospital, on Sunday, March 15, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Seodor Marcuse, a son.

MARRIED.

BROWN — REID — On March 19, 1913, by the Rev. George Haughton Porter, M.A., S.T.D., at the residence of David Reid, Esq., of Amherst Island, father of the bride, James H. Brown, of Richmond County, Lennox and Addington, to Florence M. Reid.

BRYSON — EWING — At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ewing, 100 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, on March 18, 1913, by the Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, Isabel Davison, to James Barman Bryson, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bryson, Ottawa.

DE BLOEME — REDDING —On March 1, 1913, at St. Paul's, Winchmore-hill, London, N., England, Aleidus Boudewyn Jacobus, second son of Marinus Gerardus de Bloeme, of The Hague, to Marguerite Wills Greig Redding, only daughter of Thomas and Mary Redding, of Martinhoe, Elm Park, Winchmore-hill.

HODGSON — ROWLAND — On Feb. 4, 1913, in St. Mary's Church, Como, by Rev. Charles Bancroft, Norman Hodgson, of Como, to Miss Mary J. Rowland, formerly of Aberdare, South Wales.

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JOHNSON — HALL — On March 1, 1913, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, London, by the Rev. W. P. Besley, Canon of St. Paul's, Cedric, eldest son of Thomas Arthur Johnson, West House, Hartford, Cheshire, to Janet, daughter of the late W. H. Hall and Mrs. Hall, of Cuckoo, Hanwell.

KELLY — McARTHUR — On March 19, 1913, by the Rev. James MacKay, Elizabeth Booth, daughter of the late L. C. McArthur, Dewittville, to Austin J. Kelly, of Huntingdon, Que.

KYLE — KIRKLAND — On Wednesday, March 19, 1913, at the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Malcolm Campbell, Emily E. Kirkland to Alfred E. Kyle, of Montreal.

OAKLEY — LAMONTAGNE — On Thursday, March 20, 1913, at the First French Methodist Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Arthur Delponte, Corinne A. Lamontagne, eldest daughter of the late C. D. Morin, to George Herbert Oakley, of Hull, Yorkshire, England.

PIMLOTT — McQUADE — At the residence of the bride's parents, No. 136 Flora street, Ottawa, on March 12, 1913, by the Rev. Wm. Pimlott, of Barnston, Que., father of the groom, Emma L. McQuade, of Ottawa, to Wm. M. Pimlott, of Quyon, Que.

RAHM — BERGER — On Wednesday, March 12, 1913, at the Presbyterian Manse, Matawatchan, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, William C. Rahm, to Clara M. Berger, daughter of Mr. Charles Berger, all of Denbigh, Ont.

RUSSELL — McLACHLIN — At 'The Corners,' Arnprior, Ont., by the Rev. D. J. McLean, assisted by the Rev. James Faulds, May, elder daughter of the late Alexander McLachlin and Mrs. McLachlin, to Archibald Russell, of Sovereign, Sask.

WOOD — FAIRLIE — On March 22, 1913, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the father of the bride, Georgiana (Gina) Home, daughter of the Rev. John and Mrs. Fairlie, to Herbert Harold Wood, Fort Francis, son of the Hon. S. C. and Mrs. Wood, Toronto.

DIED.

BENSON — In this city, on March 18, 1913, at his residence, 606 Lagauchetiere street East, August Benson, age 71 years, beloved husband of the late Jennette Foster.

CARSON — On Thursday, March 20, 1913, at the residence of his son-in-law, 114 Brock avenue, Montreal West, William Carson, late of Warden King, Limited.

ELLIOTT — At his home, 566 Division street, Kingston, Ont., on March 13, 1913, Edwin S. Elliott, aged 34 years.

FOULDS — At 116 West 94th street, on Tuesday, March 11, 1913, Eliza B., widow of John Fouls.

GILL — In this city, on March 22, 1913, at the age of 62 years and 3 months, Delphire Senecal, wife of the late Judge C. Gill.

GNAEDINGER — Very suddenly, on March 19, 1913, E. W. Gnaedinger, in his 62nd year.

GRANT — On March 22, 1913, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Esther M. Wilson, wife of John G. Grant, daughter of the late Andrew Wilson.

HUFF — Suddenly, on March 16, 1913, at Meaford, Ont., Margaret Eleanor Barnhardt, wife of Samuel Huff, Public School Inspector for East Grey.

KEENAN — On March 16, 1913, at his late residence, 499 De Gaspe street, Christopher Keenan, in his 68th year.

LAKE — At Inverary, Ont., on March 18, 1913, James Lake, aged 92 years.

MARSHALL — At her residence, 'Braemar,' Abbotsford, Que., on March 16, 1913, Isabella Rose, beloved wife of the late Wm. Marshall.

McOUAT —At Bethany, Que., on Thursday, March 13, 1913, Ida Ellen, infant daughter of Murray and Ida McOuat, aged 1 month and 13 days.

MURPHY — At No. 340 Champlain St., Quebec, on March 17, 1913, James Murphy.

NELSON — In this city, on March 23, 1913, at the age of 43 years, James Doig Nelson, beloved husband of Mary McLaughlin.
Arbrochty Scotland papers please copy.

PEDLAR — In Oshawa, Ont., on March 16, 1913, George Henry Pedlar, president of the Pedlar People, Limited, in his 70th year.

RIGBY — At the 'Lodge,' Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont., on March 16, 1913, Ellen, dearly beloved wife of the Rev. Oswald Rigby.

ROBERTSON — On March 20, 1913, Allison Robertson, sister of the late Mrs. Chas. Baillie, in her 73rd year.

ROTHWELL — In Listowel, Ont., on March 15, 1913, Benjamin Rothwell, Esq., father of Mrs. P. W. Anderson, The Manse, McKay St., Ottawa.

STAFFEN — At the Grace Dart Home Hospital, of tuberculosis, on March 16, 1913, John Staffen, aged 45 years, a native of Riga, Russia.

ULLEY — Accidentally killed, at Calgary, Alta., Arthur, younger son of Mr. George Ulley.

VEARY — On March 21, 1913, Maude Mary Duberry, beloved wife of Edgar A. Veary, and only and beloved daughter of Mrs. Thomas Evans, in her 39th year.

WHYTE— At Peachland, B.C., on March 13 1913, the Rev. C. W. Whyte, son of the late Rev. James Whyte, of Osgoode, Ont.

WILLIAMS — In this city, on Tuesday, March 18, 1913, at the age of 60 years, 8 months, 13 days, Lewis W. Williams, beloved husband of Celia Sanders, and eldest son of the late John Williams. New York and Portland, Oregon, papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

LIDDELL — In loving memory of William Liddell, who died on March 21, 1909.

MACKLAIER — In loving memory of our darling Myrtle, who died on March 23, 1911, eldest and dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Macklaier.
'Safe in the arms of Jesus.'

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