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CANADA'S GROWING TRADE SHOWN IN BUDGET STATEMENT; REDUCTIONS IN TARIFF ARE ANNOUNCED

Ottawa, May 13.—The Hon. Mr. White, Finance Minister, introduced his budget statement in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon. The following are the features:—

Canada's foreign trade has passed the billion dollar mark.

Exports were $393,000,000 and imports $691,000,000.

The revenue of the last fiscal year was $168,250,000, an increase of $32,000,000 over the previous year.

The year's increase in revenue is equal to the entire revenue of the Dominion twenty years ago.

Expenditure of the fiscal year was $113,250,000 as compared with $98,161,440 in the preceding year.

That of the balance between revenue and expenditure, $55 000 000, capital and special expenditure $33,000,000 and sinking fund of $1,300,000 are applied.

The National Debt is reduced by $28,000,300, leaving the debt at present $316,619,460.

TARIFF CHAGNES.

Mr. White announced the following tariff changes:—

Duties on cement reduced to 7 cents per 100 lbs. under British preference, and 10 cents per 100 pounds under intermediate and general schedule. Reduction amounts to 8 3-4 cents per barrel.

Raw sugar, under British preference, is reduced to 40 3-4 cents per 100 lbs., as against 52 1-2 cents under old tariff. Intermediate and general schedules are reduced from 83 3-4 cents to 57 1-2 cents.

On refined sugar British preference remains at 83 cents per 100 lbs., and general and intermediate schedules are reduced from 83.24 1-2 to $1.07 2-3.

Refiners' privilege of importing foreign raw sugar to the amount of 20 percent of their beet sugar product of preferential rates is abolished.

Typesetting and type-casting machines, formerly subject to 20 percent duty, are placed on the free list.

Traction ditching machines, cositng not more than $3,000 retail, formerly subjec tto 27 1-2 percent duty, are placed on the free list.

Hospitals are allowed to import glassware and sterilinzing apparatus free.

Appliances to rescue miners are put on the free list.

Duties on cotton threads are reduced from 10, 12 1-2 and 15 percent to 7 1-2 and 10 percent.

EXHIBITS OF THE SWEAT SHOP WILL STIR PARISIANS

Paris, May 12.—Popular feeling is being stirred up by the opening this week in the commercial quarter of Paris of the Sweated Labor Exhibition, 'A Museum of Economic Horrors,' as it is called by the organizers. The main object of the exhibition is to show the conditions under which the poor women workers of this city live and the increase in prostitution which is asserted to be a logical consequence of the impossibility of unskilled female labor to make a decent living.

Among the exhibits are toys, such as the familiar stuffed lambs which bleat when pressed down on the bellows to which their feet are glued. For fixing the wool on to the toy, painting it, fixing a ribbon around the neck, and attaching it to the stand the manufacturers pay 3 cents a dozen. It is impossible, it is said, for a clever worker to finish more than four dozen in a working day of ten hours.

There are also lampshades, which are given out in pieces and finished for 4 cents a hundred, the maximum going being 20 cents for a ten-hour day.

Brushes are shown which are made up at the rate of 10 cents a thousand holes, or 22 cents a day.

The dressmaking department is particularly instructive. For a bodice which takes a whole day to make, 12 cents is paid. A man's waistcoat, sold to the public for 55 cents, is made up for 20 centimes, or 4 cents, of which 4 centimes is deducted for the cost of thread. Ten of these are the maximum which can be finished in a long day's work.

The flags with which the Parisians cover their houses on days of public rejoicing carry off the record in this competition of industrial slavery. Those who sew and mount them are rewarded at the rate of 87 cents for sixty dozen, representing ten days' work, or about 8 1-2 cents a day.

In the centre of the exhibition hall is spread out a sweated woman's dinner, consisting of a morsel of stale bread, 2 cents' worth of cheese, a hard-boiled egg, and a jug of water.

The organizers hope by arousing public indignation to force the authorities to bring about a complete change in conditions for this sort of work, and abolish the present exploiting by middlemen and consequent starvation wages.

POLICE KILL MAN IN REPELLING STATION ATTACK

Striking Mob's Violence at Fort William Has Fatal Result.

Fort William, Ont., May 12.—Shortly after six o'clock last evening a car operated by strikebreakers ran off the track at the corner of McTavish and Simpson streets. Windows were broken and the car was otherwise damaged.

About two hours later a mob of foreigners rushed the police station and attempted to free Peter Landi, a Hungarian, who had been arrested. The police fired a volley over their heads. They came on and one man, Mike Smorak, was killed by the volley which followed, and another, John Wulk, was badly wounded in the leg. The mob then retired. The affair arose out of the street car strike which began here yesterday morning. The mob consisted of foreigners, worked up to a frenzy by agitators.

During the afternoon the strikers held a parade, and speeches by local Socialists, of a highly inflammatory nature, were delivered at the mass meeting which followed. The greater part of the audience was made up of foreigners, Italians and Galicians, principally, who live in a congested district in the north end of the city, called the coal docks. It is in this district that the three bad strikes of freight handlers have occurred in other years.

It is claimed that the rails at the corner of McIntosh and McTavish streets were tampered with, and that this was the cause of the derailment

SEEK TO MAKE CELEBRATION WORLD WIDE

New York, May 12.—The nations of the world are urged to join the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Newfoundland, and Australia and the Municipality of Ghent in making the celebration of one hundred years of peace among English-speaking peoples signalize a new era of international good will.

The invitation was issued yesterday by the international conferees now in this country arranging this celebration for December, 1914. The American Secretary of State and the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs were asked to transmit the invitation to other governments. Following, is the manifesto adopted by the conferees:

'Representatives of Great Britain, Newfoundland, of the United States, Dominion of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia and of the Municipality of Ghent, having been in conference concerning an appropriate celebration of the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, which marked the end of the last internation war between the British and American peoples, unite in offering to the governments and the peoples of the civilized world an earnest invitation to take part in making this celebration in every way worthy of the one hundred years of peace that it commemorates.

'We invite such co-operation to the end that it may be made clear and unmistakeable to public opinion everywhere that the time has come when international rivalries and differences, though numerous and severe, may be settled without the carnage and horrors of war. Although it be unreasonable to disregard the possibility of conflict arising in the future, out of mutual or partial misunderstanding, yet we gratefully recognize that the chances have been largely eliminated by the degree in which modern science has facilitated intercourse and accelerated communication. We are, therefore, encouraged to hope that the development of letters, science and of the arts, of commerce, industry and finance, of mutual knowledge, trust and good feeling on the part of those who owe different allegiances and who speak different tongues, may profitably absorb the energy of mankind, as well as offer opportunity for the display of the noblest and finest traits of mind and of character.

'Great Britain has been a colonizing nation, and the United States has drawn to its population various and powerful elements from different countries and from different flags. Therefore, a century of peace between Great Britain and her dominions beyond the seas on the one hand, and the United States on the other hand, touches directly both the interests and the imagination of every land to which Great Britain's sons have gone, as well as those of every nation from which the present-day population of the United States has been drawn. Such a celebration will not only close a century of exceptional significance and importance, but it will call attention to an example and an ideal that we earnestly hope may be followed and pursued in years to come. What nations have done nations can do.

WILL SETTLE CLAIMS BETWEEN CANADA AND U.S.

Washington, May 12.— Great Britain and the United States will begin to clean the diplomatic slate to-morrow, when the international tribunal for the arbitration of outstanding pecuniary claims between the two nations will hold its first meeting here under the presidency of M. Henri A. Fromageot, of France. This tribunal will judicially settle claims of private persons of the two nations, some of them dating back to the war of 1812.

There has been no judicial settlement of any such claims since 1853. The claims listed for hearing at the opening session are chiefly those in favor of or against Canada. They relate to seizure of American fishing vessels and Canadian sealers, collisions, contracts in the Yukon territory, South Africa and India and other subjects.

The American claims aggregate $4,330,000, the British $2,966,000.

Ottawa, May 12. —Sir Charles Fitzpatrick left on Saturday for Washington, where he will represent Canada on a commission which is settling up a large number of long standing money

SPECULATION ON THE NEXT MOVE OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Mr. Massingham Wants Him to be President Local Government Board.

MUCH HIGHER POST NOW HINTED AT

Mr. Rufus Isaacs Should Resign, Says Editor of Leading Liberal Review.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, May 12.—At a moment when politics are at a discount, Mr. H. W. Massingham, the editor of the 'Nation,' the leading weekly Liberal review, has caused a mild sensation by reference to certain Cabinet ministers.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, we are told, ought to have resigned last autumn because of his dealings in Marconi shares, and a new sphere is advocated for Mr. Lloyd George, where his brilliant, but restless mind could find a fresh field. Mr. Massingham would apparently like to see him supplant Mr. Burns as president of the Local Government Board, where it is believed he could do great work on social and radical lines.

Mr. Massingham's intentions are well meant, but in the opinion of the Progressives of this country there is a far more important post for Mr. Lloyd George to fill when the opportunity arrives than president of the Local Government Board.

WESTMINSTER.

ASKS GRAND JURY INQUIRY INTO THE SING SING CHARGES

Mr. John S. Kennedy Repudiates Graft Accusations Made to Governor Sulzer.

Ossining, N.Y., May 12.—John S. Kennedy, warden of Sing Sing prison, issued a statement to-day declaring that he would ask the Grand Jury to investigate the report of conditions at Sing Sing, submitted by Mr. George W. Blake to Governor Sulzer. Mr. Kennedy said he would request the Grand Jury to ascertain if the criminal libel law had been violated.

'I accord every man the right to criticise my business,' reads Mr. Kennedy's statement, 'but to no man the privilege of directly or indirectly accusing me of dishonesty or of reciplency of graft.'

Mr. Blake, in his allegations, says the worst feature of the prison management—that dealing with the morals of the convicts—cannot be discussed in a public document, but should be called to the immediate attention of those competent to deal with the situation.

The investigator describes conditions as 'frightful.' The prison cells, he says, are dark, small, damp, filth, and infested with vermin. In them men contract rheumatism and go out crippled for life. Into none of the cells on the lower tiers has a ray of sunshine entered for eighty years.

Certain prisoners, Mr. Blake asserts, through political influence, or by the payment of money, receive favors. He has evidence, he says, showing that because of influence, exerted by men well-known in various walks of life, money has been wrung from persons seeking clemency for prisoners.

Mr. Blake charges that Colonel Joseph F. Scott, who was removed recently as superintendent of state prisons; was aware of the existence of certain of these conditions, but made no effort, so far as the investigator was able to learn, to minimize them.

John S. Kennedy, warden of Sing Sing, is charged by Mr. Blake with having violated the law.

SOCIALISM A WANING FORCE IN ENGLAND

London, May 12.— At the annual conference of the British Socialist Party at Blackpool on Saturday, Mr. Irving, the chairman, said it was this most disappointing and most dispiriting congress that was ever held. He complained that there had been no progress, and that the members showed no enthusiasm.

This statement was followed by an uproar.

The chairman called on the delegates not to behave like blackguards.

The delegates retorted by saying: 'We are comrades, not dogs.'

Mr. Irving threatened to leave the

POLICE AND FIRE CHIEFS KILLED

Lightning Disaster at Stratford Ont., Also Kills Policeman.

Strathford, Ont., May 13 (Tuesday).—Police Chief McCarthy, Fire Chief Durken and Policeman Matt Hamilton were killed at 2 o'clock this morning when the tower of Knox Church was struck by lightning and collapsed.

ASKS INQUIRY INTO COUPON GAMBLING

M.P. Points to $500,000,000 Betting Evil Fostered by Certain Newspapers.

London, May 12. —At the annual meeting of the Chief Constables' Association of London, Mr. J. M. Hogge, M.P., speaking on 'betting and gambling ,and their relation to crime, with special reference to football coupon gambling,' said that the amount of money wasted in this particular vice approaches $375,000,000 or $500,000,000 a year. There was, he said, great evil in the distribution of football coupons in factories, and the competitions that were running in some weekly newspapers.

He thought there ought to be an investigation as to what the newspapers made out of such competitions. It was detrimental to the best interests of the country that the journalism which appealed to the intelligence of the community should go down before the journalism which had no intellect behind it because it was buttressed in this way.

TARIFF FIGHT OPENS IN SENATE

Washington, May 12. — The tariff revision fight moving from the House, will be renewed in the Senate to-morrow, when the Underwood Bill comes up for reference to the Finance Committee. The Senate was not in session to-day.

The House of Representatives met to-day to dispose of what some party leaders referred to as a 'chicken feed,' with the announced purpose of adjourning almost immediately for three days, a beginning of regular adjournments for similar periods until the first week of June.

The idea is to mark time pending the tariff fight on the Senate side of the Capitol and preparation of currency legislation. Meantime the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee will meet almost daily to frame the personnel of the regular committees of the House.

PROTEST FROM WOOL MANUFACTURERS.

Members of the Finance Committee of the Senate have received a copy of a strong protest against the woollen schedule of the Underwood tariff bill from the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. The protest is signed by Mr. John P. Wood, of Philadelphia, president, and Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin, of Boston, secretary.

The proposed rates of duty, it is urged, are on the whole inadequate, and their adoption would be a menace not only to the prosperity but to the existence of the woollen manufacture in the United States.

There are rumblings of an upheaval in the Senate. The Republicans are preparing for a vigorous warfare. They do not like the threats of the Wilson administration against manufacturers, who say that they will have to readjust wages to compete with the cheap labor products of Europe.

ALLEGE A WILSON BLUFF.

'Mr. Wilson,' said one of the Republican Senators last night, 'has authorized Mr. Redfield, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, to investigate all wage reductions. Congress is to be asked to provide $100,000 for such investigations. If the mills are forced to close or wages cut in half, the President says higher rates will be arranged by Congress. But if the wages are reduced without warrant, then dire things will be threatened.

'Of course, the Wilson administration is merely bluffing. If wages are cut down, it will be solely because the manufacturers otherwise cannot compete with products made under the low wage scale of England, Germany, France, and the rest of Europe. Manufacturers will not cut down wages for the fun of the thing. Mr. Wilson has said that the manufacturers should be willing to meet the competition of Europe; that no protection is needed. Then why should any protection be needed for wages. If the law of supply and demand is to be the sole regulator now with regard to selling prices, why should not the supply and demand regulate labor and wages? What special protection can Mr. Wilson hope to give wages when protection is taken away from the manufacturers?'

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT GETTING BETTER.

London, May 12.—The Duchess of Connaught had a fair night, and there is a slight improvement in her condition to-day. No official bulletin was issued.

MOB THREATENS TO DUCK WOMEN IN SERPENTINE

Men Platform Supporters of Women Suffrage Anger Hyde Park Crowd.

THE CAMPAIGN OF VIOLENCE GOES ON

Wilful Damage is Being Committed by Suffragettes Throughout British Isles.

London, May 12.—There was another hot time in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon at a Suffragette meeting organized by the male suffragists. They had a waggon, from which the chairman was allowed to talk. The police, however, prohibited the women from speaking at these meetings. After the chairman had made a short address, Mr. Lawrence Houseman followed, and started a ruction. His speech was greeted with yells and other interruptions, and only an occasional sentence of what he said was heard.

Mr. Houseman's assertion that 'woman is a human being' drew a retort from some one in the crowd that 'a woman is a beast,' at which the mob roared with laughter and cheered.

The speaker, in trying to illustrate the disabilities of the women, said: 'I will give you an incident of what happened recently.'

This was taken up instantly with a shout, 'The bomb in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Another speaker, in trying to overawe the crowd, shouted: 'You are a lot of hooligans.'

The mob then rushed the waggon, which was overturned. Most of the speakers jumped clear it it, but one of the men went down with the carriage, and the police helped him to get up. The crowd closed around, shouting 'Bombs,' 'Arson' and 'Duck him,' and it looked for a moment as if they would throw the man into the Serpentine. Reinforcements of police arrived in time to save him, and he was escorted to the police station for safety.

Other men in the party were hustled and chased by the mob. One man who waved a suffragette flag and sought to retain it, got some rough handling. Many women tried to make speeches in the crowd, but were all badly handled.

Some were pelted with the tur', and others had their clothes torn. The police rescued them, but often had great difficulty in doing so, and were kept especially busy in preventing the women from being rushed to the Serpentine, into which the mob wanted to duck them.

SUFFRAGETTES BURN BOAT CLUB.

London, May 12.—One of the hands of militant Suffragettes assigned to interfere with the pastimes of the men of the British Isles, celebrated Whit Monday—which is a general holiday here—by burning down the headquarters of the Nottingnam Boat Club on the banks of the River Trent.

The structure, which contained many valuable racing and other skiffs, was destroyed, the loss being $10,000.

Another suffragette outrage is reported from Preston, Lancashire, where a white marble statue of the fourteenth Earl of Derby in Miller Park has been smothered with liquid tar.

'Dunholme,' a large unoccupied house in Newcastle-on-Tyne, was set alight to-day by an 'arson squad' of militant suffragettes. While at their work they were alarmed by the approaches of a passerby and they decamped, leaving behind them cans of petroleum and fire lighters, as well as other inflammable materials. The fire was soon extinguished.

DAMAGE MANSION TO EXTENT OF $100,000.

Dundee, Scotland, May 12.—An examination of the ruins of Farington Hall, which was destroyed by fire on Saturday, has revealed ample proofs of incendiarism. The chief constable of the city has received by mail a copy of the paper, the 'Suffragette,' inscribed—'Farington Hall—A protest against British tyranny. Blame Asquith and Company.' The mansion, which was the property of Mr. Henry McGrady, a former Lord Provost of Dundee, will require $100,000 to rebuild.

MR. DILLON'S HOUSE ATTACKED.

Dublin, May 12.—Jonn Dillon, member of Parliament for West Mayo, surrounded by a band of suffragettes opposite the Mansion House on Saturday, told them that he would vote against them every time. Early on Sunday morning Mr. Dillon's residence was bombarded with stones. Many windows were smashed.

Three women were arrested on the charge of breaking the fanlights of the premises of the United Irish League about the same time.

SUFFRAGETTES MAY BE INNOCENT OF THIS.

Dublin, May 12.—A tin canister containing 42 gunpowder cartridges was found to-night in the lavatory of the Empire Palace Theatre. The cartridges were padded round with cotton saturated with oil. A cotton cord, also oil-soaked, was attached to the canister, and the cord was burning when the bomb was found.

A girl formerly employed at the theatre was arrested. Nothing is known, however, that would connect her with the suffragette movement.

Later in the evening an alarm clock to which a small box was attached was found in the telephone box of the post office on College Green. An examination failed to disclose any explosives.

HERO COMMITS SUICIDE,

Chicago, May 12. — Benjamin Allison, a hero of the Chicago fire, who saved a score of persons with his canal boat, committed suicide yesterday. He was 88 years old, and brooded over his infirmities.

IN FOG-BOUND ATLANTIC 'CHILTERN RANGE' COLLIDES WITH ENORMOUS ICEBERG

With a considerable portion of her starboard bow showing large deep dents in the steel plates, the cargo steamer 'Chiltern Range,' as she crept into Montreal harbor last week, once more brought testimony of the terror of the North Atlantic icebergs in a fog. The 'Chiltern Range' had struck a big berg out in the ocean away east of Newfoundland. It was a huge, towering mass of ice, and the safe escape of the ship and her crew was due to two providential circumstances—to the fact that Captain Rea had been cautious enough to slow the ship down to about two miles an hour, and the additional happy fact that the vessel struck the berg a very glancing blow.

SAILOR THROWN DOWN.

As it was, the collision sent a shock through the ship, and a sailor who was at dinner, was thrown down on the messroom floor, while another man was toppled out of his bunk. The first officer was just getting up, preparatory to going on duty at 12 o'clock. He felt the shock quite plainly, and hastened out to see what had happened.

The captain was on the bridge, and all hands were instantly ordered on deck. The hatches were all opened, and the men were set to watch the holds for the first appearance of water. This was continued for an hour or more.

FOG HID ICEBERG.

The solid density of the fog had completely hidden the berg until the ship was right upon it. The captain estimated that it was 150 feet high, rising in a perpendicular wall straight above the vessel. It seemed to be a long berg, also, for he could not see the end of it at the time.

Consternation reigned for a few minutes, after the sudden emergence of the ice mountain, through the fog and the inevitable shock. The ship struck a glancing blow, and then glided along the side of the berg until she was able to stand off and get away from it.

Great relief was felt when it was found that the ship was not taking any water ,and that the steel plates evidently were not very badly damaged.

The 'Chiltern Range,' which is a Furness liner, is a 7,500 ton vessel, 390 feet long, built four years ago, and hitherto engaging in the Oriental trade. She was crossing light from Hull for a cargo of grain.

This vessel, of course, has no wireless instalment, and the iceberg patrol of the North Atlantic would be of no service to her when inward bound.

FREIGHT TRAIN A COMPLETE WRECK

Twenty-one Cars Piled in a Heap of Destruction in Ontario.

Bowmanville, Ont., May 12. — A disastrous railway wreck occurred about 11.30 on Saturday night at the Grand Trunk station here, through the breaking of a wheel on second No. 96 manifest freight train going east, in charge of Conductor Moyse. About a quarter of a mile west of the station a truck near the engine left the rails immediately over the west bridge across Burgess Creek. Other cars appear to have left the rails, and the train buckled, twenty-one cars forming a heap of destruction and miscellaneosu wreckage. One car fell down the embankment, one corner lighting on the room of the pumping engine house by the creek. Another car toppled over from the pyramid of wreckage close to Miss Winter's summer house, landing only a few yards from her residence. Most of the cars were very badly damaged. Being a manifest train, the freight was of a miscellaneous character, pianos, organs, fruit trees, bales of cotton, liquor, stoves, groceries, etc.

While considerably damaged, much of the freight will be forwarded to its destination.

As the conductor's van and the front part of the train remained on the track, nobody was injured.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE PLEADS FOR THE RURAL CLASSES

And Urges Unionists to Put Land Question Above Party Issue.

London, May 12.— On the eve of the Parliamentary holiday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer extended the olive branch to the Unionists, with the proposal that the land question should be made a non-party issue. He expressed hopes of rendering agricultural labor conditions so attractive that the populations would black back to the villages from the towns. There was no industry wherein the workers, he said, were so badly paid as the agricultural laborer. Their wages and housing conditions were a scandal in the great country. There was no economic reason why wages should be so low. There must be reasons of a social or political character. This national question should be approached from a national note a partisan point of view. Mr. Lloyd George added: 'I do not think there is any question which more vitally affects the life of this country more than the rural problem, and I would be very glad to see real co-operation betwen the parties in dealing with it. I do not think it is a question of attacking any clas or criticising any class.'

BISHOP FARTHING CALLS MEN TO THE MINISTRY.

Berthier-en-Haut, May 12.—Bishop Farthing visited Berthier for the annual Confirmation Service in St. James's Church last week. All the candidates presented were pupils from the Grammar School. The service was conducted by the Rev. Cecil A. Heaven, M.A., headmaster. The Bishop gave an interesting address, in which he alluded to the growing interest among Canadian men in church work. He also mentioned that more Canadians were needed for the ministry, and invited the boys to consider seriously this privileged calling, which, while it offers nothing in the form of monetary attraction, provides a wider and more fruitful field of usefulness than any profession.

MANITOBA BY-ELECTION.

Winnipeg, May 12. — Nominations for the provincial constituency of St. Boniface have been fixed for May 21, with the election May 28. The election has been necessitated by the elevation of the Hon. Joseph Bernier to the Cabinet as Provincial Secretary.

JUDGMENT GOES TO FORT GEORGE

Natural Resources Security Co. Wins in B. C. Fight With G. T. P.

Ottawa, May 12. — After a two days' hearing, and an additional two days consummated in digesting the voluminous evidence, the Railway Commission on Saturday handed down its decision in the now famous Fort George station case.

The application of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to please a station on the eastern part of the India reserve, located at the junction of the Fraser and Nechaco Rivers, in Central British Columbia, and to name the station Prince George, was refused.

The application of the Natural Resources Security Company, Limited, and Mr. George J. Hammond, of Vancouver, for a station on the western part of the reserve, adjoining the Fort George town site, and for the station to be named Fort George was successful.

The decision orders the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to place its station in the western part of the reserve three thousand feet east of the town site.

The railway was represented by Messrs. W. Biggar, K.C.; H. H. Hansard, W. D. Hogg, K.C.; and R. B. Bennett, K.C.; the Natural Resources Security Company, by Mr. George J. Hammond, and the citizens of Fort George, by Messrs. R. A. Pringle, K.C.; Clive Pringle and George F. Henderson, K.C.

The contest for the control of what is now known as Fort George dates back four years. Mr. George J. Hammond, of Vancouver, secured from the original stakers the land that is now embraced in the Fort George town sites. Prior to the Crown grants being issued, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway entered a protest claiming that this particular land was needed for railway and town site purposes. The Provincial Land Department at Victoria, however, upheld the original stakers. The land was then subdivided into building lots; streets were graded, sidewalks built, buildings erected, and the rapid increase of population indicated the speedy growth of a prosperous city.

It was stated that the general policy of the Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company, the subsidiary company with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was to give the owners of property a fifty percent interest in the town sites in exchange for a clear deed to their property. Negotiations were opened between the Natural Resources Security Company, of Vancouver, the owners of the Fort George town sites, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company, but were never consummated, owing to the demands made by the railway. The Indian reserve adjoining the town site on the east was then purchased by the railway from the Indians through the Dominion Government for $200,000.

The railway company then announced that it would place its station on the eastern part of the reserve, over a mile and a half from the town of Fort George, and that the name would be changed to Prince George. The application for the registration of the Indian reserve as Prince George was last week refused by Mr. Bowser, Attorney-General, of Victoria, and his decision was on Saturday upheld by the Railway Commission.

The victory of the Hammond forces in winning, both as regards the name and station location, brings to a close one of the most spectacular town site fights in the history of Western Canada.

STEEL CORPORATION WILL FIGHT ANOTHER YEAR.

New York, May 12.—Taking of testimony for the defence to the government suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation under the Sherman Law was begun to-day with Mr. James A. Farrell, president of the corporation, as the first witness.

The case for the Government was completed in February. It is expected that it will take another year to complete the case for the corporation.

DEATH OF CUSTOMS OFFICER.

Winnipeg, May 12. — Mr. George Buchanan, aged 53, chief rate clerk in the Winnipeg Customs office, died on Sunday. He was born at Port Hope, studied law in Toronto, and taught school in Wingham before coming west thirty years ago. Many relatives live in Toronto and Wingham.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING SUES SUPREME COURT JUDGE

Seeks to Recover $4,290 With Charges Declaring That Defendant Lived at Home While Drawing Allowances For Travelling and Residing in Other Places.

An unusual suit has been entered in the Exchequer Court of Canada by His Majesty the King, acting through the Hon. Chas. J. Doherty, Attorney-General of Canada, against the Hon. William Henry Pope Clement. The defendant was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia on Dec. 7, 1906, and has been a judge of that court ever since. The suit is for $4,290, with interest and costs. His Majesty declaring that between the date of his appointment and March, 1910, the defendant received that amount as travelling allowances, including an allowance of $6 per day upon the representation that he was necessarily absent from his place of residence for the purpose of attending in Court or Chambers. It is further alleged that the payment of this allowance was accompanied by a certificate each month that he was necessarily absent from his home for the days for which he claimed the money. In these applications and certificates the defendant alleged that he lived in Grand Forks, B.C., whereas it is claimed that he was a resident of Vancouver all the time. As a consequence the Attorney-General of Canada, on behalf of the King, claims that the certificates should be declared false and fraudulent, and that judgment be rendered against the defendant for $4,290, costs and interest.

The information is filed by Mr. F. S. Maclennan, K.C., of Montreal, of Maclennan and Baker, who are the solicitors for the Attorney-General of Canada. The defendant has four weeks in which to answer the information.

France and Spain Unite in Political Entente

Count Alvaro de Romanones, the Spanish Premier, speaking to a representative of the 'Liberte' to-day said:

'To-day Spain and France have reached a friendly agreement. To-morrow the two countries may take a further step. The understanding we have attained is the result of mutual effort.'

Paris, May 9. — A general topic of conversation is the extraordinary precautions taken to guard King Alfonso during his visit here:

The whole forty miles of railway from Paris to Fontainebleau, where the King spent yesterday reviewing the troops, was lined with infantry, entailing probably 10,000 men.

At dawn sentries were posted at intervals of 100 yards alon gthe track and remained there until after the Royal train returned at 5.30 p.m. Every bridge had a guard of ten men.

A great white canvas camp of soldiers was established in the forest of Fontainebleau and all morning patrols scoured the woods around where the cavalry review was taking place, prodding every thicket with long bayonets and looking up every tree to see that no anarchist perched there with a bomb. A cordon of thousands of infantry with fixed bayonets, standing almost shoulder to shoulder, was posted around the whole square mile of the forest wherein the King would be and squadrons of dragoons moved constantly up and down. The station of Fontainebleau was girded about with troops two hours before the King was to use it on his return journey.

Infuriated Parisians had to stand a few yards away watching their trains go out, over an impassable hedge of bayonets. An elaborate stand graced in a row all the colors of Spain was built for the King on the artillery ground from which he was to watch the firing. When the President and Ministers all in solemn evening dress and silk hats drew to one side to make way for the King to the purple and gold Chair of State, they were surprised to see him run briskly up the steps, vault over the front of the stands, and sit down on the bare ground where he glued his eyes to his field glasses, leaving his hosts to fill the splendors behind him.

POWERS' WAR SHIPS NOW LINE THE MONTENEGRIN COAST.



WARSHIPS OF POWERS OFF MONTENEGRO

This is the first photograph received in America of the fleets of the Powers gathered off the Montenegrin coast.

MR. ROOSEVELT TELLS PEACE DELEGATES HE FAVORS ARBITRATION OF ALL DISPUTES

Oyster Bay, N.Y., May 9.— Mr. Theodore Roosevelt would have the United States and Great Britain 'agreed in advance,' to arbitrate any question which might arise between them.

So he told the international conferees who are arranging the centenary of peace among English-speaking peoples, in addressing them as their host yesterday at luncheon at his home on Sagamore Hill.

Although it was said that he did no specifically mention the Panama Canal dispute, members of the foreign delegation said that he unmistakably referred to that question as one which should be settled by arbitration, if settlement could not be reached by negotiation.

'I am not one who readily makes a promise, but once made I should think it should be kept,' he was quoted by H. F. Ferris, secretary of the British delegation, as saying in apparent reference to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which was signed during Colonel Roosevelt's administration.

Speaking of the extent to which he would accept arbitration methods in international disputes, Mr. Roosevelt said that he was perhaps somewhat of a heretic in the eyes of his friend, Mr. Carnegie, (who sat on his right), as there were certainly some subjects which under certain conditions they would never consent to submit to arbitration; but he would assure him of this, that so far as the British Empire and the American Republics were concerned, he was prepared to agree in advance to the settlement of any question that might arise, either by mutual agreement, by arbitration, or any other method that would not produce friction. War between these two countries was, and must be, inconceivable. He welcomed the presence of the Canadian and Australian representatives, and, speaking of South Africa, he might claim from his Dutch descent, a special interest, and he expressed the hope that the Dutch and British in that country might blend together in as complete and friendly a manner as they had done in the American Republic.

Mr. Roosevelt gave first the toast to the King and Emperor of the British Empire and then the toast of 'Peace, with Justice and Righteousness, between the nations and within the borders of each nation'—a toast most heartily drunk by all present.

About twenty-five members of the conference were present, motoring here from New York, whence they returned in the late afternoin. Lord Weardale and Andrew Carnegie sat at the host's right, and on his left were Sir Edmund Walker, of Canada, and Sir George Houston Reid, of Australia. Colonel Roosevelt entertained his guests in a Khaki riding suit and spurred boots.

PENSIONS FOR MOTHERS DISCUSSED BY NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Example of Australia and New Zealand Cited, But the Matter Was Referred to Special Committee to Report Next Year---Successful Women Farmers.

The question of pensions for mothers was the most important subject before the National Council of Women last week. Mrs. Huestis, for the Toronto Council, introduced a resolution advocating a petition to the Government to pass such a bill. The object was to save mothers with young children from going out to work, and to prevent child labor as much as possible. In Ontario there were children under 14 years employed at different kinds of work not covered by the provincial act. Mrs. Huestis said that mothers' pensions were in vogue in Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, and several States across the line. At present they are an issue in a third of the State Legislatures. The cost to Illinois would be $100,000 a year, but the authorities held that the benefit would be many times that. Mothers' pensions brought a possible danger of pauperizing some families, but they would prevent the breaking up of homes. The Ohio Legislature had voted 92 to 4, in favor of the pensions.

Dr. Margaret Gordon stated that the mothers' pensions in Australia had followed the securing of the ballot for women 16 years ago.

Miss Derick led the opposition to the immediate adoption of the resolution in favor of mothers' pensions. She was backed by Mrs. Adam Shortt, who moved that the matter be referred to a special committee to report next year, and this was adopted by a vote of 58 to 5, after an interesting discussion.

Miss Derick said no encouragement should be given to the unfit to marry and bring children into the world for whom they were not prepared to make sacrifice and provision for their maintenance.

There should be no regular pension of mothers by the state unless there was also a restriction of marriage, segregation of the unfit, and regulation of home life. It is only when people are self-supporting and self-respecting, she said, that they should have full liberty.

'Our women are not going to suffer in any number while our social service work is going on. We can defer this question and draw up a bill covering the whole question, and then go to the Government.'

Miss Derick remarked that the other things to be associated with the granting of the mothers' pensions would require a considerable campaign of education in the Province of Quebec.

Mrs. Adam Shortt said they all had sympathy for the mothers, but they should not be carried away by sentiment. The defective and feeble-minded should be segregated. In the United States and Australia they may not know yet where they are heading. There is positive danger that a premium is offered to degraded women to get rid of their husbands, and to husbands to desert their wives.

Mrs. Radford thought they should go slow and consider every side of the question before taking any action.

Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, reporting for the Committee on Agriculture for Women, told of one Scottish woman who came to Manitoba years 'with seven children and scarcely anything else.' She took a farm, and had made a success of it. Another woman with four children had also done well with cattle, poultry, and a few sheep, and was extending the area of her arable land every year. Women were also buying South African scrip in the West.

A considerable number of women are actually farming in British Columbia, and have good success with poultry, she said. At the Ontario Agricultural College there is now one girl taking the agricultural course.

The report included a letter from Mrs. Carling, London, suggesting that the Provincial Governments should be asked to help women to take up small farms and to start small-farming schools in different parts, where they could learn how to make a good living out of dairying, poultry, bees, etc.

Mrs. Hamilton also told of the benefit of farming for the inmates of prisons, reformatories and asylums.

A resolution proposed by Mrs. Huestis for the Toronto Council, was adopted, urging the Government to require that every child who was at work should be required to produce a certificate as to age and educational standing.

SAYS G.T.P. WILL BE COMPLETED IN TWO YEARS' TIME

Traffic to Pass on to Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Line.

Winnipeg, May 7.—About two years from now, or in the summer of 1915, the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will not only extend from coast to coast, but will be in a position to handle passenger traffic,' said Mr. J. E. Dalrymple, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railway, last night on his arrival in Winnipeg with a party of officials of the system. It is the intention of Mr. Dalrymple, on his way east, to pass over the Transcontinental route via Cochrane, Ont., and make the first trip over this new section of the line, which he expects will be in running order by the end of the summer.

'Traffic over the Grand Trunk Pacific east,' he said, 'will continue to pass on to the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, over which running rights are fully arranged. The short stretch between Cochrane and North Bay is the only section not directly controlled by the Grand Trunk, and from North Bay east trains pass over the road of the Grand Trunk itself.'

PEACE ARCH TO SPAN MONTREAL HIGHWAY.

New York, May 7.—The subexecutive committee of the Peace Delegation to-day, tentatively decided that an appropriate memorial, among others, to commemorate the treaty of Ghent, would be an arch spanning the international New York-to-Montreal highway at the frontier.

Leaps 100 Feet to His Death

New York, May 7. — A man, as yet unidentified, selected the highest point of the elevated railway structure for suicide to-day leaping to his death from the 110th street curve, more than one hundred feet in height. Death was instantaneous. Hundreds of people saw the leap.

NAME HIMALAYA PEAK AFTER QUEEN MARY

Paris, May 9.—Dr. and Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman have returned here after over a year's absence in exploring one hundred square miles in the Himalayas. Queen Mary of England, following the example of King George, has allowed a new peak which they discovered to bear her name.

Mrs. Workman said that two lives were lost during the expedition, the Italian porter, who was at one time reported to have been Mr. Workman himself, and a native who fell into a sub-glacial river and froze to death before assistance could be obtained.

Mrs. Workman said ibex and large auks which have never been shot at came tamely to within 400 feet of the party.

C. P. R. BRINGING 1,500 PASSENGERS FROM TRIESTE.

London, May 7.—The conference on shipping rates has shifted this week from the Continent to London. The

PROPOSAL TO ARREST ALL THE STRAP HANGERS

The Only Way in Sight to Prevent Overcrowding of Detroit's Street Cars.

Detroit, May 7. — The Detroit United Railways is having some fun with the city over an ordinance forbidding the overcrowding of street cars. As there were no officers appointed to enforce the ordinance, the city addressed a letter to the Street Railway Company asking it to see that its conductors saw to it that the cars were not overcrowded. The company responded with the reply that its employees are not policemen, and have no authority to enforce city ordinances. To make it effective the company suggested to the city that the ordinance be amended so as to make it a misdemeanor for a passenger to board a full car, and designating its conductors as special officers to enforce the ordinance and arrest the offending passenger.

NAMES 'INDEPENDENT' AS PORT COLLECTOR

Washington, May 8. — Mr. John, Purroy Mitchel, independent Democrat and president of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, has been nominated by President Wilson to be collector of the port of New York to succeed William Loeb, jr. This selection became what the White House termed 'a happy solution' to a contest in which New York State leaders of every wing of the party had taken a lively part for the last two months.

Candidates for the post, which pays $12,000 and carries with it the appointment of an army of employees in the country's biggest customs house, were numerous from the start.

HEROISM AND ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE

New York, May 8. — Charles Kaplow, a swimming instructor of the Young Men's Christian Association, is making a specialty of furnishing his skin to the needy. By tris means he saved the life of a little girl last January, and although he himself was laid up for several weeks at the hospital as a result of the operation, he won by his modest sacrifice the heart of a nurse who became his bride.

Now he has volunteered to give more of his skin to save the life of the ten-year-old son of Benjamin Colwell, of Nutley, N.J., whose back and shoulders were recently burned badly. The operation will be performed to-morrow.

WOMAN, ILL AND INSANE KILLS HER THREE BABES.

Philadelphia, May 8. — Arising from the bed in which she, her husband, and two infant daughters were sleeping at their home in the southern section of this city, Mrs. Mary Kutasa, 24 years of age, early to-day obtained a long butcher knife and cut the babies' throats, accomplishing the deed so quietly that the slumbering man was not aroused.

The woman had been ill, and it is supposed became suddenly insane. In a cell in the police station she later became hysterical, and kept murmuring that she had killed her babies for religious reasons.

FOUR CIGAR FACTORIES GO UP IN SMOKE.

Key West, Fla., May 7.—Flames

MONTENEGRINS FIRE FORTRESS OF SCUTARI

Alleged Act of Revenge For Being Compelled to Evacuate City.

POWERS TAKE POSSESSION ON SUNDAY NEXT

King Nicholas Has Russian Assurance of Protection For His Kingdom.

Vienna, May 9.—Fire broke out in the Bazaar of the former Turkish fortress of Scutari this morning, and, fanned by a high wind, rapidly assumed huge proportions.

It is reported here that the Montenegrins started the fire when leaving the city, in revenge for being compelled to evacuate it.

Cettinje, May 9.—A new Montenegrin cabinet, under the Premiership of General Vukotitch, was formed to-day to take the place of the Government, which resigned when King Nicholas decided to evacuate Scutari at the behest of the European Powers.

The Foreign Office immediately afterward entered into negotiations with the commanding officers of the international fleet, which has been engaged in blockading the coasts of Montenegro, and arrangements were made for the evacuation of Scutari—which began yesterday—to be completed by Sunday, when the last of the Montenegrin soldiers will march out of the city.

The foreign admirals will then land detachments from the fleet and the formal surrender of the old Turkish fortress will be made to the combined international force.

King Nicholas to-day, in a speech to the members of the Montenegrin Parliament, declared that, in the interest of general peace and in order to save Montenegro and the entire Serb nation, he had been forced to give in to the European Powers.

Russia, Servia, and Greece, he declared, had counselled submission on the part of Montenegro.

Russia, however, had undertaken to continue to protect the little kingdom.

TROOPS CHECK STRIKE RIOTS

All Night Conference, However, Fails to Settle Points of Dispute.

Syracuse, N.Y., May 7.— An all night conference of members of the Syracuse Builders' Association and representatives of the striking building laborers to settle the laborers strike and extra precautions were taken to-day to prevent a repetition of yesterday's riots. Mr. P. J. Downey, of the State Bureau of Mediation, and Dominick D'Alessandro, president of the International Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union, attended the conference. It was found impossible to adjust the disputed wage scale in a manner satisfactory to both sides.

The three Syracuse National Guard organizations — a company of infantry, a troop of cavalry, and a battery of artillery — slept under arms at the State Armory last night and are on duty to-day to check riots. The sight of the armed troops appears to have awed the strikers and there was little trouble to-day.

MR. GOMPERS APPEALS AGAIN.

Washington, May 8.—Attorneys for Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison are going to appeal to the Supreme Court against the mandate of the District Court of Appeals, sentencing Gompers to thirty days in jail, and fining Mitchell and

BREATHES SCANDAL IN GREAT BRITAIN

'Times' Repeats Allegations of Ministers Being Concerned in Navy Contracts.

London, May 8.—The 'Times' warns the Government that very circumstantial and detailed rumors are being spread with regard to oil contracts for the navy. It adds that allegations are being made of personal connections by present ministers and other prominent persons with would-be contractors.

MR. BRYAN BACK AT WASHINGTON

California's Anti-alien Law May Have Test in Supreme Court.

Washington, May 8. — Mr. Bryan's first move upon his return to-day from the West was to confer with President Wilson, to make a first hand report of the anti-alien situation as he found it in California. The Japanese embassy has been withholding its formal diplomatic protest on the Webb Bill for the Secretary's return, and it is now believed to be that Government's plan to withhold it still longer until inquiry can be made of the United States as to just what the American Government proposes to do if Governor Johnson signs the bill and it becomes a law. Under such a plan of action, the protest probably will not be delivered to-day.

The presentation of the protest will open the former diplomatic negotiations, which may lead to a test in the Supreme Court of whether such a law is in contravention of the treaty with Japan.

The negotiations also may lead to a proposal of arbitration at The Hague tribunal for a determination of the anthropological status of the Japanese race to settle whether they are eligible to citizenship in the United States.

STEAMER BURNED; SIX LIVES LOST.

Vancouver, B.C., May 9.—The steamer 'Ophir,' plying between Vancouver northward, was destroyed by fire at three o'clock this morning, at Brunswick Wharf, Canoe Pass, six persons losing their lives.

FORMS AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

Dr. W. W. Chipman, of Montreal, Elected First Vice-President.

Washington, May 8. — Five hundred physicians and surgeons from all sections of the United States and Canada, here to attend the session of the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, beginning to-day, last night organized the American College of Surgeons, with the announced purpose of standardizing surgical practice and raising the standard of surgical education in this country. The organization is patterned after that of the Royal College of Surgeons in England.

Officers were chosen as follows: Dr. J. G. T. Finey Finney, of John Hopkins University, Baltimore, president; Dr. W. W. Chipman, of Montreal, first vice-president; Dr. Franklin H. Martin, of Chicago, secretary, and Dr. A. J. Ochsner, of Chicago, treasurer.

The meeting was held in response to a call issued by Dr. Martin as a result of the finding of a committee appointed as the last meeting of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America. This report, pointing to the necessity for standardizing surgery practice, referred particularly to unnecessary operations.

The college adjourned to meet in Chicago next November. Degrees will be conferred upon those who partici-

POTTERY INQUIRY MAY DELAY TARIFF BILL

The Income Tax Section is Giving Trouble in the House.

Washington, D.C., May 7. — The order of President Wilson for a full investigation into the pottery industry will not be confined to the United States, but is to include the competitive districts of England, France and Germany. Mr. W. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, in a statement last night, says the inquiry will be most exhaustive, and every scrap of information obtainable here and abroad will be furnished the President and Congress for their guidance in framing new tariff legislation.

So searching is to be the inquiry that the whole pottery schedule in the Underwood bill may be re-written and the rates made to conform with the report of the experts.

Democratic Senators express the belief that the President's order for this investigation may delay the passage of the bill by the Senate and bring about so many changes in that measure that agreement in conforming may be long delayed.

When the House of Representatives reconvened to-day, Mr. Underwood sought to speed up consideration of the income tax section, but there were scores of minority amendments, and he found it difficult to fix any time for closing the debate.

Following the income tax were the administrative features of the bill, with several stumbling blocks in the way, notably the provision giving a five percent differential on imports in American-owned vessels. Should these features be reached before the night session, the Democrats plan to bring about an agreement for a vote before adjournment, probably about midnight.

After the reading of the bill is concluded, under the five minute rule there may be two motions to recommit. Mr. Mann, the minority leader, will have one motion, which will include amendments to the bill as a whole. Because of the chair's ruling yesterday that the amendment providing a tariff board is not germane to the bill, another fight on that feature seems assured. The Republicans plan to introduce it again at the close of the bill's consideration, and an appeal will be taken from the chair's ruling a second time.

The Progressives also may have a motion to recommit. If possible, however, the bill will be put upon its passage before adjournment for the day.

MR. ROOSEVELT ENTERTAINS THE PEACE DELEGATES

New York, May 8.—Delegates to the international conference to arrange for a celebration of the centenary of the Treaty of Ghent, left their hotels in automobiles this morning to visit Mr. Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.

To mark the century of unbroken peace among English-speaking peoples, a memorial bridge will be built across Niagara River, memorial arches will be erected where the proposed Quebec-Miami and Los Angeles-Vancouver highways cross the border, and many granite shafts bearing suitable tablets will mark historic places, if the suggestions agreed upon by the delegates to the international conference for formulating a suitable programme of celebrating the long lasting peace come to pass.

WOULD BAN TREATING.

London, May 7. — At the annual meeting of the National Liberal Club, Dr. Fletcher Little moved: 'No member shall treat another member to intoxicating liquors except when entertaining him at luncheon or dinner.'

The motion was received very coldly. Many members objected to it as an insult to the club itself.

After a short discussion it was suggested that the previous question be

Montreal's Experiment Alluring, Says Dr. Gordon

Theological College Here May Demonstrate That the World is Moving Towards True Unity, Declares the Spiritual Successor of Philip Brooks.

The Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, minister of the Old South Church, Boston, Mass. is another of the leading ministers of the United States who is showing the keenest interest in the pioneer work of the four theological colleges in Montreal, in the co-ordination of their teaching staffs. Dr. Gordon is regarded by many as the outstanding preacher of New England, and the spiritual successor of Phillips Brooks. He is one of the University preachers at Harvard, and is the author of widely read books, 'The Witness to Immortality,' 'The Christ of To-day,' and 'A New Epoch for Faith.' He writes:—

'It is impossible not to be interested in your scheme of Christian unity, impossible not to wish you all high fortune in your unique enterprise, even should the experiment fall far short of your dream. It is in itself so alluring that the friends of education in Canada may well count the experiment worth while, and at once give you that neutral Divinity Hall necessary for your equipment. My heartiest good wishes to you, and the assurance of my earnest hopes that you may demonstrate, through experiment, that the world is moving toward true unity.'

Most of the ministers, writing in regard to the scheme, dwell upon the great necessity of attracting the best of the nation's young manhood to the ministry, and of giving them, as is being done in Montreal under the new scheme, the broadest and most efficient training that is possible. The Rev. George Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., writes:—

'With all its difficulties, the minister's is the happiest of vocations. He is occuped with congenial tasks. He is busy with large concerns, worthy of the best energies of the best men, intent on the welfare of his fellows. He is engaged in the most glorious service, in the work of a divine Master. And he gets his daily reward in the affection of his people, answering his love for them, and in the privilege of his work. Year by year, as he enters more deeply into the life of the ministry, the delight of it, the inspiration of it, the great joy of it, enter into his soul and satisfy him.

'Into this life we invite with confidence and welcome the youth whose heart is set on the service of his generation. The immediate future of true religion widens and brightens; a new era of idealism opens. The whole new trend of things sets our way. All is ready for the leadership and fellowship of strong, devoted men.'

EXTRA TRAIN TO PACIFIC COAST.

Calgary, May 5.—Commencing June 1, another train between Winnipeg and Vancouver will be put in service by the C.P.R., it was announced here Saturday.

This will make four through trains to the coast from Winnipeg. The reason for the new train is that the traffic between these two points has grown so much recently that it was imperative to put another train on the route.

Local C.P.R. officials are of the opinion that it will be well patronized from the beginning. There has been need for another regular train on the route for some time, they say.

FRANCE TO REGULATE AERIAL NAVIGATION

Paris, May 7. — France is about to introduce legislation for the strict regulation of aerial navigation. M. Adrien Thierey, the Minister of Public Works, presented a bill to the cabinet yesterday, providing for the inspection of flying machines, the licensing of airmen and the prohibition of flights over certain districts in the interest of national defence.

The minister said that in France at the present moment there were 1,800 monoplanes. The maximum speed attained, he asserted, was 105 1-5 miles an hour. Single flights, he declared, had reached a distance of 600 miles.

C.P.R. SHORTENS CALGARY TO WINNIPEG ROUTE

The construction of the much-talked of new line of the C. P. R. from Bassano, running east through the new town, Empress, and joining the main line at Swirt Current has been started. Over a thousand men under a score of sub-contractors, has commenced the grading of this line, and when it is completed it will be almost half a day's journey less from Calgary to Winnipeg by the C. P. R. than it is at the present time. A large shipment of 85-lb. rails has arrived from the east and has been stocked in the yards at Bassano, and it is expected that fifty miles

MORAL REFORM COUNCIL TO HAVE NEWSPAPER

Winnipeg, May 10.—The Moral and Social Reform Council of Manitoba is exhibiting remarkable vigor and activity this year, and at a meeting of the executive, decided to launch a weekly newspaper, which will advocate the public policy of the federation. The new journal will make its appearance about the first of June, and the secretary, Mr. W. W. Buchanan, will be the managing editor.

The Rev. Robt. Aylward, M.A., field secretary, has been in the field speaking almost daily for the last two months, and he reports a great awakening of interest and rapidly ripening up movement which will soon produce a crisis.

CHILD FELL INTO BONFIRE.

Moose Jaw, May 5.—From Morse comes word of another tragedy, the victim being Mollie, the little four-year-old daughter of Eric Pheil, who lives 15 miles south of that town. Mrs. Peil was burning rubbish around the house when the little tot fell into the flames. Her screams attracted the mother, who relieved her sufferings as much as possible and then, hitching a horse and buggy, galloped into Morse for medical aid, but nothing could be done, and the child died that night in great agony.

DOCTOR WAS ARRESTED.

Moose Jaw, Sask., May 5. — A man giving the name of Doctor Watson, who claims to come from Winnipeg, has been arrested by the local police and charged with vagrancy. He states that he holds high degrees obtained in Scotland and London. He has been in the city for the past two weeks, and apparently has done nothing in the way of work.

BIPLANE CARRIES SIX PASSENGERS IN SAFETY.

Chartress, France, May 8. — —Six passengers were carried during a 75-minute flight by the French airman Frangeois, in his biplane here this

THE PROUDFOOT CHARGES ARE REPUDIATED

Majority Report Approves Exonerating Sir James Whitney and Mr. Hanna.

MR. W. PROUDFOOT SEVERELY CENSURED

Will Prove Charges or Resign, He Says, if Royal Commission is Named.

Toronto, May 8.—The Legislature last night adopted the report of the committee on privileges and elections, which exonerated Sir James Whitney and the Hon. W. J. Hanna of any improper conduct in connection with the settlement of the Taylor Scott Company's claim against the Government. It also passed an amendment attached to the motion for adoption and condemning Mr. William Proudfoot, who laid the charges. This resolution was as follows:

'And this House deems it to be its duty to declare and place on record its unqualified condemnation and censure of the conduct of the member for Centre Huron in putting before this House charges of a serious character reflecting upon the honor of two ministers of the Crown and which charges were shown by sworn testimony to witnesses called by the said member for Centre Huron to be untrue and without foundation whatever, and this House further censures and condemns the conduct of the said member for Centre Huron in refusing to be sworn and to give evidence with relation to his said charges when called upon by said committee so to do.'

This action followed a prolonged and acrimonious debate. Mr. Hanna was given a rousing reception when he rose to address the House. It was not his intention to go over the evidence, he said.

'One thing, however, I want to make plain, and that is, that the most cruel, unjust, unmanly and, I may say, inhuman act was when they included Sir James Whitney, during the past two or three weeks, has been dragged in the muck with his name in every newspaper, it has been because of an indiscretion of mine.'

Going back to 1908, when the contribution had been made, he said that it had to be asked why the claims had been allowed to accumulate. His answer had been given in the witness-box and on the floor of the House, and had not been disputed.

DISORDERLY SCENES.

'It is perhaps the last opportunity I will have in this matter,' continued Mr. Hanna, 'and I want to ask if, apart from Maisonville's letter, is there a tittle of evidence to base the charges?'

Mr. Proudfoot replied that evidence had been restricted on one point.

'You made charges on the floor of this House,' continued the minister. Had you a tittle of evidence to support them?'

'I'll reply when you get through,' said Mr. Proudfoot.

Uproar burst forth at this point, and the voices of the members became menacing in tone.

'Let me call attention to the position he occupies,' said Mr. Hanna. 'He accuses me of manipulating coal tenders, if you please. I ask him now had he a tittle of evidence when he made the charges on the floor of the House?'

Amid the hoots and cheers of the Government benches the member sat in silence.

'Then, Mr. Speaker,' continued Mr. Hanna, after a pause, 'that is charge No. 1. Now I ask about the coal tenders.'

Mr. Proudfoot sat silent. 'Lift him up,' yelled one. 'Carry him out,' cried another.

'I am not going to detain the House further,' said Mr. Hanna. 'I am going to thank first the members of the Opposition, who have spoken most fairly, and the members of the House, for their faith in my honor and integrity. My only hope is that I may live long enough to deserve it.'

MR. PROUDFOOT MAKES REPLY.

'I am willing,' said Mr. Proudfoot, 'to stand by the course I took, which I took advisedly and after serious consideration. The attacks of the honorable member for South Renfrew have not altered my course one iota. The members of the committee, not satisfied with unfairly attacking me in committee, continued it in the House that it should be their's, and they even went so far as gagging a witness.' He said that he had refused to give evidence before the committee because of the treatment he had received there.

'You asked me if I had other evidence outside of what is contained in the letter, to the manipulation of tenders.'

'There is nothing of the kind in the letter,' added Mr. Hanna.

'But I have other evidence,' continued Mr. Proudfoot.

Mr. Hanna—'What is it?'

Mr. Proudfoot—'You give me a royal commission and you will have it all.

This exasperated the Government members and they cried, 'Give it to us,' but they were met with loud cheers from the Liberal members.

Mr. Proudfoot—'You would have got all the evidence in committee had you permitted it; I have evidence that the tenders were manipulated. If a royal commission should find that I never should have made these charges and the charges were without foundation—if they bring in a report of that kind, I am quite willing to surrender my seat in this House. But in view of the position which the matter has been placed in, and in view of the fact that there has not been a proper trial, I decline to consent or to be bound in any way by any amendment or motion such as is now proposed by this House. Until I am dealt with in a fair, decent and honest way, I will not take the responsibility. I will take the responsibility which I consider devolves upon men to assume, which I said I would assume if the charges had gone to a royal commission.

NEW YORK GUNMEN'S FIFTH MURDER IN FOUR DAYS.

New York, May 7. — Gunmen of the east side, killed their fifth man within four days to-day. He was Antonio Scamorino, formerly of Dayton, O. The assassin used a shot gun, firing from the shadow of a doorway, and escaped.

SIR CECIL SPRING-RICE, NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR



JAMES BRYCE

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice is the new British Ambassador to the United States who succeeds the Hon. James Bryce.



SIR CECIL SPRING-RICE

MARCONI INQUIRY IS ADJOURNED

Inventor as Witness Resents His Name Being By-word of Party Politics.

LORD CECIL PROTESTS.

Shame Called on Committee Looking Into Ministers' Wives' Bank Books.

London, May 8.—The Marconi inquiry committee yesterday held its last sitting until after the Whitsuntide holidays. Proceedings began with a report of the examination of the bank pass books of Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs by the chairman and accountants. The examination disclosed nothing bearing on Marconi shares except the transactions already mentioned by the ministers themselves. Some questions asked concerning the balances aroused protests both by Lord Robert Cecil and Handel Booth. The latter said that looking into ministers' wives' pass books and domestic accounts made him heartily ashamed of the proceedings of the committee. The whole thing, he added, was mean in the extreme.

Mr. Marconi was then called. He read a long statement regarding his connection with wireless telegraphy, dealing with the negotiations with the Government and comparing the Marconi and Poulsen systems. In reference to a statement that wireless experts in America declared that the Marconi Company had held back wireless telegraph for fifteen years, Mr. Marconi said he could produce evidence from Edison, Tesla and other American experts of a contrary character.

Mr Marconi expressed resentment at the reflections made upon the company and himself for having innocently entered into a contract with the Government, and at an inquiry into the affairs of the company, which had no relations with that contract. He said he regretted that the services rendered by the company and himself to the Post Office, the Admiralty, the mercantile marine, and the whole nation had not been deemed worthy of higher consideration.

Lord Robert Cecil, in cross-examination, asked what reflections had been made on the Marconi Company on account of the Government contract.

Mr. Marconi replied that suggestions had been made that his system could not do what it pretended to do. He added that he strongly objected to his name being mixed up in these attacks. He could go out and see placards bearing the words: 'Marconi Scandal!' and 'Marconi Scenes.' He went on:

'I strongly object to my name being made a by-word of party politics and a peg on which to hang all kinds of scandalous accusations with which it is not suggested that I am in any way concerned.'

Lord Robert said: 'Unfortunately, your name is the name of the company. I hear no suggestion made against you, Mr. Marconi, at all.'

Mr. Marconi told Lord Robert he never bought or sold any Marconi shares during the boom. He had previously sold shares when he needed money for other enterprises. He took 10,000 of Godfrey Isaacs shares, because it was always his custom to take a number of shares to show his confidence in the Marconi Company.

Admits Chemist Can Create Life

But Only of Low Form, Says British Scientist.

London, May 8. — Professor Sims Woodhead, lecturing before the Royal Society of the Arts last night, discussed the origin of life.

He said he agreed with Professor Schafer that it was quite possible a very low form of life might be created by a chemist, but he insisted that was 'no reason to change our belief in God.'

U. S. MUNICIPALITIES MUST CO-OPERATE.

If the St. Lawrence is To Be Free of Pollution.

Ottawa, May 7.—Mr. James White, Secretary of the Conservative Commission, giving evidence before the committee to-day with respect to the pollution of water, its causes, effects and how to prevent it, said that he did not think all danger would be eliminated if Canadian cities treated the waters of the St. Lawrence for domestic use, if the municipalites of the United States continued to dump sewage into it.

SUCCEED REV. DR. HERTZ.

New York, May 8.—The Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson, a prominent Rabbi of London, Eng., and Jewish publicist, has been elected minister of the Congregation Orach Chaim, one of the largest Orthodox Jewish churches in this city. He succeeds the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Hertz, who was recently elected Chief Rabbi of Great Britain, and whom he recently opposed as candidate for that office. Dr. Hyamson will receive $5,000 a year.

MR. GUTELIUS TO HAVE SALARY OF $20,000 A YEAR

Order-in-Council Tabled Formally Appointing Him General Manager I.C.R.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, May 8.—An Order-in-Council appointing Mr. E. P. Gutelius general manager of the I. C. R., was tabled in the House yesterday y the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways.

The appointment is for a period of two years, and the salary $20,000 per annum.

The present board of management is to bt abolished. Mr. Gutelius, in addition to managing the I C. R., will be in charge of the Hudson's Bay Railway.

DUKE REPORTS DUCHESS IS IMPROVING

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 8.—The Duke of Connaught announced last night that there was now definite improvement in the condition of the Duches, which he hoped would be maintained.

His Royal Highness, who had been appointed by the King president of the Boy Scouts' Association, took the chair for the first time to-day at the general meeting of the council, and speaking as Chief Scout of Canada, he said: 'I have been among nearly all the boys of that country who are now serving or have served at Scouts. There are now 30,000 Boy Scouts in the Dominion of Canada, and as in England we have had our depreciators, so there were people in the Dominion who did not believe in it, who imagined that there was militarism at the back of it. I have done my utmost to point out that if militarism means making boys respectable, respectful, moral and manly, then there is militarism at the back of it, and a very good thing that is.

'But that is not my idea of militarism. I do not think I need give you my definition of it because probably all of you who know foreign countries where they have large standing armies know that the whole administration of such countries is subservient to military conditions. You will recognize that there neither is nor will be anything on those lines here.'

His Royal Highness said there was now definite improvement in the condition of the Duchess. 'I can assure you,' he continued, 'that we have felt most keenly the generous sympathy and affection shown to us throughout the whole British Empire. I have received from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and, in fact, every portion of the Empire, as well as from the whole Dominion of Canada, words of sympathy, and no one has appreciated these more than the Duchess. Nothing will be more encouraging to her to continue her fight against this insidious disease than the sympathy she has received.'

Essad Pasha is Not King

His Withdrawal May Remove Threatened Trouble in Albania.

Vienna, May 7.—Semi-official newspapers declare on the authority of the foreign consuls at Tirano, that Essad Pasha has not proclaimed himself King of Albani. On the contrary, they say he is ready to obey the Porte's instructions to withdraw his army to Turkey.

It is therefore suggested that Austria and Italy should promote an alliance between Essad Pasha and the provisional Albanian Government, whereby Essad's army might be utilized to maintain order in Albania. This, it is contended, would render an Austro-Italian expedition for that purpose needless.

FALL RIVER IRONWORKS CLOSE SEVEN MILLS.

Fall River, Mass., May 5.—The Fall River Iron Works Company to-day posted notice stating that the seven mills of the plant would be closed for an indefinite period next Saturday. No reason for the shut down was given. The corporation, which is owned by the American Printing Company, operates 500,000 spindles for the manufacture of cotton cloth to supply the printworks. It employs 5,000 hands, with a weekly pay roll of about $85,000.

CONDEMNS FIVE-POWER LOAN.

Pekin, May 5. — A stormy session of the Lower House of Parliament was held to-day. The five power loan, recently negotiated, was denounced by a large majority of the members.

RADIO SERVICE MAY COMMENCE SEPTEMBER NEXT

Tolls 16 Cents Per Code Word, Eight Cents Per Plain Word.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 7. — Mr. H. F. Baxendale, the managing director of the Universal Radio Syndicate, which controls the Proulsen system of wireless telegraphy, said yesterday that although the contract which had been arranged with the Canadian Government for a wireless service between Great Britain and British North America provided that the service must be in operation within twelve months, he had no doubt it would be in operation in September.

The distance over which they proposed to operate in the Anglo-Canadian service was 2,400 miles. As to tolls, they proposed to charge eightpence per word for code message and fourpence for plain word messages. Both classes of messages would be treated as urgent. There would be no such thing as 'deferred' messages in connection with this service.

COSMOPOLITAN CONFERENCE

Seventh Day Adventists Making Great Preparations

Seventh-Day Adventists in the various provinces of Eastern Canada are preparing to attend the quadrennial meeting of the General Conference of that denomination, which will be held in Washington, D.C., May 15 to June 8, and which will bring together believers in the faith from all parts of the world. A delegation of eight members will represent the Canadian Union Conference, which includes the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island.

Elder W. J. Tanner, the president, will represent the Quebec Conference. The others will be Elders M. N. Campbell, of Oshawa, president of the Canadian Union Conference; M. C. Kirkendall, president of the Ontario Conference; O. K. Butler, president of the Maritime Conference; W. C. Young, superintendent of the Newfoundland Mission; B. B. Noftsger, of Port Hope, secretary and treasurer of the Canadian Union Conference; W. J. Blake, principal of the Buena Vista Academy at Oshawa, and F. W. Johnston, located at Kingston, who has been successful in raising up a large company of believers in the faith.

These persons will be among delegates that will represent every one of the 25 union conferences in the United States, Canada, Europe, Australia, and Africa, and the mission stations in Africa and Asia. While the delegates will number between 300 and 500, the number of persons to attend will swell to about 4,000, and believers from all parts of North America will flock to the scene to listen to the important questions concerning the whole denomination which will come up for consideration, an dthe explanation of Bible themes by leading ministers of the faith.

There are several churches in the Quebec Conference, and the adherents in Montreal will await with interest the return of President Tanner and the other members of the delegation who reside in Eastern Canada, to learn of the things accomplished during the session. Among those who have planned to attend the meetings from Montreal are: Elders A. V. Olsen and Jean Veuillumier, Miss M. Hillyard and Mrs. Martin.

500 TENTS WILL BE PITCHED.

Every state in the Union will be represented by delegates; in fact, every country on the globe. All of the leading ministers in the United States and Canada will be among those in attendance. The leaders of the denomination in Europe and Australia, as well as those of the mission stations in Africa, Asia, and the islands of the sea, will also come. Over 500 tents will be pitched for the housing of the people during their stay at the session, and large canvas pavilions will be pitched for the holdings of the meetings.

Not only will problems affecting the entire denomination be considered, but the leaders of the different departments, comprising the whole, will hold separate meetings. Educators from the leading academies and colleges controlled by the denomination in this and other countries will hold daily conventions, as will the advocates of religious liberty, the bookmen, and the leaders of the young people's societies throughout the denomination.

A problem will be that of planning to increase the missionary forces in all parts of the world, and another question that will come up for consideration will be that of dividing the earth into six divisions in order to work out the problems that the denomination has taken upon itself on more systematic lines.

STOLE YOUNG GIRL'S DISMEMBERED HAND

Thief Picked it up After Accident For Its Ring Value.

New York, May 9.— One of the most remarkable thefts ever committed in this city is that charged against some person unknown, who is believed to be to-day in possession of a hand which Felic Bournier, a French maid, lost last night, when she fell in front of an elevated railway train.

In a faint she toppled from the station platform, and was dragged for some distance by the train which bore down upon her. Hundreds who looked on expected to learn that she was ground to death, but her worst injury was the cutting off of her left hand.

She was too pained at first to note the loss of the member, but soon conscious of her loss, she shrieked, 'Where is my hand? Don't lose my rings.'

Investigation proved that the severed hand, on which she had worn two rings,—one a diamond—had fallen between the ties to the street. A policeman was immediately sent in search for the missing member, but there was no sign of it, and he declared some one in the crowd below had picked it up and made off with it and the rings.'

Passing of the Trapper Enter---the Fur Farmer

With the publication by the Conservation Commission of a volume on fur-farming in Canada, it may definitely be said that the age of the hunter-trapper is passing in Canada, and is being replaced by the age of domestication of fur-bearing animals.

The remarkable strides being made by the industry of fox-farming is only one of the phases of the new conditions. Ranches are being established for all kinds of fur-bearing animals—beavers, raccoons, minks, skunks, marten, weasels, muskrats, otters, wolves, wolverines, seals, and so on.

The Commission notes that up to the present time the domestication of wild fur-baring animals has been practised most extensively, and also most successfully, in the Maritime Provinces; but the industry is developing rapidly in Ontario and Quebec, while isolated fur-farms are also to be found throughout the Western Provinces.

Fox breeding has been particularly successful, and already the pioneer breeders have acquired wealth in the business. Corporations and partnerships, with a total capitalization of several million dollars, have been established for farming the silver fox, and the craze has spread to such an extent that many people in the Maritime Provinces have actually mortgaged their property to acquire stock in these enterprises. And, apart from the silver foxes, much is being done with the red and blue varieties—so much, in fact, that in 1912 more than a thousand of these kinds were imported into the Maritime Provinces for breeding.

Meanwhile the prices of black foxes are rapidly advancing, and it is remarkable that the breeding value of these foxes now far exceeds the fur value. Thus, while the fur value of high grade black foxes ranges from $500 to $2,500, the demand from breeders has been so great that the breeding value has risen to $25,000 per pair. It will be seen, therefore, to what an extent fur-farming is associated with the present high prices of furs.

While the relative number of people in the wealthy classes is increasing, and thus causing an expanding fur market, the increase in the demand is probably still more due to the growing use of automobiles, and the more general habit of living out-of-doors.

The Commission comments on the growing fashion of re-naming furs to make them appear more expensive, as, for instance, calling muskrat 'Hudson Bay seal'; raccoon, 'Alaska bear'; skunk, 'black marten' and 'Alaska sable.' In these days, it says, laws are necessary to protect the public from fraud, seeing that two hares brought up by the same mother may pose on the same counter as 'white fox' and 'black lynx' respectively.

It is stated that there are many ways of misleading the public. When a lady going south advertiser her $150 Russian lynx set for $25, the conclusion may readily be reached that it is doctored rabbit. Many ladies now so proud of their ermines, foxes, chinchillas, fishers, and martens, in reality only possess doctored rabbit.

All this, however, shows the great demand for furs, and indicates that the trapper is no longer able to keep pace with that demand.

'The hunter-trapper age has passed its zenith. With the demand exceeding the possible supply, more economical methods must be introduced, and the supply must be increased. Trapping is a wasteful and uneconomical method. The waste is eliminated when fur-bearers are domesticated.'

CANADA TO HAVE BIGGEST FREIGHT SHIP IN EMPIRE

Cleveland, May 9. — The American Shipbuilding Company here has closed a contract for the largest exclusive bulk freight vessel ever built in the British Empire. The new boat will be 625 feet over all, 605 feet keel, 59 feet beam and 32 feet deep. She will have triple expansion engines and Scotch boilers, and will be of the Fisherwood-Isherwood construction. The steamer, which is for a Canadian company, will be built by the Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, at Port Arthur, which is the Canadian plant of the American Shipbuilding Company.

Mr. R. B. Wallace, the general manager, who booked the order for the new boat, returned from Montreal yesterday. The price was not given out. Work will be completed and the boat ready for business by the time navigation opens in 1914.

War on Woman Shoplifter

English Storekeepers Forced to Unite in Self-defence Against Her.

London, May 9.— The drapery trade of the United Kingdom is organizing war against the woman shoplifter evil. Hitherto the question has been dealt with piecemeal, but now instead of a guerilla campaign, it will be organized war.

The number of cases of shoplifting has grown so enormously since the opening of the big stores in London, and the large provincial cities, that combined action on the part of shopkeepers has become absolutely necessary.

SUPREME COURT HANDS DOWN JUDGMENTS.

Ottawa, May 7.—The Supreme Court opened its spring sessions yesteray and judgments were rendered in cases recently heard as follows:

Hirtle versus Boehner—Appeal allowed with costs; Davies and Brodeur, JJ., dissenting.

West versus Corbitt — Appeal dismissed with costs, the Chief Justice and Idington, J, dissenting

British Columbia Electric Railway versus Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway Company — Appeal dismissed with costs, Duff and Brodeur, J., dissenting.

Toronto Railway versus Fleming — Appeal dismissed with costs.

Peters versus Sinclair—Appeal dismissed with costs, Idington and Duff, JJ., dissenting.

Nipissing Coca Cola Company versus Reinhardt—Appeal dismissed with costs.

McGuire versus Ottawa Wine Vaults Company — Appeal dismissed with costs, Davies, J., dissenting.

Babcock versus O'Brien — Appeal dismissed with costs.

FOUR DROWN IN CASCO BAY.

Portland, Maine, May 9.—Four men were drowned and two others injured when a lighter was overturned by a heavy sea in Casco Bay to-day.

WIFE OF AMBASSADOR BRYCE, WHO RESIGNED



MRS. JAMES BRYCE

Mrs. James Bryce is the wife of the British Ambassador to the United States, who has resigned to devote himself to literature.

SAY FRIEDMANN CURE STILL LACKS DEMONSTRATION

Washington, May 9—The first authentic and official conclusion from the Friedmann tests was announced here to-day before the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, by Dr John F. Anderson, director of the government's hygienic laboratory and Dr. A. M. Stimson, another public health surgeon, who were detailed to observe the progress of the Friedmann patients at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York. They declare:

'Without presenting in detail the condition of patients under observation, we are in a position to state that the facts thus far observed do not justify that confidence in the remedy which has been inspired by widespread publicity.

'In our opinion harm may have been done by this undue publicity insofar as it has lessened the confidence of tuberculosis persons in well recognized methods of treatment, or interrupted their use, and we are constrained to advise against any lessening of those well-known measures which not only had effected cures, but which have reduced the incidence of the disease.

'We are aware that Dr. Friedmann does not wish to be judged scientifically on newspaper statements, and he would undoubtedly disclaim responsibility for certain of those which have appeared. Nevertheless, it is on those that the public bases its opinions until replaced by reliable and unbiased scientific pronouncements supported by convincing data.'

The report is careful to say that Friedmann's reticence has in no way been allowed to interfere with the judgment of the Board of effects which it has observed.

The government investigation is not finished, as the tests being conducted in the hygienic laboratory here and the observations of the persons inoculated will be continued.

Everybody is Merging Now

$40,000,000 Concern to Monopolize Lake Transportation, Says Rumor.

Ottawa, May 7.—It is persistently rumored in political and financial circles here that a new boat or shipping merger is proposed on the Great Lakes, which is to include the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, and possibly some American lines.

It is said to be the aim of the merger to secure a monopoly of practically all the transportation on the lakes.

The capital of the merger companies will, it is stated, be $40,000,000.

Mr. James Carruthers, president of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, when questioned regarding the above rumor, said: 'The report cannot be correct. We have heard nothing whatever about this enterprise, and if such was in the process of formation we would have caught some hint of it.'

TARIFF FIGHTERS NOW TURN TO U. S. SENATE

Washington, May 8. — Delayed in its passage last night by a parliamentary technicality, the Underwood Tariff Bill was engrossed to-day for presentation to the House at its hour of meeting, 2 p.m.

Because of the Democratic insistance on a point of order against the Republican motion to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee, with a view to forcing a tariff commission provision, the reading of the bill in its engrossed form was made necessary.

The parliamentary tacticians of both the majority and the minority prepared to-day for the final fray over the point of order, but the result, in view of the large Democratic majority in the House, was a foregone conclusion. Meantime the Democratic leaders in the Senate were preparing for the consideration of the bill there.

There is talk among the House leaders of taking a recess of about thirty days during the Senate consideration of the tariff. While there have been individual conferences on the subject, the fact that the President has not yet communicated his views regarding the question of currency legislation at this or the regular session of Congress, has precluded any formal consideration so far as to what the House shall do when it disposes of the tariff.

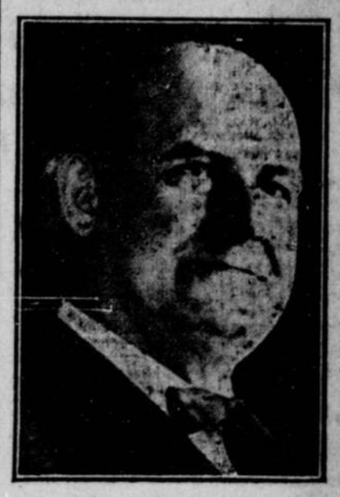
In the closing hours of the session the Ways and Means Committee amended the income tax section of the bill so as to exempt from its provisions the citizens of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

UNITED STATES STAND FOR PEACE

Mr. Bryan Before Peace Delegation Urges a Means to War's End.

New York, May 10.—Mr. William J. Bryan, speaking at a dinner given last night in honor of the foreign members of the international peace conference that is arranging the celebration of one hundred years of peace among English-speaking peoples, declared, 'The new peace plan offered by President Wilson to all nations is the latest and longest step toward peace. It contemplates time for investigation and deliberation, and this makes the possibility of war remote.'

Mr. Bryan's subject was 'Progress Toward Peace.' He said that the part of the United States in the cause must of necessity be large because



MR. W. J. BRYAN.

'more than any other nation it had a population which is attached by blood to nearly all other nations.'

Peace for all time between the United States and Great Britain was the keynote of other addresses of the evening, delivered by Lord Weardale, chairman of the English delegation; Sir Edmund Walker, of Canada; Sir George Houstoun Reid, of Australia; and Judge George Gray, of Delaware.

The enthusiastic singing of 'America,' and 'God Save the King,' was one of the features of the evening. Flags of Great Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia and Belgium, where the Treaty of Ghent was signed in 1814, decorated the banquet hall.

Mr. Bryan said, in part:—

'We have three great forces at work throughout the world, forces that work constantly and irresistably, and every one of these forces make for peace. I bring them before you—a growing intelligence and increasing understanding of the doctrine of brotherhood, and a growing power of the people to control their destinies through the control of their government. This nation must be willing to extend its hand to all those who come from any direction in the interest of peace. No nation shall outstrip us in its advocacy of peace.

'No other nation is better situated nor better prepared to set an example in the interest of peace than this, and I am glad on this occasion to make reference to the act of our President that embodies this thought in language.

PRESIDENT WILSON FOR ARBITRATION.

'Two weeks' ago, at his direction, I summoned the representatives of thirty-six nations represented at Washington, that I might for him simultaneously present through them to their Government a proposition in which the President expresses not only his willingness, but his desire to enter into agreement with every other nation, great or small, that so far as our nation and that contracting nation is concerned there shall be no war, no declaration, no commencement of hostilities until the question in dispute has been investigated by an international tribunal and its report made known.

'Now, I believe, my friends, that this prosposition is a long step in the direction of peace as has ever been proposed. It does not mean to take the place of arbitration treaties — make all you can, submit to arbitration every question which you can agree to submit, but when you are through you will find, at least, we have found thus far, that there are certain questions that are excepted. And they are so important that they themselves become the cause of war.

'It is the purpose of this plan to close the gap and to leave no question to become a cause of war. It is the belief of the President, it is his earnest hope, that when the treaties have been made or agrements, if you wish, between this nation and all other nations severally by which there will be investigations before hostilities begin, that war will become practically impossible. The time that will be allowed gives a chance for the separation of questions of fact from chance also for the operation of public opinion which in increasingly for peace.

Joseph H. Choate former ambassador to Great Britain, acted as toastmaster. At his left sat the new British Ambassador, Sir Arthur Cecil Spring-Rice, and amongst those also present were Mr. Andrew Carnegie Senator Raoul Dandurand, Montreal; Sir Edmund Walker, and the Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta.

Province to Aid Bishops College

Quebec, May 10.—It is reported that the Board of Governors of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, has received a verbal promise from Sir Lomer Gouin that the provincial government will make a contribution of $12,500 towards the endowment fund which is being raised in commemoration of the approaching diamond jubilee of that institution.

Principal Parrock and Bishop Hunter Dunn waited upon the Premier yesterday afternoon. It is said that a request was made for $25,000, but that the board is very well satisfied with the amount obtained. The endowment fund will, it is hoped, amount to $100,000, and it appears that the public is subscribing generously and that the $50,000 mark will soon be reached.

Bishop's College received its royal charter establishing it as a university in 1852., but it had been open to scholars eight years before. The diamond jubilee celebration will take place on June 18.

STORM OF PASSION SWEPT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BEFORE NAVY BILL PASSED SATURDAY

Debate Rose in the Final Moments on Members' Right to Move Amendment Before Resolution to Report the Bill---Sir Wilfrid Laurier Complains Rights Are Curtailed, and the Navy Bill Passes With Liberals Refusing to Stand to Register Vote.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, May 10.— Subsequent to the adoption of clause six of the Navy Bill, after a series of divisions, a storm arose in the House of Commons, and continued with increasing vigor and intensity. It culminated finally in the bill being reported from the committee—with the Liberals remaining in their seats—and the adjournment of the House, after a heated interchange between various Liberal members and Speaker Sproule.

The trouble occurred in this way: When Mr. Borden rose to move that the bill be reported, Mr. Carroll, of South Cape Breton, also stood up to propose an amendment, the effect of which was that the material for the proposed ships be, in so far as possible, purchased in Canada.

Mr. Borden's attention having been called to the fact that Mr. Carroll was on his feet, the Premier took his seat.

Mr. Arthur Meighen immediately rose, but for some time could not make himself heard in the disorder that ensued. He finally stated that he rose to a point of order, contending that Mr. Carroll was out of order because the Premier had caught the eye of the chairman first, and that the motion that the committee report the bill had been put.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier then got up and said that he wished to discuss the point of order. He read over the clause of the new rule governing the particular matter, and said that under this Mr. Carroll had a right to move his amendment. His point was that the power of the new rules had been exhausted, that they were so framed that they applied only to the clauses, discussion on which had been formally suspended, and not to a new clause which any member might see fit to introduce.

Mr. Borden said that it was well understood yesterday that the bill was to be reported at two o'clock on Saturday morning. He had explained this to the committee, and thought that he was well understood. Mr. Carroll, he said, could have moved his amendment several times during the evening. Instead, the whole time allotted had been taken up in discussing clause two. 'In this he thought that the bill should be reported.

A QUESTION OF RIGHT.

Sir Wilfrid rose again. 'This is not,' he said, 'a question of what should or should not have been done yesterday or during this evening. The question is, has the member for South Cape Breton the right under the rules, to move his amendment now.'

Mr. Meighen rose again to say that he did not rise to a point of order because he thought Mr. Carroll had no right under the rule to move his amendment, but because Mr. Borden had the floor first and was first seen by the chairman.

'Then,' said Sir Wilfrid, 'this rule simply means that a member can be prevented from moving a motion simply by the Prime Minister jumping to his feet and catching the chairman's eye.'

Mr. Pugsley got the floor amidst a roar of 'order' from the Conservative benches. There was a lively exchange with the chairman, but in the babel of voices and general disorder little of what was being said could be heard for some time. Finally the member for St. John was heard to say:

'The new rules are degrading and dishonoring Parliament.'

Mr. Pugsley was followed by Mr Boivin, of Shefford, who spent almost fifteen minutes in an analysis of the new rules to prove that Mr. Carroll had a right to move his amendment.

When he had concluded, Chairman Blondin ruled that Mr. Carroll could not move his amendment. Mr. Borden, he said, had first caught his eye and moved that the Bill be reported before he noticed Mr. Carroll on the floor.

Mr. William Gorman, of Welland, then raised a point of order as to the right of a member to move an amendment on a motion to report a bill.

Mr. Arthur Meighen contended that under the new rules this could not be done

Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not agree with him. The new rules being intended to restrict the freedom of speech, must be correctly 'interpreted,' he said. He repeated that the powers of the new rules had been exhausted.

MR. BORDEN OFFERS TO WITHDRAW MOTION.

Mr. Borden said he would be willing to withdraw his motion for the time being and allow Mr. Carroll to submit his amendment which could be disposed of.

Sir Wilfrid said he could not agree to this. He appreciated the courtesy of the Prime Minister. It was not, however, a question of courtesy but of the rights of the minority and the proper interpretation of the rules. It was not sufficient to say that Mr. Carroll had ample opportunity to move his amendment yesterday. The question to be decided was—had he a right to move it at the present time.

Mr. F. B. Carvell then took the floor. He immediately started an uproar by declaring that the chairman, Mr. Blondin, had accepted the suggestion of the member for Portage la Prairie and changed his ruling so as to give the Prime Minister the floor instead of Mr. Carroll.

'I regret,' said Mr. Carvell, addressing the chairman, 'that you accepted the suggestion of the member for Portage la Prairie. It looks as though we were in Russia, to have members tell the chairman what to do.'

These remarks created a perfect storm. The chairman and Mr. Meighen both rising. Mr. Carvell remained standing and shouted at the top of his voice, 'I will talk as long as I want to, Mr. Chairman. I am saying a few things, and I am the man who has got the nerve to say them. I want to know if the Prime Minister of Canada, by a ruse with the chairman, can report this bill?'

Mr. Carvell continued to speak for a couple of minutes, but in a much quieter tone.

Mr. Blondin then ruled that Mr. Gorman's point of order was not well taken.

Immediately, Mr. Pugsley was upon his feet, and moved that the chairman leave the chair.

This added to the storm of passion that was sweeping the chamber.

Chairman Blondin arose, amidst the confusion, and put the Prime Minister's motion that the bill be reported.

The ministerial supporters rose in a body to vote for it, the Liberals shouting their protest. Some of them were heard to cry 'Shame on the Prime Minister.'

When the assistant clerk of the House had concluded counting the Conservatives, he found the Liberals all remaining quietly in their seats. They declined to rise to be counted. This action was greeted with shouts of derision from the Government side of the House.

The Liberals retorted with counter shouts of 'Gag.'

ALLEGE USURPATION OF PREROGATIVES.

The Speaker then ascended the dias, but the uproar continued.

Thereupon the Speaker appealed to the Opposition to preserve the decorum of the House in order that business might be transacted.

'There is no business before the House,' remarked Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

'A Nationalist gag,' commented Dr. Beland.

'I ask the House,' began Speaker Sproule, 'to assist me in order that the prerogatives of the House—' He got no further with the remark.

'The prerogatives of the House have been usurped,' interupted the Hon. Frank Oliver, springing to his feet.

'And I wish to say,' shouted Dr. Pugsley, 'that a false report has been made to you, Mr. Speaker. The chairman ignored the motion that he leave the chair.'

'You cannot reflect on the chair,' warned Speaker Sproule.

'You ask us to preserve order,' continued Dr. Pugsley, 'we ask you to preserve the rights of the minority.'

'The best way to preserve therights of the minority,' replied the Speaker, 'is to maintain the rules.'

'The chairman did not maintain the rules,' replied Dr. Pugsley.

At this point Mr. Borden rose and moved the adjournment of the House.

'Mr. Borden moves that the House adjourn,' said the Speaker.

This was greeted with a roar of disapproval from the Liberals.

'The rules have been openly violated,' declared the Hon. George P. Graham.

The Speaker descended from the dais. The sergeant-at-arms took up the mace and followed him from the Chamber. The Conservatives rose in a body and started to cheer.

The crowds in the galleries knew that the fight was over and started to leave.

The Liberals broke into cheers for Laurier, and the Conservatives countered with cheers for Borden.

The Conservatives took up the strains of 'Rule Britannia,' and the Liberals replied with 'O Canada.'

Both sides slowly filed out of the chamber in this way.

CANADA MINT OPERATIONS.

On May 7 the House went into committee of the whole upon the bill amending the Ottawa Mint Act, furnished statistics that had been requested by the leader of the Opposition, who was back in his place in the House. The total operations in silver coin of the Ottawa mint in the period between January 2, 1908, and March 31, 1913, had been $5,710,944.54. Of that, $750,000 was in fifty cent pieces, $2,500,000 in twenty-five cent pieces, $1,393,000 in ten cent pieces, and $979,000 in five cent pieces, and in addition there were one cent pieces to the value of $222,000. In gold sovereigns there were $1,400,000; Canadian gold pieces, $1,800,000 in five and ten dollar gold pieces. The number of issuable pieces coined in 1912 was 283,000 fifty cent, 2,500,000 twenty-five cent, 3,000,000 ten cent, 5,000,000 five cent, and 5,000,000 one cent pieces; Canadian ten dollar gold pieces, 70,000, and five dollars, 155,000. Gold production in Canada in 1912 was twelve and a half million dollars. Of that the Yukon produced five and a half million, British Columbia five million, Ontario $1,74,5000. Gold received at the mint for refining in 1912 was 101,636 gross ounces, of which there came from Nova Scotia 3,000 ounces, from Ontario 11,000 ounces, from Yukon 85,000 ounces, and from Quebec 911 ounces.

The estimated production of silver last year, said the minister, was 31,900,000 ounces, valued at nineteen million dollars. The amount of silver purchased from the mint was 755,000 ounces. The amount obtained from Cobalt was 70,000 ounces, and from the United States, 685,000.

The Finance Minister gave the following table, showing the increase in the business of the mint:

	1908.	1912.
Silver monies coined	$313,000	$1,393,000
Bronze monies coined	313,000	1,383,000
Gold monies coined	3,000	1,477,000

With regard to future operations of the mint, the Hon. Mr. White stated that building extensions would cost between $35,000 and $50,000. It was hoped by the deputy master that they would be in a position to refine and sell bullion, and in time use all the gold production of Canada. With respect to silver, it was rather different, as the geographical position of the silver had some bearing on this, therefore he could not be very hopeful that the mint would be able greatly to increase silver refining operations. The total cost of maintenance last year was $95,000, and the estimate for this year was $9,000. The statutory appropriation was $75,000, which since 1910 had been increased by $25,000. The amount was to be increased under this bill to $110,000, and the $25,000 would not cover the immediate future be needed.

The Finance Minister next referred to the deportation of American silver, mentioning the arrangement that had been entered into with the Canadian Bankers' Association by the Hon. Mr. Fielding to return this coin. That had resulted in benefit to Canadian money, and last year there had been deported $1,800,000, total charges for which were $13,000.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was satisfied as to the statement that in time Canada would be able to handle its own gold. He added that Canada was the largest producer of silver in the world, but that this silver goes to the United States to be refined. Ten years ago most of the silver in the United States came from Colorado, now it comes from Cobalt.

The Hon. Mr. White undertook to see if it were possible for the Government to handle the refining of silver on a larger scale.

Dr. Thompson (Yukon) appreciated the fact that Canada would be better able to use its own gold, and said injury was done to Pacific trade by the fact that gold passed over the border.

The bill was then given third reading.

CALLS GOVERNMENT TO FULFILL PROMISE.

The Hon. George H. Perley introduced a resolution providing for an amendment to the Grain Act. The new resolution takes the place of one that was put through the House some days ago, but which was found to require some very slight amendment.

Mr. Perley said that the question of interior terminal elevators had been interior internal elevators had been under consideration for some time, and he hoped to be able to make an announcement before long.

Mr. William Martin, of Regina, said if the Government intends to establish interior storage elevators at points like Regina and Moose Jaw, definite provision should be made in the bill. Such elevators, he said, were necessary in order to give the people the full benefits of the Grain Act. The Government should carry out its promises in regard to Government ownership of terminal elevators. Mr. Borden, when in the west, had definitely promised that if returned to power he would go in for Government ownership ofterminal facilities. Speaking at Regina last summer, the Hon. Robert Rogers stated that the Government elevator at Fort William would be pleted in time to handle the 1912 crop. The other day, replying to a question the acting Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Perley) had stated that this elevator was under construction, and that the Government had not considered the question of building other terminal elevators. In view of these circumstances the western supporters of the Government were surely not satisfid with the progress which had been made.

Gorge McCraney (Saskatoon) expressed the hope that on the second reading of the bill Mr. Perley would be able to give a complete statement as to the Government's policy in regard to terminal elevators.

Mr. Perley was unable to say whether or not he would be in a position to do so at that time.

Mr. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, quoted Mr. Borden as having said in a speech at Portage la Prairie in 1911: 'I have arrived at the conclusion that the result can only be attained by state control and operation of the terminal elevators. We propose to carry out that policy without delay if returned to power.'

He also quoted Mr. Borden as having stated at Battleford that the policy of state-owned elevators would be carried out 'or one man will go out of public life in Canada.' Mr. Knowles added that the Government had now been in power 22 months and had done absolutely nothing towards acquiring the terminal elevators.

Mr. Borden replied that those 22 months had very likely seemed a long while to Mr. Knowles, but he would say that at the first session of this Parliament an appropriation had been set aside for the building of a three and a quarter million bushel state-owned elevator at Port Arthur, that the contracts had been let many months ago, and that construction had so far proceeded that it would probably be ready to receive this season's crop. Further, before the end of the present session the member for Moose Jaw might find the Government prepared to make some further advance upon that policy, and in the meantime he would suggest that he contrast the progress made by this Government in two years with that made by the previous Government in fifteen years.

The Hon. Frank Oliver said there had been no promise made in the fifteen years, but that there had been a substantial promise made before the beginning of the two years. The Government apparently considered that to carry out ten percent of the promise was to carry it out in full. How long, he would ask, did this Government expect to stay in power.

Dr. Schaffner, of Souris: 'Twenty-five years.'

Hon. Frank Oliver — 'Well, it will take them the twenty-five years to carry out their policy.'

Hon. Mr. Perley intimated that there might be some further steps taken this session with respect to the question of interior elevators.

The resolution was adopted and the Hon. Mr. Perley introduced his bill.

The Hon. Mr. White resumed discussion on the Navy Bill. He referred to his speech made on the 8th of April last in which he had quoted Mr. Winston Churchill as saying that the Canadian ships were absolutely necessary for the whole world defence of the British Empire from the beginning of 1916 onwards. Then he read from Hansard the assertion made by Dr. Clark as to the newspaper report used by the minister being a garbled one.

Mr. White followed this up by re-reading the 'garbled' report. Having done this he stated he had nothing further to say, as he merely wished to justify himself in regard to this challenge of the member for Red Deer as to his accuracy of statement, which he was able to show was in accordance with facts.

Mr. German (Welland) offered an amendment which was that clause two (the clause voting the $35,000,000) be struck out and the following substituted therefor: 'Upon appropriation in that behalf being from time to time made by Parliament there may be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund a sum not exceeding thirty-five million dollars for the purpose of speedily increasing the effective naval forces of the Empire.'

MESSRS. PUGSLEY AND HAZEN AT WAR.

The Hon. Wm. Pugsley again attacked the Minister of Marine in regard to the cost of the American battleship 'Pennsylvania.'

The Hon. J. D. Hazen, in reply, read from a shipping paper published in New York, showing that the Fore River Shipbuilding Company was insolvent, and that the two Argentine battleships it had contracted for were still on the slips. 'So,' said the Hon. Mr. Hazen, 'the foundation which the hon. gentleman so elaborately built up to show that ships might be built in Canada on the example of the Fore River yard has crumbled to the dust as the result of their deplorable financial condition.' The Minister of Marine also replied to the matter of the 'Pennsylvania' cost, and said official records showed it was $16,345,275 for a vessel of 31,000 tons, or that in United States naval yards it would have been $22,706,466. He also said the member for St. John was in error when he claimed that shipbuilding plant and yard for the construction of Dreadnoughts could be laid down in Canada for five million dollars.

The Hon. Mr. Pugsley, in reply, attacked the Minister of Marine in regard to the Cammel-Laird tender and their proposition to establish a shipyard at St. John. In pressing for what he referred to as secret correspondence, Mr. Pugsley stated that he had been informed by Mr. Ballantyne, late harbor commissioner of Montreal, that the firm of Vickers, Sons & Maxim had offered to build ships at their yard in Montreal, and that, if the contract were given, they would be able within eighteen months to lay the keel of the first battleship.

CONDEMNS THE SENATE'S ACTION

Mr. Archibald Says It Mocks the Principle of Juvenile Delinquents' Act.

WILL MAKE BOY CRIMINALS

Amending Bill is Passed For Approval of House of Commons.

Ottawa, May 8.—'Absolutely opposed to the spirit of the Juvenile Delinquents' Act, and a retrograde step,' is the verdict passed by Mr. W. P. Archibald, Dominion parole officer, upon the bill amending that act which recently passed the Senate, and which is due to come up in the House of Commons.

The amendment provides that any juvenile delinquent, an inmate of an industrial school, who turns out to be beyond control, and who is over fourteen years of age, may be brought before a judge, and on a certificate from an officer in charge of the institution that stricter imprisonment is desirable, may be committed by the judge to a jail in which offenders above sixteen years old are imprisoned.

'Hardly a sane person to-day will admit, after visiting any prisons or jails, that they are the place for a boy, even an apparently incorrigible,' said Mr. Archibald.

'Yet this great power is added to the person in charge of an industrial school or similar institution, and there is this danger, that should he for any reason take a dislike to a boy under his authority, he can not only threaten him with jail, but he is now vested with authority to do so if this act passes.

What a parody this is on the principle underlying the Juvenile Delinquent's Act passed a few years ago, the main idea of which was to save children under sixteen from association with those who are criminals. Many a boy is uncontrollable in his 'teens, but he is not criminal instincts, but if he is passed from an industrial school to a reformatory or jail, he is almost bound to become one of that class. To rescue and rehabilitate the boy or girl before they become criminals was the intention of this Juvenile Delinquents' Act, and to allow this power is to take a step backward instead of forward.'

Mr. Archibald is of the opinion that the measure is a hurried and unthought out piece of legislation

M.P.'S NOT SURE OF DATE OF EMPIRE DAY

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 8.—Replying to Major McCalmont, in the House of Commons, last night, as to whether it was the intention of the War Office to prohibit all public school military corps from parading on Empire Day, Colonel Seeley, secretary of state for war, said : 'Yes, the Army Council thinks all parades of soldiers in uniform should be reserved for the King's birthday.'

Sir W. Byles—'Will the Right Hon. gentleman say when is Empire Day, and what does it celebrate?' (Laughter).

Col. Seeley—'I am not quite sure. (Laughter). I think the date is the 24th.

Cries of, The twenty-fourth of what month?

'Of May, I think,' replied Colonel Seeley. 'I am aware that in many of the first self-governing Dominions it is regarded as a public holiday, and is so observed. In this country we prefer to have our celebration on the King's birthday.'

Mr. MacNeil—'Well the Right. Hon. gentleman ask Lord Meath, who is the only person who knows?'

PAYS $302 FOR GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK

Welland, Ont., May 10.—At an auction sale on the farm of Herb Miller, in Bertie Township, an old-fashioned weight clock, believed to be a hundred and fifty years old, was sold to Mr. P. S. Miller for $302.

The clock, it is said, was brought to this country from Germany. It stands seven feet high, and was built like many others of its kind to fit in a niche in the wall.

The Hon. Mr. Hazen charged the member for St. John with making statements which were without foundation, and untrue.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Macdonald (Pictou), Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.), and Chisholm (Antigonish), who moved the adjournment at a quarter to one o'clock this morning.

MAY AMEND CHURCH INCORPORATION BILL

Ottawa, May 7. — In the Senate last night third reading was given to the Canadian Central and Labrador Incorporation Bill, which contains authority to build a line from Cochrane on the National Transcontinental Railway through Ontario and Quebec by way of Labrador to the Atlantic Ocean at Bay St. Louis, with branches to Hamilton River and Quebec City. Senator Power questioned the advisability of the bill, as the line, if built, would compete with the National Transcontinental Railway.

Second readings were given to bills from the Commons relating to the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters and to change the name to the Independent Order of Foresters.

Senator Murphy said he would present in committee a protest from 1,300 members voiced by the Rev. E. J. Ratee, S.C.R. for Prince Edward Island, who claimed their interests were ignored in the bill.

Senator George Taylor explained in reply to Sir George Ross, in connection with a bill to incorporate the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, that he had agreed to present the bill before he knew its contents. He had no desire to injure the Methodist Church in any way, and said that, as alleged, Mr. Horner, head of the Holiness Movement, was not behind the bill.

Senator Taylor also read a letter of protest from the Rev. Dr. Carman, superintendent of the Methodists, who said there was no objection to the incorporation, but that the name 'Wesleyan Methodist' was misleading. Much of the property owned by the Methodist Church in Canada was held under that name, which was formerly borne by the church.

After several further objections, it was decided to give the bill second reading, with the understanding that in the committee stage it could be amended.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND DOMESTIC SERVICE THEMES

Ladies Differ as to Advisability of Sending Children to Start School at Five Years of Age---Tragedy of the Mother Who Slaves For a Large Family Without the Help of a Servant.

The vital importance to women of compulsory education, because of its necessity in properly equipping those who have to earn a living for entering the various employments, and the great hardships and the shortening of the lives of many mothers, because of the impossibility of getting domestic servants, were two of the chief subjects discussed at the National Council of Women last week.

Miss Derick, speaking on her report for the committee on employments for women, said they recommended compulsory education for all children between the ages of five and fourteen. The National Council should press for this in every possible way. The object was to place skilled and well trained women in the employment they entered, and save them from the inefficiency and poor wages which were their portion at present in many cases. She would favor compulsory education up to 16 years, the last two years being for trade or technical education.

Miss Derick replied to the common argument used here that compulsory education meant secular education. This need not be the case at all. In other countries there was compulsory education with religious instruction provided by the different bodies.

MISS DERICK BELIEVES IN SCHOOL AT FOUR YEARS OLD.

Mrs. Courtice thought it questionable whether children should be compelled to start to school at five years.

Miss Derick replied that they could profitably start in the kindergarten at the age of four. It was usually pathologists who opposed starting children to school when so young. Really when it was said that children, on account of their health, should be out of school, they were suffering from some other trouble that the school had nothing to do with. Late starters often never overtook the children who started early, and they lost the valuable training that could be given in the earlier years.

'I started at four, and was in school from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clock, and did not suffer,' said Miss Derick.

One of the delegates quoted a notable physician as saying that seven was early enough for children to start; the brain was growing in the early years. Her own boys had made a mark in education after starting at eight years of age. She never approved of the kindergarten.

Miss Derick—'Did you teach your boy to read yourself?'

'Yes, of course.'

'Well, how about his growing brain?' There was no direct answer.

YOUNGSTERS HAVE TOO FAR TO WALK IN THE COUNTRY.

Another delegate remarked that children at five years could not walk three miles to a country school and back, and most schools had no kindergarten. Her boy started at six, and had caught up to the others. She had trained him a little herself, though the teacher did not thank her for teaching him his A.B.C.'s according to the old style.

'If you are going to make children start to school at five all over the province, you have got to get the Government to provide conveyances. When I drove my boy I nearly always had seven or eight others hanging on,' said this delegate.

Further consideration of the subject was, however, deferred.

GREAT DIFFICULTY NOW IN SECURING DOMESTIC HELP.

Mrs. Adam Shortt then spoke of the problem of securing domestic servants. She gave two pictures showing the critical nature of the problem. Both were actual facts. One was the case of a preacher's wife in the northern, frontier country, with a husband travelling to different appointments and with five children to care for. The wife became ill, and her life was actually in danger. She had absolutely no assistance, and the husband had to stay and help her. Another case was that of a mother on the western prairies, who had to feed, clothe and care for five children, and also board six men. This woman died.

'In a great many cases the first wife dies in the effort to raise a family, which we all commend her for,' said Mrs. Shortt.

She then deplored the character of some of the immigrants coming to Canada. Some of the girls going into domestic service were of bad character, and should not be allowed to come into contact with the young children of any family.

One execrable paper in the Old Country was telling outrageous stories of what happens in this country to working girls.

This deterred the better class of girls from coming out, and induced the poorer class to come. An advertisement stated that 5,000 men were waiting here for wives. Some girls came in the hope of being married. The various immigration agencies admitted this. The British Women's Immigration Association should be exempt, however.

'The supply of good servants has not ceased, but it is dwindling to a close,' Mrs. Shortt added. The women of England were holding on to their good servants. An offer of $25 a month here was met by the payment of a like sum to retain them over there.

'The domestic servant problem is not the problem of the ten percent of the population, with an income of $5,000, but the problem of the great middle class, with an average income of about $1,200. In the great majority of cases the servants go into good homes and get good fare and good rooms—and yet we cannot get them.'

Mrs. Hamilton urged that there should be a standardization of domestic service as to hours, wages, etc., so that this employment could be compared with others.

Mrs. Shortt—'This would only affect the better class of domestics, and would not affect the great body.'

Mrs. Leathes said that in New Zealand there was an eight-hour day for both men and women, and children under 18 could not be employed at all. Women with young children received government pensions. All this had been got by the ballot.

Problems Which Test the Church in Canada

Montreal's College Federation Held Up as Example of Scientific Adaptation to the Pressing Problems Confronting Christianity in This Country.

The Rev. Charles Stelzle, a noted sociologist and social worker, who is well known in Montreal, has joined with the numerous religious leaders who are writing to Montreal in praise of the federation of the four theological colleges of the city. Mr. Stelzle is the superintendent of the Bureau of Social Service of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. He writes:

'I am immensely pleased with your plan of consolidation for the four theological colleges affiliated with McGill University. It is in line not only with the principles of scientific management, but is in accord with good common sense.

'I have visited various sections of Canada in the past few years, and am greatly impressed with the opportunity for the church, not only in the newer sections of the country, but in the rapidly growing cities where you are being confronted by the same problems which have been so long testing the church in the United States.

'The need for the development of the right kind of men to meet this situation is only too apparent, and it seems to me that the plan which you have inaugurated will lead you in the right direction with reference to this great task.'

The Rev. Dr. Edward Increase Bosworth, dean of Oberlin Theological Seminary, Oberlin, Ohio, writes, emphasizing the value of this contribution to the work of training ministers, now in greater demand than ever. He says:

'The work of the minister, as it is conceived to-day, is large in its scope and diversified in its opportunity. There are thousands of men who are finding the ministry to be a great opportunity into which they are throwing themselves with unselfish enthusiasm and with increasing satisfaction. These men are not found exclusively in great city churches, but in village and country churches, which present opportunities as vitally connected with the welfare of the nation, as are those of the city pastorate, and fully as interesting when once they are realized.

AS THE CENTRE OF THE COMMUNITY.

'The minister is the one to whom all classes and ages in the community may feel that they have a right to come for help in all sorts of emergency. The public church service is to be the centre of inspiration for the life of the community. All the educational, social, ethical, and religious interests of the community appeal to the minister. He not only preaches the Gospel, but he is also the leader of his church in the application of the Gospel to the life of the community.'

FATAL FIRE IN NEWSPAPER OFFICE

Chatham, May 10.—Two men were burned to death and three others had very narrow escapes when the Chatham 'Planet' office was completely destroyed by fire between nine and 12 o'clock on Friday night. Alex. McDougall, foreman of the composing room, and Robert Birch, a linotype operator, have not been seen since the fire was discovered and, although the ruins are too hot yet to search for them, there is little doubt but that they were burned to death. Charles Hicklin and H. Premo, pressmen, and Arthur Cartier, linotype operator, had narrow escapes, but managed to get out of the building. The office and plant were completely destroyed with a loss of $75,000, insured for $50,000.

WANTED TO CAP THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

Washington, May 8. — Rodman Law, who calls himself the 'human fly,' created considerable excitement at the Capitol yesterday, while both Houses of Congress were in session, by scaling the dome to place his hat on the statue of Liberty. He had gotten as far as the base of the statue when a Capitol policeman spied him and persuaded him to come down. Upon his promise not to attempt the feat again Law was released.

SEA SERPENT CASTS ITS SHADOW BEFORE.

New York, May 8.—A school of whales on tour of the Atlantic sea coast is apparently intent upon paying a visit to New York. Recent reports that a large number of the monsters have been seen off this port are confirmed upon each new arrival of steamships.

Captain Richard Hayes, of the steamer 'Orotavo,' which docked today, said that a school of whales followed his ship most of yesterday afternoon until the steamer was within forty miles of Scotland Lightship. Strung along together, the glistening bodies of the whales looked like a monster a thousand feet long, but just as a photographer was ready to take a picture of the 'sea serpent' it broke up into an uncounted number of whales.

FARMERS BANK FAILURE.

('Witness Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, May 8. — A large delegation, representing the people who sustained financial loss as the result of the failure of the Farmers Bank, waited upon the Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, to-day, and repeated their demand that the Government should do something to reimburse them. The delegation received the support of a number of Ontario members. The usual promise of consideration was given by the Minister.

EXTERNAL AUDIT APPROVED IN THE BANK BILL

General Managers Each Year Select Forty Accountants By Ballot.

SHAREHOLDERS PICK AUDITOR FROM LIST.

Mr. White Carries Amendment After First Propounding English System

('Witness' Staff Correspondence).

Ottawa, May 8.— The Banking and Commerce Committee to-day reached the crux of the Bank Act, the storm centre of the bill,—the clauses referring to inspection.

Major Sam Sharp, who had proposed clauses calling for government inspection, withdrew his amendments. He said that he still believed the principle was right, but in view of the attitude of the Government and the committee he withdrew his proposals.

The Hon. Mr. White proposed changes in the clauses he had just introduced with a view of strengthening his idea of external audit. By his amendment the general managers of all the banks will, by ballot every year, select a list of 40 unchartered accountants in number. This list is then passed upon by the Minister, and if he disapproved of any auditor he can strike his name from the list. The shareholders then select the bank's auditor for the year from this list, and if one-third of the shareholders are dissatisfied with the auditor appointed they can petition the Minister, and he will select a new auditor from the list.

The Hon. Mr. White, in explanation of his position, said it had been shown in evidence that the system, being a branch bank one, was very different from the American. The American system was useful, but not altogether successful. The system had been supplanted in Chicago, New York, and other large centres by a system of inspection by the Clearing House Association, which corresponded to the Bankers' Association.

This plan should not be carried out here. For one thing, there was a great deal of jealousy between the Canadian banks. The argument had been put forward that by this way one bank might gain knowledge of another. The Bankers' Association was unwilling to assume responsibility. He had made a careful study of the whole question of audit and had at first decided to adopt the English system, but now he was prepared to suggest a change by which the general managers by ballot, would select a list of forty auditors, later to be approved by the Minister.

The clauses suggested by the Minister were carried without amendment, and the bill is ready to be reconsidered in the House.

An amendment of Mr. F. B. McCready that no paid executive official of a bank should be elected a director brought on a long discussion. The feeling of the committee was that the amendment was to radical, and it was defeated by a vote of 25 to 5.

PAINTS BROAD ARROW ON BUST OF MR. REDMOND

Revengeful Mind of Suffragette Pleased With Picture of Convict Garb.

Dublin, May 8.—Miss Geraldine Manning, who amused herself to-day by painting green broad arrows on the bust of John Redmond in the Royal Hibernian Academy, as vengeance for the vote of the Irish Nationalist members in the House of Commons against the Woman's Suffrage Bill on Tuesday, was allowed a week in which to pay a small fine inflicted on her by the police magistrate.

She had attached a card to John Redmond's bust bearing the words: 'A traitor's face is no ornament to our picture gallery.'

WHITE PLAGUE FIGHTERS TAKE COUNSEL TOGETHER

Washington, May 8.—After attending numerous committee and division meetings, delegates to the ninth annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis gathered to-day to listen to an opening address by their president, Mr. Homer Folkes, and the report of the executive secretary, Dr. Livingston Farrand. Preliminary business of the convention then was on the programme for consideration. Later in the day meetings of the clinical, sociological and pathological sections were scheduled and at night a conference of the advisory council.

Physicians and others enlisted in the crusade against the white plague are present from all sections of the country.

Mr. Roosevelt and Sir William Osler of Oxford University, are honorary vice-presidents of the organization, which will be in session until to-morrow night.

THE LATE MR. LOGIE.

One of the oldest residents of Megantic County, and one who was much respected by all who knew him, passed away on May 5th, when the death took place at Leeds Village, of Mr. Charles Sarles Logie, at the advanced age of 93 years. Mr. Logie, who was a native of Ronsey Island, Orkney Islands, came to Canada in 1846, and with the exception of a few years which he spent in the States, has lived ever since in Leeds Village. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and took an active part in temperance work, and a Liberal in politics, and was not only a great admirer of the 'Witness,' but also a subscriber almost from his arrival in this country. He is survived by his widow, who is also 93 years of age, two sons, Mr. John Logie, of Toronto; theRev. E. S. Logie, of Nelson, B.C., and one daughter, Mrs. James Robertson, of Leeds. The funeral took place on May 7th, and was very largely attended.

LORDS EARN THE GRATITUDE OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE

Lay Down Decision That Every Court in the Land is Open to Every Subject.

VOTE ABOUT EVEN ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Commons Debate Show Men of All Parties Recognize Women's Rights

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Corerspondent.)

London, May 6.—The decision of the House of Lords yesterday declaring every court of justice in the land open to every subject of the King, and that a court has no power to sit other than with open doors, should be welcomed not only by Britons, but by all liberty-loving people who believe in the fundamental right to have justice administered in open court.

The decision has not come a moment too soon, for of late years there has bee na tendency on the part of the judges to withhold names of persons coming before them, and even to hear cases in camera. On this occasion the Lords have certainly earned the gratitude of the community.

The debate on women's suffrage in the House of Commons yesterday revealed the fact that men of all parties are coming to realize that women are entitled to have a voice in our national affairs.

Naturally the opponents of women's suffrage are making the most of the militant outrages, and the division tonight, therefore, may see the bill defeated, though at present it looks as if the vote will be pretty evenly balanced.

WESTMINSTER.

DUKE'S RETURN IS DOUBTFUL

Gossip Repeats the Right Hon. Louis Harcourt May Be Governor-General.

London, May 7. — Information from an authoritative source says that the return of the Duke of Connaught to Canada is a matter of uncertainty. Even if His Royal Highness does return, his sojourn at Ottawa will likely be of the briefest.

He will be succeeded by the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is a representative of an ancient family, tracing descent from the Plantagenets. His ancestors have filled many high offices of state, one having been Lord Chancellor under George the First. He is the only son of the late Sir William Harcourt.

Mr. Harcourt was born in 1863, and married an American lady, Miss Burns, a niece of the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan, in 1899.

NEW YORK POLICE SENT TO JAIL

Conspiring Inspectors in Graft Scandal Are Given Maximum Penalty.

New York, May 9.—Denis Sweeney, John J. Murtha, James E. Hussey and James F. Thompson, former police inspectors, convicted of conspiring to obstruct justice to check graft revelations involving them, were sentenced to-day to serve one year in the penitentiary and pay a fine of $500 each.

This is the maximum sentence.

MAYOR HOME THIS EVENING

Having signed all the unsigned documents lying about at the City Hall, Ald. Mederic Martin, Acting Mayor, did not appear in the Mayor's office this morning. City Hall officials say it is rather laughable, therefore, for Mayor Lavallee to be hastenng home to prevent further signatures.' He is expected to reach town at 6 o'clock this evening. He had planned to stay in Chicago till the end of this week.

STILL NO TRACE OF MISSING OTTAWA TAILOR

The mysterious disappearance of Mr. R. H. Millar, of Ottawa, from the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on February 25th, is as far from being satisfactorily explained now as at any time since the case was placed in the hands of the local detectives in the hope of clearing up the baffling mystery. So far the detectives are up against a stonewall barrier in the shape of no news that would lead to his removal from the sight of men other than some business worries.

There have been four men on this case, and the result has been no trace of the missing man. Foul play may be at the bottom of it, but the investigation so far does not lead Chief Charpentier to think so.

PASTORS AND MASTERS POINT WAY TO PEACE.

Berlin, May 9.—An appeal to preach and teach the introduction of international arbitration has sent to-day to all the pastors of Germany by a body of 150 German Protestant clergymen in connection with the bills recently introduced in the Imperial Parliament for the increase of the German army.

VICTORY SOON FOR WOMEN, SAYS WESTMINSTER

Only the Wicked Act of Militants Now Delaying the Triumph.

LADIES AFTER MEN SITTING ON FENCE

Many Members of the House Had Not the Courage to Record Votes.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, May 7.—The fact that after two days' debate the Women's Suffrage Bill has been rejected by a majority of 47, will cause no surprise to readers of the 'Witness,' who have been informed of the changing temper of the House, through the regrettable outrages of the militant suffragists.

It seems a pity that on such an important question a large number of the members should have shirked their duty by being absent when the question was demanded 'Aye or No' from every member.

It was not a courageous or manly thing to do to sit on the fence and watch which way the wind blows, and we may be sure that the ladies will not miss the opportunity of telling these members so.

Every one deplores the main cause which led to the defeat of the bill, but this does not affect by one iota the justice underlying the women's claim.

As Sir Edward Grey said, the politics of to-day vitally affect the lives of women, who are themselves essential to the life and well being of the State. There is no doubt that the defeat is but a temporary reverse, though victory has been retarded so long. It wants now only the discontinuance of the wicked acts of the militants to secure the triumph of women's suffrage.

WESTMINSTER.

PREMIER COPIES SIR WILFRID'S EXAMPLE.

Toronto, May 8.—The Right Hon. R. L. Borden has accepted an invitation to address a mass meeting at the Arena, on Monday, May 19.

The Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor; the Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Sir James Whitney will be the other leading speakers.

WESTERN PRESS SEEKS BRITISH NEWS DIRECT

Mr. Nichols Given High Mark of Appreciation Before Coming to Montreal.

Saskatoon, Sask., May 7.— Representatives of western newspapers dealt with important business at three sessions held yesterday at the Board of Trade offices. The question of improved British cable service was taken up. It was the desire of western newspapermen to get more direct British news written for Canadian readers, to supplement the Associated Press service.

To that end a committee composed of Mr. J. A. A. Aiken, of the Saskatoon 'Phoenix,' Mr. W. W. Davidson, of the Calgary 'Albertan,' and Mr. E. J. McMillan, from the Moose Jaw 'News,' was appointed to negotiate in the matter.

The knowledge that Mr. M. E. Nichols, president of the Association, intended to sever his connection with the Association on his removal to Montreal was the reason for the following motion, which was carried unanimously:—

'That the Association has heard with profound regret of the intention of Mr. M. E. Nichols, president of the Western Associated Press, to sever his connection with the Association, and that a committee be hereby appointed to draft a formal resolution which will express appreciation of his services to the Western Associated Press and to western newspapers generally.'

WEALTHY PARISH PAYS TAX ON $15,171,024

New York, May 7.—The parish of Trinity Church, often described as the wealthiest in the world, is now paying taxes on property valued at $15,171,024, an increase of nearly half a million during the year, according to figures given in a 500-page year book covering the activities of Trinity Church and the nine chapels of the parish. It is said to be the most voluminous year book ever printed by a church. Reports show that the church corporation now owns 366 houses, in which between 3,000 and 4,000 persons are living.

SIR MAX AITKEN ILL, COMING TO CANADA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 9.—Sir Max Aitken, whose health has been very unsatisfactory for a long time, will go to Canada under the care of a physician at the end of this month.

B. C. GIVES BOUNTY TO MILITIAMEN.

Ottawa, May 10.—For the first time in the history of Canada the province of British Columbia has voted a dollar per head to each militiaman who undergoes training this year. This will be in addition to the ordinary pay meted out to the militia. This is the first time that a province has publicly recognised in a financial way the sacrifices made by men who go to camp every year.

BROKEN ENGAGEMENT STARTLES INDIA; PRINCESS DECLINES TO GIVE REASON



MAHARANEE OF BARODA

A profound sensation was caused recently in India by the sudden breaking off of the projected marriage of Princess Indira, only daughter of the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda, to Prince Jitendra, son of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, which was to have been celebrated in Calcutta soon.

The Princess announced her decision to her parents and her affianced and left for England.

Elaborate preparations had been made for the ceremony, in which descendants of the two of the most prominent native rulers in India were to have been united. The reason for the step taken by the Princess has not been divulged, but it is understood that it is probably a question of caste.

Such an occurrence is almost unique among the ruling families of India, and it is said to be traceable to the Princess' unusual intimacy with English and American customs and life.

SUFFRAGETTES ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

'Fiendishly Powerful' is Police Description of Bomb Found Under High Altar---Was Timed to Explode at Midnight, and Only Derangement of Clockwork Prevented the Building From Being Reduced to Ruins.

London, May 7.—An attempt to wreck the ancient St. Paul's Cathedral by a bomb early to-day is attributed to the militant suffragettes.

The verger who conducts sightseers through the massive edifice was making his rounds at about eight o'clock this morning, when he noticed a ticking sound near the high altar. Upon investigation he found hidden a heavy parcel done up in brown paper. He immediately placed it in water and handed it over to the police, who found a suffragette newspaper wrapped up with the bomb.

This attempt, and the placing of two other bombs in other parts of the city this morning, made it appear that the militant suffragettes had entered anew on their havoc-working campaign, following the defeat of the Woman Suffrage Bill in the House of Commons last night.

Shortly after the discovery at the cathedral the police found a similar bomb-like package on the steps of a newspaper office in Fleet street, and a tin canister, believed to contain explosives, was picked up on the steps of a wholesale drug establishment near St. Paul's.

No arrests were made following the discoveries, and it is doubtful if the police have clues to the identity of the bomb throwers.

The bomb from St. Paul's Cathedral was examined at the Brixewell police station, and later at the Home Office by Government experts.

The bomb was painted black and contained two detonators attached to an electric battery. It was filled, among other things, with a substance resembling pieces of coal. The police are confident it was placed in position by militant suffragettes or persons in their employ.

The general public is admitted to the choir and aisles of St. Paul's Cathedral betwen eleven o'clock in the morning and half-past three in the afternoon. The cathedral was closed entirely at six o'clock last evening, and it appears certain that the bomb was deposited before that hour. It was found beneath a chair beside the bishop's throne at the head of the choir.

The dean conducted evensong last evening, but neither he nor the verger then noticed the package or heard the ticking.

Plain clothes policemen have been on duty in St. Paul's for several weeks, for the express purpose of preventing militant suffragette outbreaks, but they observed nothing wrong.

Several parts of the cathedral usually opened to the public, were closed today.

FIENDISHLY POWERFUL.

'Small, but fiendishly powerful' is the police officers' description of the bomb found near the high altar of St. Paul's Cathedral this morning. When the machine was taken to pieces it was discovered that it was timed to explode at midnight, but a derangement of the clock-work retarded the explosion.

Apparently only this is what prevented serious damage being done to the Cathedral. A number of brass screws and nails were found among the contents.

MORE FIRES BY INCENDIARIES.

Suffragette 'arson squads' were busy early this morning. They burned down a pavilion on the cricket field at Bishop's Park, Fulham, in the west end of London, and also set fire to an unoccupied house at Finchley, in the north of London. Suffragette placards and quantities of chemicals were found in the vicinity of both fires.

No trace of the destroyer of St. Catherines Church, Hatcham, which was burned yesterday, has been discovered. The woman arrested on the charge of placing an explosive on the steps of the Grand Hotel yesterday, was discharged to-day for lack of proof.

Another mysterious fire broke out at a timber yard in Lambeth to-day, the fourth of this kind in London within a few days. It was extinguished before much damage had been done.

WOMEN DEFEATING THEIR OWN ENDS.

The defeat of the Woman Suffrage Bill in the House of Commons last night is generally attributed by the morning newspapers to the women themselves—the militant ones— whose wild law-breaking tactics alienated the sympathies of suffrage supporters.

The 'Times' says that the embarassment that the militants have inflicted on the cause lay like a dead weight over the whole course of the debate on the bill in the Commons.

'There is not the slightest doubt that the militants have defeated their own objects,' the paper continues. 'The change in the political barometer cannot be mistaken. For some years past bills for giving votes to women have passed their second reading, with respectable majorities. They may not have been intended to get any further, and we think there has been a good deal of hypocrisy on the part of some members who voted for their second reading, but that success has now been reversed. The majority is not very large, but, in the circumstances, it is decisive. It tells the militants as plainly as anything can, that they are on the wrong road if they wish to get votes for women.'

DENOUNCED BY THEIR OWN SEX.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox declares today 'I am utterly disgusted with the perfectly insane conduct of the women over here. There is only one thing to do with them—to select a suitable island to which to transport them. When they 'hunger strike' they should be allowed to starve if they are so mad as to do it. The present line of the English militant is not progressive, and I am very sorry they have my poem, "The Awakening," as their official song. Their conduct is a case of a bull in a china shop, and equally intellectual.

DERBY WINNER IS THREATENED.

Miss Cross, the owner of a Pekinese spaniel, received a postal at Southampton on May 3, which read as follows:

'We are very sorry that your pretty dog must be sacrified, but our rules are inexorably enforced. We are resolved to stop at nothing now. Every valuable prize winner or race horse, such as the winner of the Derby, shall be maimed or destroyed until we get votes for women. You and other owners of valuable property can only enjoy peace by helping us to get the vote.—(Signed) Monks Hood.'

It was this Southampton spaniel which won the championship. It became sick after the judging and died shortly afterwards. Miss Cross sent full particulars of the matter to Scotland Yard in an endeavor to trace the sender of the postal card.

A lively discussion at a meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation resulted in the defeat by a vote of 829 to 298 of a motion that no local association shall be eligible to incorporation in the federation unless it pledges itself not to support any candidate for Parliament who will not promise to support woman suffrage to the utmost of his ability.

An acute difference on the suffrage question was manifested during the division, but a great majority of those present cheered an assertion by one of the delegates that Mr. Asquith had not broken his word and that the government had not betrayed the cause of women.

Mrs. F. D. Acland, wife of the Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said it was useless to deny that the woman suffrage cause was now at low water mark. She deplored the futile violence of the militants.

BRITAIN CALLS HALT TO THE OPIUM TRAFFIC

Poppy Trade Between India and China Under Prohibition Henceforward.

CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN FAILS IN BRITAIN

Public Interested More in Our Naval Debate Than in Lord Robert's Dream.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, May 8. — We are at last within sight of the end of the pernicious opium traffic.

Sir Samuel Montague, representing the Indian Office, told the House of Commons last night that not one ounce of the poppy would be exported during the current year. This means that at last the opium trade between India and China is practically dead, and thus a great blow has been struck at a great evil, weighing down the nation that is now making heroic efforts to rise to western ideals.

Lord Roberts has signally failed in his campaign to work up enthusiasm in favor of conscription.

The country is as convinced as ever that conscription is not only unnecessary to the safety of the Empire, but harmful to the best and truest interests of a liberty-loving people.

At the present moment the country is far more interested in watching the fight in the Canadian Parliament over the Navy Bill than in conscription.

WESTMINSTER.

King Edward Man of Speed

Motor Mechanic to His Late Majesty Writes Some Amusing Reminiscences.

London, May 8. — Interesting traits in King Edward's character are revealed in the book 'What I Know,' by Mr. C. W. Stamper, private automobile expert to the late monarch. It says: 'The King liked speedy travelling, but insisted on careful driving through towns and villages. His walk was never leisurely. He was in and out of a motor car or a train in a moment.

'He spoke rapidly, ate very fast, and smoked hard. Speed was the essence of his nature.'

The King's chauffeur was instructed by the equerry to observe the legal speed limit, but if the King complained, he was to increase the speed temporarily and gradually to slacken it again. The King was very strict as to always being on time. His favorite dog, Caesar, always accompanied the King in his auto, except when His Majesty was going to the races.

The author relates the following in his book:

'"Hawkins, you've been eating onions," angrily explained King Edward to his sergeant footman one day at Biarritz.

'"No, Your Majesty," protested the sergeant.

'"Yes, you have. I'm sure you have. Send Mr. Hiley here at once, and Mr. Fehr."

'The sergeant footman withdrew, and presently the postmaster, Mr. Hiley, was announced.

'The King called him to his side, and was beginning to read to him a telegram he wanted him to despatch, when he burst out: "Hiley, you've been eating onions.'

'"No ,Your Majesty," said the postmaster, instinctively recoiling.

'"Yes you have; it's disgraceful."

'Mr. Fehr then entered the room and approached very warily, but His Majesty's sense of smell was keen, and all further efforts to suppress the facts in the case were unavailing. The King sat back in his chair and groaned, "You've been eating onions, too."'

BIG RESULT FROM SMALL CAUSE

An Overturned Kettle of Fat Causes $75,000 Fire Damages at Boston.

Boston, May 8.—The overturning of a kettle of hot fat in a restaurant kitchen on Warren street, Roxbury, early to-day started a fire which destroyed ten buildings, tenement houses, with a loss of $75,000.

One hundred and twenty horses quartered in a livery stable were suffocated by smoke. Several tenement dwellers had narrow escapes, and one man was so seriously injured as to require hospital treatment.

TO REGENERATE THE RURAL LIFE OF OLD ENGLAND

Liberal Government Soon To Deal With the Land and Housing Problems, Says Mr. Asquith

STARTLING REVELATIONS ARE EXPECTED FROM THE COMMITTEE

As to Conditions Prevailing Among the Neglected Agricultural Workers.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, May 9.—On the eve of the adjournment of the House of Commons for the Whitsun holidays, Mr. Asquith made a significant statement, which will give renewed hope to the great rural population of the country.

The Government, he said, is devoting close attention to the housing and land problems, and hopes before long to deal with them comprehensively.

Any movement which will tend to regenerate rural life should be received with gratification on all hands, for until we can induce men to stay at home and remain on the land, emigration on a large scale will continue.

The Land Committee's report has, I hear, been prepared with great care, and when presented by Mr. Lloyd George, will reveal a state of things almost incredible.

The Trades Unionists have done nothing whatever for the agricultural laborer, and this deserving class is waiting hopefully and courageously for the intervention of the Government on their behalf.

The adjournment of the House marks the occasion for more expressions of opinion as to the general policy which has been pursued by the Government. There seems a growing desire among all classes of the workers that the Government should be again returned to power when the occasion comes, to carry on its splendid work of social reform.

WESTMINSTER.

Would Sell Body for Fine Clothes

Woman Makes Startling Proposition to Hospital Surgeons.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 8.—A woman, plainly, but rather well dressed, sat patiently for an hour last night in the receiving ward of the Cincinnati Hospital and when her turn finally came she startled the receiving clerk, Mr. Walsh, by stating that she wished to sell her body to buy fine clothes.

The woman said:

'My name is Elenore Muchmore, and I've simply come here to sell my body.'

'You don't want us to kill you? the astonished clerk gasped.

'Oh, no,' replied Miss Muchmore,' but I want new clothes badly and I thought I might be able to sell my body to some doctor in this institution to be delivered after my natural death.'

Miss Muchmore seemed greatly disappointed when it was explained to her that her proposition could not be entertained.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Information concerning the following inquiries from friends may be sent to the Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:—

Gunner A. S. Daniels asks for his father, William Daniels, who went to Hamburg, 1905, and wrote from Stuveribolaget, Norrkoping, Sweden, 1907, saying that he might be going to Canada later on.

Doubleday (John Albert), formerly Leicestershire Regiment, was last heard of Halifax, Nova Scotia, 15 years ago. Brother Joseph asks.

Dukes (Alfred), formerly of Rendlesham road, Clapton, went to Toronto five years ago. Parents asked.

Harman (Arthur), formerly of Leyton, was last heard of at Winnipeg, 1910. Sisters Emmie and Bertha ask.

Quick (George), left Bath and went to Buffalo, U.S.A., 1900. Nephew Charles asks.

Rist (William), was last heard of at Hazelton, B.C., 1911. Mother and sisters ask.

Stimpson (Thomas), a weelwright, went to Australia, 1911; may have gone to Canada later on. Sister Nell asks.

Brown (William), son of Mr. Brown, engineer, concerned in the erection of Niagara Bridge. Left Erie City for Canada many years ago. Niece enquires.

REPLIES.

Mr. Edwin Chapman replies from South Barnston, Que., to a recent query from a sister, published in our columns.

Miss Ethel Johnston replies to the query for her address published in our issue of April 5.

SUFFRAGETTES IN CALMER MOOD

Militant Madness Has Prejudiced Their Cause With the General Public.

WISER COUNSELS PREVAIL

Public Demonstrations Against Government Abandoned ---For Time Being.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, May 10.—The militant suffragettes are at last realizing that the general body of the people are against, and not with, them, and they have decided that the wise course is not to hold any open-air meetings.

For the present their demonstrations against the government in public places have been abandoned.

Extraordinary vigilance is now being kept over public buildings throughout the country. There is a growing fear that should the campaign of wanton destruction continue, the authorities would be called upon to cope with a far more serious state of affairs through the rising indignation of the people.

WESTMINSTER.

U.S. SENATE WILL NOW TAKE UP THE TARIFF BILL

House of Representatives Pass the Measure by 281 Votes to 139.

KEEN FIGHT IS PROMISED RIGHT INTO AUGUST.

Washington, May 9. — The Underwood Tariff Bill, proclaimed by the Democratic party as the answer to its platform pledge to reduce the tariff downward, was passed by the House of Representatives last night by a vote of 281 to 139, five Democrats voting against the bill and two Republicans voting for it. Four Progressives supported the measure and fourteen opposed it, while one independent Progressive joined the majority.

In the House adjournment will be taken three days at a time — beginning next week—until June 1. In the meantime the Senate Finance Committee will study the bill, while the House Ways and Means Committee will organize committees preparatory to the transaction of further business next month.

Republicans and Progressives, led respectively by Representatives Mann and Murdock, protested to the last against the measure, the lowest tariff bill ever written, and proclaiming, as the Democratic avalanche bowled them over, the virtues of differing tariff commission plans.

Republicans who voted for the bill were Messrs. Cary and Stafford, of Wisconsin. Democrats who opposed it were Messrs. Brousard, Dupre, Lazero and Morgan, of Louisina, on account of the schedule reducing sugar twenty-five percent and sending it to the free list in three years, and Mr. C. B. Smith, of New York. Progressives who voted for the bill were Messrs. Kelly and Rupley, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Nolan, of California, and Mr. Bryan, of Washington. Mr. Kent, of California, formerly a Republican, but now an Independent Progressive, also voted for the bill. Mr. Murdock, Progressive Leader, and thirteen of his followers voted with the minority. Mr. Cooper, a Progressive, did not cote, answering 'present' to his name.

To-day the tariff fight shifts from the House with its overwhelming Democratic majority, to the Senate, where the party's slim majority of six already has been reduced, as far as this bill is concerned, to four. Unless Senators familiar with the progress of such legislation are mistaken, there is now little prospect of a final vote on the bill before August 1.

The bill's passage through the Senate, it is said, will be fought at every turn by a Republican organization, apparently entirely in accord on this subject and willing to spend unlimited time and energy in an effort to defeat it.

Leaders of the Democrats on the Senate Finance Committee, which will handle the bill, express the belief, however, that it will go through in practically the same form as it passed the House and that their small majority will stand firm to the last.

The sub-committees of the finance committee, which have been investigating the schedules of the Underwood bill for the last few weeks, plan to make a few changes in several schedules, but wool and sugar and other schedules which brought out the hard fighting in the House are not to be touched, according to the present plan.

The income tax and administration features are also to stand.

LOOK INTO THIS GATE

BEFORE you buy any farm gates look into the 'Clay' Steel Gate. It has features possessed by no other gate. It is the ideal gate—the very gate that all farmers want and have wanted always. Consider these good points of "Clay" Gates: [1] They always hang true—they can't and won't sag, bend, break, burn, blow down, or rot. [2] They can be raised (as shown) to let small stock through or to lift over snow in winter. [3] Are so light that a child can work them with ease. [4] Positively keep back breachy cattle.

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I guarantee every Clay' Gate to be free from any defects whatsoever in materials or workmanship. I will replace Free any parts or the entire Gate giving out for such reason.

E. Ralph Steel, Manager.

will last a lifetime. They are fully guaranteed. The leading stockmen of Eastern Canada, and the Model Farms at Guelph, Ottawa and Macdonald College use Clay Gates, knowing their worth.

Clay Gates are made of tubular steel of large diameter — far stronger than gas pipe or tees or angle-iron, and of heavy wire mesh fabric. They are made in a great variety of sizes and styles —a gate for every purpose.

SEND TO-DAY FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

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CLAY GATES

In a recent competition on the subject of "The Ideal Farm Gate," open to the students of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, every competing student, with but one exception, declared "Clay" Gates to be the most perfect farm gate made.

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

One or a dozen Clay Gates sent for sixty days' free trial, in order that they may be tried out before being purchased. Thirty thousand Clay Gates were sold in 1912 on these terms.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

——ALL IN ADVANCE.——

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.

WEEKL YWITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, $1.50.

WORLD WIDE, $1.50.

NORTHERN MESSENGER, 40 cents; S.S. clubs, 10 copies or more to one address at 20c per subscription.

For Special Clubbing Offers see announcements elsewhere in this paper, or write for particulars.

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland and the British Isles; also for Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Jamaica, Leeward Island, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Saraway, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Transvaal, Trinidad, Tobago, Turk's Island, Zanzibar, and Mexico.

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy; for individual subscriptions, 15c per copy in clubs to one address. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

For Montreal and its suburbs—No reduced rates are open unless they are specifically declared to be so. And the cost of postage or delivery must in all cases be added for delivery in Montreal or its suburbs.

FOREIGN POSTAGE EXTRA to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $6.50 extra: 'Weekly Witness,' $1.50 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50 cents extra; 'World Wide' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

Sample and subscriptions blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS—Casual advertisements, 15c per line per insertion. 'Farms to Rent,' 'Farms for Sale,' can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion, from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. 'Employment Wanted,' 'Situations Vacant,' etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender. Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notice.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS—Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.

Remit—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

Post-Office or Express Money Orders can be obtained at the following rates:—$5.00 and under, 3c; over $5.00 and up to $10.00, 6c; over $10 and up to $30, 10c.

U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order, or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.

Stamps are acepted in payment of subscriptions provided they are in perfect condition.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new.

If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

Publishers,

'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

Any subscriber who would like to have specimen copies sent to friends, need only send upon a post-card the name and addresses to which he would like papers sent.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is

MAY, 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, MAY 17, 1913.

A very notable event is the invitation sent forth as the first act of the representatives of the English-speaking people, now assembled in the United States, to all the nations of the earth to join them in the celebration of their hundred years of peace. They could not have appealed to two more willing agents for the forwarding of this invitation than to Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Bryan. If ever there was a man sighing for days of settled peace that man is Sir Edward Grey, who for months has been fighting manfully for peace against all the powers of strife, and holding the unenvied position of a sort of umpire between angry disputants. The congress of the powers which has so long been acting as mediator between the nations is an earnest and a foretaste of the day when friendly counsels shall triumph over war.

Mr. Roosevelt has always given the impression of being opposed to arbitration. Good red blood, the survival of the fittest and a fight to the finish without compromise have been his more usual themes. Now he has come out, boots and spurs and all, with a vigorous pronouncement in favor of arbitration of all disputes that can possibly arise between the British Empire and the United States. So from day to day the cause of peace is winning its way. Mr. Roosevelt is no small acquisition, for he stands at the head of a powerful faction of people who are in earnest about their political course.

The same day brought us news that the ministers of the Protestant church in Germany are to be asked to preach on peace and arbitration. As a theme for preaching, the subject requires more serious consideration than it generally gets. It lends itself to easy oratory and invective if all the preacher has to do is to descant on the stupidity of great armaments and the hellish iniquity of war, and its immorality and unreasonableness as a means of settling international differences. Of all that most men are convinced, but it counts for very little with the man who asks himself what his country ought to do if it is liable to be invaded. What is wanted from the pulpit is enlargement on the more excellent way, that of loving one's neighbor and forcing him to love us. By a constructive and Christian treatment of the subject by the pulpit an immense amount of good may be done, and another step toward a world peace be accomplished. When the hordes of military men in each nation now wasting their time and living on other people's hard earnings are set free to turn their physical energies to productive work and unburden the taxpayer by relieving him of the expense of their upkeep, enough productive labor and money will be set free to brighten all slumland, so far as its ills are financial.

That the British empire is an empire of peace is the proclamation of its war office. If the traditions of military celebration are to be kept up yet awhile let it be done on the King's birthday; but if even military men want to celebrate the empire on the day rendered ideal by being the memorial of the great queen, let them do it as citizens not as soldiers. Such would seem to be the purport of the reply of Lord Beauchamp speaking for the war office to an inquiry in Parliament whether that was going to be a field day for the territorials. The world will some day outlive the glorification of war on all public occasions. If it does not cease fighting it will at least abhor it, as we now abhor hangings and order them to be kept as much as possible out of sight.

The people of Spain have done well to hail their king's return from France, and the women have done well to strew his path with flowers. He seems to have put on King Edward's mantle as the peacemaker, and to be earning a name which should shine with purer lustre than Spain's great historic monarchs. He has just returned from a notable ovation at the hands of the French people, who have been welcoming him as an addition to the triple entente, and he is now about to visit the Emperor of Germany and make friends with him. May he thus become a link between two jarring peoples. Such a king approves himself a very useful national institution.

Investigations in Great Britain into the charges against Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George for the purchase of Marconi shares have been so all inclusive and thorough, that even that stalwart Conservative, Lord Hugh Cecil, has had to protest against investigating the bank books of the wives of the Ministers. The further they have gone the better has it been for the men against whom the charges were made, and the government of whom they were a part. Pushed to the extreme, these proceedings have disgusted many besides Lord Hugh Cecil, and proved beyond any doubt that the accusers were in error. Nothing could well have been in stronger contrast to this than the way in which the committee appointed by the Ontario Government met the Proudfoot charges. The committee appointed to investigate them, simply refused to allow the attorney for the prosecution, to ask questions that might lead to discoveries. In doing this without rebuke from the Government, the committee did more to implicate its friends in the eyes of the country than to clear them. Mr. Proudfoot's plea for a Royal Commission to investigate the charges, coupled with a promise that he would vacate his seat if the commission rebuked him for bringing the charges without sufficient justification, is a reasonable one, that the Government cannot now well refuse to accept. The whole country is tired of the frequent appointment of party committees that it knows to be, simply, white-washing agencies. In appointing such, a Government to-day makes a good bid for the people's ridicule.

For weeks and weeks, the government papers, aided by their correspondents in the press gallery at Ottawa, have been telling the world, day after day, that the Opposition in Parliament was going to act in an unseemly manner. At first it was the introduction of the closure that was going to be the signal for an opposition riot, then it was the final passage of the closure bill that was to raise a disturbance, but as these prophecies day after day proved untrue, the prophets moved forward the day of battle in the House to the final passage of the Naval Bill under closure rules. Great crowds were then to be in the gallery, and something less than a whole battalion of police was to be in attendance, presumably to take care of the crowd in the gallery, but in the careful ambiguity of the wording of the despatches, casual readers were led to infer that it was to prevent the party now governing Canada from being tempestuously mobbed by His Majesty's loyal Opposition. This foresight of danger was, as the reporters say, 'exclusive' with the scribes of one party. We heard of nothing in the bearing of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers to warrant the prediction that they were considering organizing riots in Parliament. The only real outbreak that has occurred was an entirely spontaneous expression of displeasure against the trick use of the rules of the House to take the floor from Sir Wilfrid Laurier after he had been recognized by the Speaker, and give it to Mr. Hazen. Considering the depth to which feelings have been stirred throughout the country over naval questions, the irascibility occasionally displayed is not unaccountable. The final vote was taken under a closure which even forbade and annulled a proffered amendment. The worst the Liberals did was to refuse to vote in this final division, a silent protest, which might perhaps be put into the category of passive resistance.

The towns in the Eastern Townships are displaying fine activities in the matter of making that section of the province better known to the outside world. Boards of trade are springing up everywhere, and they are united into an association whose chief purpose is to advertise the industrial and agricultural advantages of the Townships. At the annual meeting the other day at Sherbrooke much enthusiasm was manifested, and the report of the president indicates that the associated boards are studying the problems before them in a modern and scientific spirit. One of the most signal and pleasing proofs of this is the paragraph in the presidential address regarding rural education. The need of better schools to attract the better class of farmers is plainly recognized, and the individual boards of trade are urged to second the efforts of government and the educationists to secure better salaries for the rural teachers. This is business common sense. Years ago, many illiterates came to Canada from rural England, but the percentage is very small today. In 1843, over forty percent of the men and women who were married in England that year had to sign the parish registers with a cross. In 1907, the percentage had fallen to less than two percent. The people who are now likely to come to our province to take up farming have a fair education, and they will demand good schools for their children. The associated boards of trade of the Eastern Townships are, therefore, taking up a practical question of great importance in urging improvement in rural education.

It is always a dangerous thing to lower tariffs—very dangerous to the houses of cards built on them. As a time of monetary stringency has set in the world over with which the United States tariff has nothing to do, there is every reason for extreme caution in the derangement of existing industries, as whatever happens in the way of reverses is sure to be laid both by the protectionists and the people at the door of tariff reduction. It has been represented to the President of the United States that the potteries of that country are carried on, and can only be carried on, at the cost of the people of the United States, and that for the sake of having potteries all the people of that country must pay a heavy extra price for their finer earthenware. It would probably be far cheaper for them to pension the porcelain potters and purchase porcelain where they could buy cheapest. But having created an industry which, at least according to its own earnest showing, is dependent on thus taxing the people, it would be like slaying one's own children to slay it. It is indeed capable of rousing a very distressing hullabaloo over the process of dying. The President, like most free-traders, is not altogether convinced when overfed and overgrown infant industries proclaim their own helplessness. He has sent a commission of experts to find out if the potters must needs die should they cease to be spoonfed, or if by reason of the reduction of the cost of living and by the adoption of more modern methods they might not be able not only still to retain the American market, but, by reason of cheaper production, even to compete abroad. It would be a very serious business for the President and Mr. Underwood to make a hole in the new tariff which they have been so anxiously constructing. The first result would be that a couple of hundred industries would immediately demand that the tariff bill be not passed until a like commission had reported on them, which would mean a long postponement and a complete revision of the measure.

Nothing is more notoriously true than that the manufacturers of the United States have been threatening their employees with disaster if the tariff is lowered. No one doubts that it is within their power to carry this threat into effect, if, instead of adapting themselves to the new circumstances, which, of course, they finally will, they should greet the change by a war measure of closing down or dismissing hands or lowering wages. Every one knows that this has been done in Canada, as well as in the United States, when manufacturing concerns found it convenient to fight a tariff reduction in that way. Some Democratic senators have very naturally denounced these methods and the threats of them and have been telling the manufacturers that if they make war upon the public in this way it will only result in having the free list extended. This has been trumpeted round the country by the organs as an intolerable attempt to lay the blame of the harm that will, according to them, follow the lowering of the tariff on the manufacturers. One convinced writer adds that the reason why the Republican senators did not reply to this argument was because they thought it sufficient to let the appalling threat of punishing the manufacturers by further reductions go before the country in its own bald iniquity. The horror of the advocate of privilege is so naive that it deserves going on record.

Closure by limitation of physical endurance is what the United States has now to look forward to to produce for it a new tariff bill. When jurors cannot decide whether a man is guilty of theft or not we shut the twelve 'good men and true' in a room until the endurance of one side or another breaks down. When they leave the jury box they may be divided nine for conviction and three for acquittal. But all must come to be of one mind before they can return and a decision for conviction can be rendered. The majority may quickly win over the minority by reason, and in the end, as a usual thing the majority opinion carries. But every now and then a case springs up where the minority has a strong conviction, while the majority are led only by their reasoning faculty to an opinion. In such cases the minority are willing to make greater sacrifice to win than are the majority, and it is to give the culprit the advantage of such chance of escape that the rule for a unanimous decision is insisted on. This rule also has its place as a preventive of extreme dissatisfaction afterwards being raised against a decision and rankling until it breaks out in riot. At times the question of physical endurance has been pushed so far as to refuse food to the jurors to hasten their determination. In our parliament this test of the acceptability of a measure has been abandoned but in the United States it still exists. The tariff bill has passed the House of Representatives by use of the closure, but is now before the Senate, which, unlike our Senate, is the most powerful branch of the legislature, and holds amongst its most cherished and inalienable rights that of unlimited debate. The prediction is that it will not conclude the struggle that it is now entering on before the first of August. The reason for the first of August being set is only that by that time they will be heartily tired of mopping their faces while trying to argue or obstruct. It is the heat of summer that will exert the closure on the American Senate. When the weather becomes so sweltering that even the afternoon's outing to watch their team play baseball ceases to be a delight they will end their work on some compromise and separate to their homes. But the strongest convictions will have won their victory of concessions and the bill will be more satisfactory to the people as a whole as a result of the struggle.

Among the many excellent ideas for the celebration of peace between Great Britain and the United States, one of the best, if it could be carried out, is the introduction into the schools of a course of Anglo-American history. This proposal came, we presume, from the United States, as, so far as we can judge from British literature, the attitude of the Old Country schools towards the American revolution is well balanced and correct. George Washington takes his place among the heroes, with Wallace and Bruce and Tell and the rest, and the immediate cause of the rebellion is assumed to be the despotic toryism of the British king and government. Still it is possible that something might be added to the histories that would decrease the English boy's insularity towards the other branch of the race. The curious thing about the study of history in the two countries is that it divides, not so much as between two peoples and two parts of the world, as between two different periods. The history of England is long. The pupil is taken back to Arthur and Canute and Alfred. He learns of the Norman conquest, of Magna Charta, of the Wars of the Roses, of Henry the Eighth's wives, of Drake, of the Spanish Armada, of King Charles's head, of the Commonwealth of the 'glorious revolution' under the second Charles. By the time the scholars get down to the Georges their attention flags, and the history of the past century is largely a blank. The United States schoolboy, on the other hand, begins just where the English boy practically leaves off, and his whole interest centres on the history and mythology of the American revolution, and the records of the expansion of the country to its present dimensions, with a very exact catalogue of the presidents. Some extension of the vision would be wholesome on both sides. A fair study of 'Anglo-American' history would sweep into the limbo of mythology a good deal of the unfriendly stuff which has filled the heart of young America with heroics against Great Britain, and replace it by a fair statement of the causes which led up to the separation. It would do no harm to add the history of England as belonging as much to one people as the other.

Arizona has an Asiatic land-ownership exclusion act. It may have felt, after having heard the discussion over the California Bill, that its law was not quite in accord with the law of the country, of which it is a part, as set forth in the Japanese treaty. It has now freshly tackled the problem, and passed a new law that in itself no race can object to. All the blame of it falls back on the law of citizenship, where it rightly belongs. No one is in future to be allowed to acquire title to real estate in Arizona that has not declared his intention of becoming a citizen. As Orientals cannot make such declaration, they are absolutely debarred from acquiring land. Any other aliens can acquire land after announcing their intention to become citizens. This announcement of intention does not make them citizens of the United States, nor does it compel them ever to take out naturalization papers. It does, according to the laws of some countries, as of Germany, make the person so declaring citizenship lose his citizenship at home. In the case of other countries it does not. It will, therefore, still permit some who are not going to become citizens of the United States to acquire land, though it will legally exclude Orientals. The only chance of trouble is that it may contravene some treaty. In an inland almost uninhabited state such a law makes little difference. If, however, it were adopted by an Atlantic or Pacific seaboard state, or by one of the states along the northern border, objections would be raised, among others, by land owners whose possible market for land would to that extent be restricted, and the land value thus depreciated. There has long been a very pronounced sentiment in the United States that a person should hurry to be a citizen of the country in which he earns his living, and that it is rather a shame not to be at least a prospective citizen, unless only a visitor. This law of Arizona gives substance to the prevailing sentiment. Something of the same feeling that a man should be an elector and supporter of the government by which he is protected, in his pursuit of happiness and wealth, is growing in Canada. It would be better if one could in some way enter into the life of the country in which he lived, without having to go through the painful process of renouncing his loyalty to the country of his parentage and his love. A man can be loyal to his wife without forswearing his mother.

Mr. Shatford, the rector of the Church of St. James the Apostle, is convinced that the ordination of the clergy of his church has come down in true succession from the Apostles; but he does not regard that as proving that none who are outside of that revered genealogy are called to preach the Gospel. The contrary is too obvious to be denied. He therefore declares himself very heartily at one with those who signed a recent appeal to the clergy and laity of the Dominion in favor of the occasional admission of nonconformist ministers to church pulpits and the occasional admission of nonconformist christians to the communion of the church. He affirms his belief that church unity will certainly be achieved, and regards it as the duty of all christians to promote it in every way that will not be a surrender of principle. If the kingdom of God is to come, and His will to be done, as in heaven so on earth, we must feel sure that Mr. Shatford is on the right track, for in heaven we should judge that many a saint outside of the succession, either as priest or as a confirmed layman, will be found admitted to the fullest citizenship.

What is wanted is a great deal more pulling together on the part of the churches. Our congregations should be strong enough to maintain a considerable staff of workers, men and women, whose task should be to be leaders of the people in our working effort. Congregations should be strong enough to think a great deal more of giving than of getting. They should be working outwards into the community with all sorts of beneficence, not inwards, towards their own upkeep. They should be able to give freely of their brotherly-kindness, hoping for nothing again, and not be forced by their circumstances to consider primarily how every part of their effort must show fruit for their own aggrandizement. The present multiplicity of denominations works away from this ideal, and seems to create a great many congregations of worshippers, each pursuing its adherents a mile uptown every twenty years, with the result that each is in competition with the rest for the church-goers, and has very little spare energy for the leavening of the great incoming mass of the people. It would be well that any of these bodies, when forced by circumstances to move, should consider the possibility of coalition with some existing body, and so produce a condition of outworking strength that would enable them to maintain a staff of leaders in men's, boys' and women's unions, and of men and women devoted to the service of the poor. In doing this, existing denominational lines need not be always considered. In the case of certain denominations at least, unions between congregations of different name would only be a forecast of what will all the sooner follow.

THE MEDIATION MOVEMENT.

In welcoming the British peace delegates, Mr. Bryan would have been more gracious if he had, while glorifying his own proposal of universal mediation before going to war, given due recognition to Mr. Taft's magnificent attempt in the same direction. To that he only referred by treating as futile every proposal to submit all differences to arbitration or adjudication. This was not complimentary either to Mr. Taft or to Sir Edward Grey, or to some responsible continental statesmen, all of whom thought Mr. Taft's scheme a feasible one. His further boast that the United States was a long way in the lead of this movement will be no doubt very grateful to Mr. Bryan's following, and will help in bringing the nation into line, but it was not just adapted to the audience he was addressing, who could not but remember the refusal to arbitrate the Alaska boundary, or how, after Sir Edward Grey had whole-heartedly adopted Mr. Taft's arbitration proposal, it was attenuated to ineffectiveness by the United States Senate. It is true, however, that owing to her isolation the United States is in by far the best position to originate such proposals and that all the nations are looking to her to do so.

The new proposal which Mr. Bryan loyally ascribes to President Wilson, and which may or may not have originated with the President, has certainly some advantages over any hard and fast agreement. It resembles, as compared with the Taft treaty, the celebrated Lemieux Act, with which we imagine Mr. Mackenzie King had much to do, in making its appeal not so much to the fiat of a tribunal, with which both parties might be afterwards discontented, but to the sober second thought of the parties themselves. It is along the right lines, if only it can be made workable. The difficulty that will occur to many is that countries of late years find themselves at war before they know it. President McKinley did not proclaim war against Spain, but proclaimed that a state of war existed, his country having, under Hearst hounding, found itself assailing another power. It is hard to see how, under the Wilson rule, the United States could have acted under the McKinley circumstances. Japan and Russia were at war before Russia knew it. That was, however, done of intention, and Japan would have been at fault under the proposed agreement.

What would have been the effect of such an agreement on the recent Balkan war had all the powers engaged been parties to it? We know what the mediation of the powers would have decided, because they did decide that the map must not be changed. We know what any court would have decided. It would have declared that Turkey must put an end to rapine and despotism within her borders, but would have known of no law by which any territory should be taken from her. The relatives of the subject peoples had heard such good advice given to Turkey a score of times. It is then only necessary to go over a few actual facts to see to how large an extent the good cause is beset with difficulties. But because a good measure is not likely to do everything is no reason why it should not do anything. There are nations that are ripe for mutual consideration. Even the belligerent Colonel Roosevelt, who denounced Mr. Taft's proposal, possibly largely because it was Mr. Taft's, declares that as between Great Britain and the United States there should be a universal bond of amity. We have already had evidence that Great Britain is prepared to go much further than that, as far as she is concerned that she will be a ready party to any scheme of universal pacification that can be made to work.

GRACIOUSNESS.

Principal Peterson is a convinced Imperialist of good faith. His interest in the navy question has been persistent, and it has not been rhetorical. What we always need in our political discussions is the spirit of fair argument, and he has employed it. The Laurier policy did not wholly please him, but, as he stated recently in the 'University Magazine,' 'while Sir Wilfrid Laurier held the stage, we tried to give him credit for doing his best, in spite of what are known to have been grave difficulties.' The other day, also, at Smith's Falls, Principal Peterson spoke of the possible development of the Laurier policy after the question of the direct contribution has been disposed of. As to the direct contribution itself, however, he contended that it had been robbed of all its graciousness by the opposition which had been offered to it. Graciousness would indeed have been the right accompaniment of any contribution on our part to Imperial defence. It was, doubtless, for this reason that Principal Peterson was ready to accept the Laurier policy, although not convinced that a fleet unit in Canadian waters was the best form of Imperial aid. The Laurier policy might have been a graciously adopted one, capable of much development in the years to come, if party exigencies had not stepped in. Mr. Bourassa and his lieutenants captured Drummond-Arthabaska by appeals to anti-imperialism; a sinister, double political game suggested itself to the Conservative party; it was adopted, and it succeeded in 'its one great object of regaining power for an imperialist-anti-imperialist combination. The time for graciousness was the moment when Sir Wilfrid Laurier 'in spite of what are known to have been grave difficulties,' succeeded in carrying a naval policy.

If imperialism means anything, it means the co-operation of all the races in the Empire. If the principles of true British liberty and government mean anything, they mean the growth throughout the Empire of the sentiment that imperial unity is the assurance and safeguard of progressive civilization. That sentiment, however, is one of slow growth. It took time for the full benefit of Alexander the Great's Asian conquests to appear. But his name is remembered in the East to-day, even by the illiterate, for the forms of municipal government which he introduced by means of his Greek subjects. What the future has in store in the way of a united British Empire, none of us can know, but that it would do much for the welfare and peace of the world we can all perceive. The best that man can do to bring about a real unity is to extend the mutual knowledge of the different parts of the Empire; to recognize the practical fact that uniformity of ideas and ideals is not possible or necessary for true unity, and to develop the broad spirit of understanding and sympathy which alone can command that united action of diverse elements which is the chief aim of imperialism. It was in this spirit of intelligent sympathy that those statesmen, soldiers and great missionaries who have done the best work in the direction of empire building have acted in the past. With most of them, also, the impelling force was a strong sense of duty. They understood true imperialism, but had not learned its shibboleths.

What room there is for graciousness between the two great races of which this Dominion is in chief part composed! Is there any imperial duty more pressing than that of rightly understanding one another, and of appreciating those differences of ideas and ideals which are rooted in different social and religious development? Whenever difficulties arise in the political sphere, there is invariably manifested on the one side or the other—and certainly quite as often on the English-speaking side—a lack of large allowance for the viewpoint that is explained by historical factors. Long ago, Lord Durham had to read us a sermon on the subject, and it is needed yet. We have to learn that imperialism, if it is to be true and lasting, must be broad-based and broad-minded. Then it will be gracious. We are receiving into our national organization a greater and greater variety of non-British elements. Our imperial task is to develop a British heart in these. That cannot be done by any process of denunciation or of exactions which do not commend themselves. It can only be done by making them proud and pleased to be Canadians under the British flag.

THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

At the vote upon the question of woman suffrage in the British Parliament, the Unionists voted six to one against the measure. The Liberals, in spite of the fiendish persecution they have suffered at the hands of women whose minds have been disordered by the excitement of their campaign, and in spite of their party, voted two to one for it. To all appearance it was the very fact that all the hopes of the movement lay with the Liberals that induced the rancor against them that has run so high. There was no demand upon the Balfour government, long as it held on to power, and no attempt to annoy it. Woman suffrage was not a question when the Liberal ministry was formed. To have dealt with it when it was demanded would have wrecked that ministry and all its reforms. If all the women making this demand did not wish this result, some of the leaders of them did. And all of them know that to adopt their measure would have broken up the government and wrecked its majority. It was after treatment like this that the Liberals voted two to one for woman suffrage.

We cannot easily ascribe the acts of people who are committing and defending hideous crimes of destruction any reasoning at all. They, no doubt, had all the radical reformer's horror of half measures. They wanted all or nothing. At all events, one would think that even the wildest suffragette would know that to set fire to a church, to attempt to blow up a hotel crowded with people, and a post office with two hundred men and women employees, while the bill was before parliament would alienate every friend of the cause who was in any measure governed by his feelings. It was the same way when the Suffrage Bill was presented some eighteen months ago. It passed its first and second reading by a substantial majority. Then ensued the campaign of window smashing and at its third reading it was swept to defeat. The militants have convinced themselves that the members are not honest and that the only way to persuade them is to bully them and the public. The queer thing is that woman in private life generally knows that the very worst way to get a man to do anything is to bully him. It speaks volumes for the cause and for its wiser advocates that in spite of militancy it retains so many friends. In fact, the vote on Tuesday night, though an actual defeat, was a remarkable moral victory. The reversal of one vote in twenty would have carried it. In a division of 485 votes, there were 219 for and 266 against. That among those who voted favorably were Lord Edward Cecil, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Rufus Isaacs, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Mr. Masterman, Sir J. A. Simon, and Mr. F. D. Acland, and that the Labor party supported it unanimously are guarantees of its coming success.

By this defeat the bill is probably shelved for the present parliament, but it has as its supporters most of the younger men of cabinet rank in the Liberal party and some of the leading Unionist. This means, unless the measure meets unexpected reverses when it comes before the electorate as it has never done, that the next parliament, or at any rate the next parliament holding a Liberal majority, will grant a suffrage measure. Meantime, there is a great deal of educative work for suffragists to do, and it need not be said that most of it will need to be in the line of undoing the harm which the criminal branch of the movement has done it. Women most of all benefit by law and order. Physically weak, they owe their safety to public regulation. Even the suffragettes have more than once had to seek the protection of the police from brutal mobs and from the anarchy from which they are protected by the laws they defy. Women, most of all, therefore should be found denouncing instead of, as is sometimes the case, apologizing for lawlessness.

HOW TO MAKE CITIZENS.

The spirit of anarchism seems to have a strong place in the heart of the London populace. The agencies of law and order used to be held in awe when weakness was terrorized by power. That day is past. In these days the agencies of law and order are strong when the nation wants law and order; but when the spirit of the nation is wrong no amount of force will set it right. So far public opinion in the most democratic peoples seems to be preponderatingly in favor of law and order. But there is always an element to which revolt against public order gives delight, and sometimes this spirit seems to get the upper hand. The question is not how to suppress the disorderly. That can always be done by force, but doing it by force only increases the spirit of disaffection. What is wanted to be known is how to change the hearts of the unruly. The common explanation is that people are disaffected towards existing institutions because they are in want and misery. But that does not agree with the most obvious facts. The greatest departure from public order at present on exhibition in Great Britain is in the frenzy which has taken possession of the suffragettes, who, so far as we hear anything of them, are all in easy circumstances, and who have simply allowed the excitement of a cause in which they had zealously enlisted to run away with them into all sorts of unbalanced acts in the highest degree derogatory to that cause. No phenomenon is more constant than the pleasure taken in law-breaking by students, a privileged class, and especially by such of them as have no care about their own comfort.

Dr. George, of the George Republic, gives irresponsibility as the cause of

lawlessness and responsibility as the cure for it. He says that no matter how mischievous a boy is before coming to the republic or how strong his antipathy to public order—a state of mind inbred in many, not only of the lower classes—the moment he begins to feel the responsibility of citizenship he begins to experience a change of heart towards public order, and can soon be trusted to be as zealous in its promotion as he had been in offences against it. In the George Republic every boy and every girl has a vote and on every citizen is laid in some form the responsibility of public order. Why, then, in a country where the suffrage is universal, as it is in the United States, are syndicalism and other forms of anarchism prevalent? Why is it that trades unions seek by upsetting the industries of the country, and even by positive injury to them, or in other words by anarchism, to gain the ends which they might seek in a constitutional way? It is because they have found that in practice the government of the country is in the hands of two party machines, and that, instead of being able to vote for men who represent themselves, they have to choose between one or other of those machines over whose internal workings they have no sort of influence, and could only get influence by becoming professional ward politicians. All sense of responsibility for the public good is withdrawn from them by the hopelessness of ever gaining their ends in that way. No doubt the ends they seek are sometimes unjust ends. Their desire sometimes is to exercise just such a despotism over society as was once exercised by other ruling classes, and to turn in the benefit to themselves; and they feel in their inner selves that this would never be got by constitutional means. But that is only one of the conditions of the disease of mischief making which flourishes under conditions of irresponsibility.

We have no idea that the granting of votes to women would altogether remove the morbid conditions which have grown out of their sense of exclusion from the body politic — and the conscious lack of correspondence with environment. The advocates of suffrage are possessed by the idea that they only need to have the vote in order to bring about a lot of reforms. We are certain that the possession of the vote by women would have a tendency towards social reform, in such ways as social reform can be effected by law. But that it would work any wonders we are not so sure. For one thing the women have the vote in New Zealand, but it is said that very few of them vote. For another, in voting for parliament, as things now are, people vote for parties, not for men, still less for measures. The women would find it just as hard as the men do to get the things they want before parliament or to vote for those things when election time returns. They would divide just as the men do, and vote against each other, and it would be their general luck, as it is that of the men, to have to choose between the names of two or more candidates none of whom they would regard as fairly representing them. In short, they would soon realize as the United States voters seem instinctively to have done that voting is a very indirect way of accomplishing any end.

By far the greatest service the franchise can render the country is the sense of responsibility to the country that it engenders. We know of no reason that gives every man, or every person, an equal right to a say in the management of the couhtry. The right to rule others, if such a right can be predicated of any human being, must be measured by one's fitness to do so. It is the good of the community that is at issue in the matter, not the right of the individual. The question is, what form of franchise will secure the best government and serve the community best. It is from this point of view that we see the desirability of giving every one a vote so that every one may realize his responsibility to his country. But if that result is to follow, we must develop some new system of elections that will not annihilate the whole value of one-half of the votes and cast those of the winning side in a manner which, as a rule, gives the voters small satisfaction. Under the present system a man who really takes an interest in his country and has some great desires for it has forced upon him at every election the utter impotence of his vote. To bring the voter to a sense of real responsibility he must have some hope of counting for something. This can, so far as we can see, be gained only by the system of proportional voting, by which every group of reasonable size can put into parliament a man of its own sort and of his own choice.

WIRELESS.

When the wireless station at Poldhu, Cornwall, first ticked the three dots that stand for the letter 's', so that they could be detected by the coherers of the wireless station at Cape Race there was a sharp drop that told of the panicky condition of the holders of cable stocks. At that time the 'Witness' did its best to reassure the owners of cable stocks so that they would not sacrifice their interests at the depreciated values. Now Mr. Pelletier tells us that, after conferring with Mr. Samuel, the British Postmaster-General, he is convinced that in a short time the wireless may supersede the cable and that it will be wiser for the Government to build wireless routes than cable routes. If Sir Rufus Isaacs had any knowledge on this point he was generous in sharing his holdings in American Marconis with his fellow cabinet ministers, the Master of Elibank and Mr. Lloyd George. It would be interesting to know the basis for this belief of Mr. Samuel and Mr. Pelletier. The general information seems to tell the other way. For years the wireless stations have transmitted despatches across the ocean. Yet has not an international law been made just recently that all ships at sea must cease conversing for three minutes every quarter of an hour that the signal of distress may be heard? This signifies that these despatches cannot be kept secret and that they mutually interfere with each other. If the Hertzian ether waves emitted by the Marconi instruments could be as roughly segregated into clusters as are the light ether waves by the spectrum there would be some ground for hope. Twelve years have passed since that first unguided 's' was flashed across the Atlantic and no radical improvement has been made, though during that time the wireless telegraph has been the plaything of tens of thousands of the most promising young men of to-day. For a long time the 'Witness' has urged better intercommunication between Canada and Great Britain, and anticipates much good from the reductions that are promised within a year. Far too long have we been severed from the Mother Country by a choked channel of intercourse owned by a couple of monopolies working in agreement with each other. The completion of the All Red cable route would have set us free. It remains to be seen what will be accomplished by Mr. Pelletier's compromise.

AN IMPERIAL AGREEMENT.

The London 'Telegraph' (Conservative), in commenting on the naval discussion in Canada, after a denunciation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his naval policy that shows how little Great Britain has kept abreast of the Imperial and naval discussion as it has developed in Canada, goes on to say that the vital mistake in the whole affair was that made last summer when the Admiralty 'dealt with Mr. 'Borden in isolation instead of holding 'an Imperial Conference.' For a party paper in opposition, one shallow remark against the government is as good as another. The very purpose of the conference between the Admiralty and Mr. Borden was that they might agree on a different decision from that come to at the last Imperial Conference; a decision that Canada had almost unanimously accepted and was already, with Australia, putting in practice. Had there been another Imperial Conference Sir Wilfrid's policy would naturally have had the hearty support of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

It is well that Canada should keep in mind the agreement that she then made, for the findings of that conference are the only Imperial compact that has ever been entered into. It says: 'The naval services and forces 'of the Dominions of Canada and 'Australia will be exclusively under 'the control of their respective Gov-'ernments. (3) The ships of each Do-'minion naval force will hoist at the 'stern the white ensign as the symbol 'of authority of the crown, and at the 'jack-staff the distinctive flag of the 'Dominion. (9) When a ship of the 'British Admiralty meets a ship of the 'Dominions, the senior officer will 'have the right of command in matters 'of ceremony or international inter-'course, or where united action is 'agreed upon, but will have no power 'to direct the movements of ships of 'the other service unless the ships are 'ordered to co-operate by mutual ar-'rangement.' In these and other clauses it could not be more clearly set forth that Canada, Australia and Great Britain had agreed to maintain three national navies flying distinctive flags, with one interchangeable list of officers, each navy being the equal in all but strength with each other navy. To-day we are as a nation contemplating putting this agreement on the scrap heap, though the conference during its sittings likened its work to that of international treaty making. Australia has naturally entered a protest against what she declares ou repudiation of the agreement. It was purely to secure an advantage in the game of Canadian politics and secure the support of the Nationalists that Canada's naval undertaking was reopened.

THE BOND OF EMPIRE.

Two interesting deliverances come from England on the question of Empire unity, the question which should dominate our naval policy. One of these is an utterance of the very eminent scientist, Sir William Ramsay, in the course of a lecture at Oxford. He quoted a continental historian as having predicted the dismemberment of the British Empire on the score that the material interests of the colonies were at discord with those of the Mother Country. This opinion had been expressed nearly thirty years ago, and Sir William regarded it as obsolete in its character, as students of history now hold that the cohesion of empire does not rest on material interests, but on sentiment. The sentiment of British unity rests on common ideals of liberty and free individual development, on historical memories and on English literature. Sir William Ramsay, so far as our brief despatch informs us, did not go on to predict how these forces would work out in the existing dominions. His general opinion, that the bond is one of sentiment, is, we think, well borne out by facts so far as Canada is concerned.

The late Professor Goldwin Smith, who belonged to the same era as the Roman historian quoted, saw all the great forces of interest pulling Canada to the United States. Not on that alone did he found his great ideal of continentalism. He looked on the union of the peoples of this continent as the greatest thing that could be done for the race and for mankind, and from that lofty point of view devoted his life to the furtherance of an end which he regarded as some day inevitable. He foresaw the overflow of American ideas into Canada, the resultant assimilation of sentiment and ultimate coalition. He did not live to see any fulfilment of his vision, though, as these forces continued to operate, he never lost faith in it. What he had calculated on too much was the power of material interest in determining the course of peoples. He had come among a British people, and being British they remained British. They can, of course, give reasons for this behavior, principal among which is the superiority of the British constitution, and they may think that they are governed by such intellectual reasons. But the underlying reason, so far as the Anglo-Saxon part of our community is concerned, is simply that they are British. So far as the French are concerned, the underlying reason is the deep-seated belief that their French institutions are safer under the British flag than under that of the United States. And so it comes that through long years, in which we should have been greatly enriched by changing our allegiance, no one so much as thought of doing it, nationally, though very many did it individually.

The other utterance is that of Mr. Louis Harcourt, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and whom gossip has been naming for our coming Governor-General. A statesman by training and by long inheritance, he must, in his present position, have given keen thought to this question of the relations of the adolescent dominions to the parent stem. He confesses, however, to not seeing the way clear to consolidation by any federal system that he can think out. Nothing is easier than to talk of federation; nothing is harder than to plan it on any feasible lines. Would the proposed Imperial Council be elective? Would it be elective on the basis of population? Would that mean white population? Would it be supreme in the Empire? Would it have taxing powers? What would be, what had been, the effect of attempts to tax the colonies from London? These questions seemed to offer insoluble difficulties. The one bond that was in full operation was the bond of brotherhood. It might lead to closer outward ties, but it could hardly lead to closer fellowship of sentiment.

Having thus been sanely taught by a great thinker that the British bond is not one of material advantage, and by a careful student of the question, that it is not very hopefully one of a controlling government, but by both that it is one of affection and common ideals, what ought our guiding principle as imperialists to be. Surely worth more to the empire than a dozen men of war is the cultivation of the sense of loyalty among those elements of our population in which it is not inborn. We have had a very preponderating British sentiment without any need for consciously cultivating it. But the complexion of our people is rapidly changing. People of other traditions are thronging in upon us with the full purpose of casting in their lot nationally with us. Under such circumstances the last thing we should do is to make our loyalty a bone of contention, or to make our service a cause of repulsion, if we can in any way manage to carry a united sentiment with us. We should imagine that both with regard to immigrants and with regard to the generation to come the most hopeful course is to make good Canadians of them in the large and national sense, and make them British, because they are Canadians; not to attempt to make them good Canadians by first making them British. We are at a great disadvantage as compared with the United States in having our children segregated in separate schools. Until this can be overcome, the best thing to do is to enlist the peoples as a whole in national sympathy. This can never be done by each section ignorantly cursing the other at a distance, but in getting together in every possible way. Churches should not act as anti-national institutions herding their people apart. If they believe in their faith they will not be afraid of it winning its way against all comers. Our institutions should, indeed, be as little on race lines as possible.

ANOTHER TREATY CLAIM.

No man liveth to himself. The sooner every man learns that he lives for the good or harm—of mankind the better, for only in serving mankind can he himself be happy, however much he may seek to be happy in other ways. This is a question that is now forcing itself upon nations. Must each nation assert its own selfish interests as the chief end of its life, or must each account itself one of the community and realize that in best serving all men it is best serving itself—that the more it benefits others the more it will itself be benefited. The nations of Europe have learned more and more to realize that they are a group that must in all things consider each other. Those of this continent have been able to live so care-free of other peoples that they have come to regard any claim put in by any other people as an impertinence to be resented and at once to arouse war talk. This is a crude condition which can only exist in determined isolation, and which the increasing intercourse that is blending the world into one community must make less and less tenable.

Great Britain is once more making a claim on the United States on the ground of a right secured by a treaty. Of all countries the United States has most sought to keep from binding herself by treaties; and the moment she feels the pull of any treaty into which she has entered, she resents the bondage as an interference with her right to govern her own territory and people, in her people's own way. Even in these days of good comradeship there is more or less strain over making claims on the ground of a treaty. The new case is the section of the Underwood tariff that gives a lower rate of duty on goods imported in United States bottoms than on goods imported in foreign ships. This is a means of protecting home shipping, and is, but for treaty obligations, quite as much within the power of Congress as any protective duty. It is altogether of a piece with the Republican policy of protection, but it is, it must be confessed, a little strange to find in a Democratic tariff for revenue measure a clause which would re-raise all the duties which the bill cuts down, and give the proceeds to the shipbuilding ring.

The tariff makers of the Democratic party who have in their free list far outrun their slogan of 'tariff for revenue only' cannot but feel the unsoundness of this feature. Practically the same line of reasoning applies to the Panama Canal Act, which was similarly devised to foster United States shipping. Apart from treaty obligations, a Republican administration would have had at least some consistency in defending these measures in themselves, but a Democratic government would, in doing so, be contravening its own creed. The United States cannot set up the plea that the honor of the nation is at stake. It certainly is at stake, but it can only be vindicated by acknowledging in its fulness the treaty right of Great Britain. The United States once had the most progressive and prosperous merchant marine on the sea. She slew it with her own hand by making the cost of everything artificially dear. If she wants to have the lead again, and she easily may, she can do it by simply removing all restrictions from her commerce and making her very productive country as cheap as any to live in.

A FUTILE RECOURSE.

The New York State Legisature has completed another session without doing anything to advance the enactment of the one law that the people of the State have been most interested in. At party convention after party convention, the question around which discussion has raged most hotly is that of direct nomination. The Republicans put it in their platform, and then the Progressives incorporated it in theirs, and finally the Democrats also adopted it, realizing it to be the most popular issue before the people. All attempts in the legislature to fulfil party promises by enacting it have proved futile, but never has the people's hope run very high until this last session of a Democratic legislature under Governor Sulzer. Not but that the people knew that the party machine bosses, Murphy and Barnes, would do their best to have it defeated, but they had the feeling that their representatives would not dare longer oppose such a strong drift of public opinion as had become evident.

Governor Sulzer saw with the people in this, and exerted what influence he could on the legislature, even going to the extent of warning them that if they did not pass it, he would take the stump after the manner of Governor Hughes, and do what he could to stir the electorate to resent their inaction. Until the people of the State succeed in getting direct primaries, they do not account themselves free electors. At the present time the majority of the candidates of one party are nominated by Mr. Barnes and his group of political followers, while the candidates for the other party are nominated by Mr. Murphy and his group of political supporters. All that the people can do is to choose in each constituency, by their ballots, between the Murphy man and the Barnes man. When, however, they have thus chosen, and their representatives meet in legislative session at Albany, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy assume the entire control. Were this control to be antagonistic, one fraction fighting against the other, the interests of the people would have some chance. Such, however, is not the case. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy are in close agreement on all matters that concern their power to perpetuate their leadership, and to keep the stream of the State taxes flowing into the pockets of their henchmen. It is to protect their power of nomination that they have combined during the last session to defeat the bill for direct primaries.

Direct primaries seem to us rather an absurd way of achieving the object they seek; a free choice by the people of each party of the candidates that will stand to represent them on election day. The direct primary means a double election. The idea makes nomination day just as truly and officially an election day as is the regular election day. In the United States each voter is enrolled on the voting lists as being a Democrat, a Republican, a Prohibitionist, or a Socialist. On nomination day the plan is to have all those enrolled as Republicans permitted to vote for their choice of a Republican candidate, while all those who are enrolled as Democrats will vote to select a Democratic candidate. The Socialists and Prohibitionists will do the same. Then on election day the several men elected on primary day as candidates will run against each other for office. It would be very much simpler, as well as more just, to adopt a system of proportional representation. It would entail but one election, giving representation to every minority, and leaving the people free to vote for any candidate they should choose. So certain was the New York 'World,' a Democratic paper which has never broken away from its allegiance, that the situation as it at present exists is hopeless, that it has come out with the declaration that nothing but a third party can now save the State. That it has taken this stand with Mr. Roosevelt, the man whom it dislikes and distrusts more than any other, except possibly Mr. Murphy, at present in control of a fairly strong third party, is evidence that it finds the situation desperate.

THE END OF A CRIME.

The magnificent announcement has been made by the British Government, that not an ounce of the poppy would be exported from India to China during the current year. It will be remembered that in 1906, in the course of that curious era of reform which preceded the fall of the Manchu dynasty and government, one of the reforms sought by that government was the lessening, with a view to the final elimination, of the traffic in and use of opium in China. It was ordered that the area of cultivation of the poppy should be reduced ten percent per year, and at the same time arrangement was entered into with Great Britain that the importation of the drug from India should be reduced in the same proportion. It was later agreed that Indian opium should be debarred from provinces in which cultivation had ceased, and the import of the native product effectively prevented. Doubt was expressed at the time as to whether China was in earnest in her reforming zeal or merely wished to protect her opium market against foreign competition. The endeavor to stamp out the traffic in and use of opium seems to have been quite genuine, however. Considerable reductions were effected in the growth of the poppy, and the importation from India was accordingly reduced by three-tenths. Then came the revolution. It was one of the most righteous revolutions in history, but like, practically, all others, it meant not only the destruction of the old central authority, but a general slackening of all authority throughout the realm. So there was a revival of opium cultivation.

The leading men of new China are just as anxious as the old government to do away with the opium habit. They are ably backed by some officials. Some of the methods used to enforce prohibition seem indeed to be more remarkable for their zeal than for their sweet reasonableness. Instances have come to light of beheadings and other cruelties in the interest of the reform. On the other hand, there are instances showing how difficult is the task in which the government is engaged. Some of the difficulties which the reformers meet with are practically the same which face the temperance people in some of the prohibition states of America. The correspondent of the London 'Mail' writes that the efforts of the reformers are in a large measure defeated 'by the wide-'spread desire to smoke, by the num-'berless merchants who wish to trade 'in opium, legitimately or illegitimate-'ly, by the agriculturists, who make 'profit out of the growing of it, by the 'innumerable smugglers who go be-'tween the growers and the consum-'ers. . . . In some provinces 'the officials exert all their power to 'stop the opium traffic, in others 'there is no attempt whatever to stop 'cultivation, while in all there are 'officials, mostly of the old school, 'but some of the new, who connive 'at the trade because they are bribed. 'Even where opposition is most ac-'tive, there are underlings who look 'the other way when it is made worth 'their while.' Soldiers have been shot by opium farmers when endeavoring to uproot the poppy crops.

Importation from India has gone on under the prescribed limits, but a very large proportion of the import, when landed, has been hindered by the authorities from going on the market. In some cases large quantities have been seized and burned. Compensation is demanded by the British authorities on behalf of the merchants involved. The banks have been in the habit of advancing money on opium in bond, and are now facing difficulties running into millions of dollars through the obstructions placed in the way of the trade. It is hard for any one who does not profit by the business to see what claim for compensation any one can have for being balked in forcing a degrading poison on a country that has outlawed it. It has been common to denounce the British Government for forcing the opium traffic on China. A careful study of the circumstances may not bear out so crude a charge. But the opium war certainly arose out of quarrels between the Chinese and British opium smugglers, and the India Government stood to profit by the trade. Of recent years the British Government has heartily and genuinely co-operated with that of China in its determination to root out the opium habit, reducing the export from India as fast as China reduced the home product. Public opinion has, however, been at all times scandalized by the fact that the Indian Government was profiting by the degradation of a country that wished to shake itself free of a great curse. So that the announcement made by Sir Samuel Montague will be received with universal satisfaction. There is little doubt that the dream of Chinese patriots will also come true, and that the domestic production of opium will finally be stopped. In that great empire it will be a mighty task, but the Chinese in ancient times accomplished great things. It is the belief of many thinking people that they are destined to accomplish much greater things in days to come.

THE BOY.

'The boy, the devil, and you,' is the rather sensational title of an article by J. Manners Howe, in the 'Pall Mall Magazine.' Mr. Howe draws a grim picture indeed of 'the progress from school to the industrial scrap heap,' which is the lot of a vast proportion of the boy population of the United Kingdom. Every year more than 200,000 boys pass out of the elementary schools of England and Wales. The system of education to which the boy has been subjected has had no practical relation to his after life. One kind of job seems to him as good as another, and he becomes a van boy, errand boy, or newspaper seller, the major'ty of these occupations closing automatically with boyhood's years. Even more hapless is the fate of the slum boy whose parents are too poverty stricken to feed or clothe him properly. He cannot even attain the rank of errand boy, but shouts the half-penny papers or betting sheets, the latter especially drawing him into deeper and deeper degradation. There is a creature of prey who haunts the streets of Old Country cities known as 'the copper bookie,' who takes the boys' pennies in bets. The newsboy often acts as 'pilot fish' to this shark, and so suffers both as a victim and a minor partner in the dirty business. Another and related rascal is the 'gutter usurer,' who follows in the track of the betting man, and lends sixpences and shillings at exorbitant interest to boys who have become involved in betting troubles.

When the boys become old enough for adult employment they have lost the adaptability of youth and have no experience of any trade. Some have the courage and initiative to overcome this disability, but of the 70 or 80 percent of boys who, on leaving school, enter unskilled or blind alley occupations, a very large proportion join in the ominous and ceaseless flow toward the low skilled and casual labor market, and there are very many who do not even qualify for casual laboring. They join the idle bands of defiant and masterless youths, who, while doing no visible work, yet seem 'able to provide themselves with the 'cheap cigarette and entrance money 'to places of amusement, cheap pic-'ture palaces, music halls, and foot-'ball matches, which, with racing to-'pics, form their sole apparent inter-'est.' So they almost inevitably drift into the hopeless army of the unemployable, and become, in turn, the fathers or the instructors of others who follow them upon the highway of degradation. When, however, one of these lads commits a regular criminal offence and falls into the hands of the police, society becomes interested in him, teaches him a trade, looks after his mental and physical development, and under the Borstal system, upon his release, assists him in obtaining employment and sees that he keeps in work and good company.

Mr. Howe considers that this is spending the nation's money at the wrong end. First and foremost, he would have the school age raised so that the state should have control over its young people at an age when such control is most needed. Secondly, he would have continuation schools so that boys up to the age of seventeen or eighteen could receive technical and physical education, as well as instruction specially directed to make them resourceful and adaptable. This would be accompanied by a shortening of the hours of day labor, as a lad could not be expected to reap any solid benefit from an evening school after working long hours during the day. This has been announced to be upon the programme of the Government. Mr. Howe then addresses 'You,' or the average well meaning man, upon his responsibilities in the matter. The employers of boy labor, the wealthy ground landlords, the men and women of ease, all should do something to justify their existence and their position. Even the devotees of golf could find one to be helped in the person of the little caddie on the links. He mentions as an example the owner of some large stores in Manchester. This man has made his errand boys his constant and sympathetic care. Instead of scrapping them at adolescence he gives them all a career, and they are answering nobly to his interest in them. But, Mr. Howe says, one need not be an employer to help. He believes most thoroughly in the boys' club as a means of reclamation and prevention. Ground landlords could grant the premises, others could afford the money, and others the time necessary for the conduct of these enterprises.

Mr. Howe's words are addressed to Old Country readers, but are not without a message to us in Canada. We have also the boy problem to deal with, and a vitally important problem it is. We are not troubled here quite so much with 'blind alley occupations.' It may be our climate, it may be our general atmosphere of freedom and ambition, but with us the errand boy, the office boy, the newspaper boy usually has quite made up his mind that his present employment is but a stepping stone to something better. Some of our most successful clerks, mechanics and young business men in Montreal were delivering rounds of 'Witnesses' a few years ago. We are, let us be thankful, fairly free of the betting curse, though there are elements in our citizenship, and even in our legislative halls, who are not reluctant to encourage the evil. But there is no doubt at all that we need the continuation school. Our technical and other night school classes are well attended and do a most excellent work, but they should be developed enormously. But, as every one knows, we have a way of treating our educational system as something to be alternately snubbed and tolerated, instead of placing it in the very forefront of our social programme. It is very striking to note in Mr. Howe's article the difference between the neglected Old Country boy and his cousin on this side of the water. There he seems to degenerate into a loafer; here his tendency is to get into active mischief. But the cure is the same. There is a great and distinct call to those who have wealth to assist both in the work of prevention and reclamation. Such institutions as the various boys' clubs, the Boy Scouts, boys' brigades and such organizations at one end, and the Shawbridge Boys' Farm at the other, deserve and require heartier support. And not the least call is to the young, and to the older, man who can spare or make a little time to 'chum' with boys and become their 'Big Brother.' That the nation's greatest asset is its boys and girls is an axiom of social progress. No citizen who engages, however humbly, in such 'conservation work,' should consider his effort of slight importance. 'Save a boy,' says John Wannamaker, 'and you save a whole multiplication 'table.'

CONGRESS OF TELEGRAPHERS OPENS AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, May 12. — Upwards of 200 delegates to the biennial convention of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, representing a membership of 40,000 in the United States, Canada and Mexico, assembled here to-day for a session which is expected to continue for a week. While the main organization is in session the women's auxiliary, composed principally of wives.

The business of the two organizations will be laid aside from time to time to permit the delegates to participate in the entertainments arranged for them. These include a trip to Washington on Thursday and an excursion on Chesapeake Bay next Saturday. Governor Goldsborough is announced as one of the speakers at a reception to-night. Mr. H. B. Perham, president of the order, said he would be a candidate for re-election.

LIVING AMONG BLACK TORIES

A Language With Thirty-two Tenses and Nineteen Genders.

(London Correspondence New York 'Evening Post.')

Returned missionaries on furlough do not often attract much attention outside religious circles. An exception is Mr. Dan Crawford—he is not an ordained minister, and does not take the title of Rev.—who is now in London after spending twenty-three years in Central Africa without a break. Journalists who accepted an invitation to hear him in the Bechstein Hall found a sturdy middle-aged Scotsman of a most unconventional type. As his book, 'Thinking Black' shows, he has succeeded in a remarkable degree in placing himself at the point of view of the African negro. He began by going down to live with the people in their dirty disease-laden huts. At first his intrusion was resented, but presently 'those high and dry old Tories' gave way, and accepted him as one of themselves. Mr. Crawford speaks with enthusiasm of the poetry of the native ideas, and of the wonderful subtlety of the Bantu language with its thirty-two tenses and nineteen genders: 'I will go,' for instance, has a different inflection, according as you mean 'I will go at once,' or 'I will go next week,' or 'I will go if nothing turns up to prevent me.' Yet men with a brain capable of devising a verb with such intricate variations are sold in the Portuguese slave market for eighteen pence each.

One of Mr. Crawford's stories was of an attempt he made to impress one of his Central African friends with the glories of modern civilization. He described the marvels of the telegraph, the telephone, the airship, the 'twopenny Tube,' the automobile, and as many other nineteenth and twentieth centry triumphs as he could think of. The man listened stolidly, and presently asked, 'Have you finished?' The other party to the dialogue admitted that, for the purpose, his catalogue was complete. 'To be better off,' came the pungent comment, 'is not to be better.'

In his answer to one of the questions put to him, after his address, Mr. Crawford accepted without hesitation the charge that the African is a thorough liar. But he had an explanation ready. For centuries in that region nothing has been set down in black and white. There are no written data whatever, capable of being used as evidence in a dispute. Hence, in any controversy, the hardest-mouthed liar wins. Quite novel, too, was his handling of the suggestion that 'the mission nigger,' according to general opinion at the Cape, is a worthless person. You must remember, said Mr. Crawford, all that is included under the name 'mission' in Central Africa. It is by no means a synonym for the church. The mission is really several institutions in one. It is the hospital, to which every sick man comes for treatment. It is the trade school, where alone the young man can learn something of the use of carpentering tools. In the course of a year hundreds of natives pass through the hands of the missionary for some such purpose as this, though only a few of them may become members of the church. But, when they go to a white man's town, they are all 'mission niggers.'

H. W. H.

MY SAVIOUR'S HANDS.

A pair of little hands I see—
Two chubby infant hands so wee,
Clutching sweet Mary's face in glee.

Two boyish hands, sturdy and brown,
Holding the plane in Nazareth's town,
In Joseph's shop as the sun goes down.

Two hands of a youth, older grown,
Folded in prayer by a rugged stone,
Out on the hilltop all alone.

A young man's hands toil-worn and strong,
Seeking to aid in the restless throng,
The helpless victims of sin and wrong.

Two tired hands 'neath the olive tree,
In the garden of grey Gethsemane,
Clasped for my sins in agony.

Two hands outstretched on a cross of wood,
From cruel nail wounds red with blood,
Invite a lost world back to God.

O, hands of the crucified Christ Divine,
Take, take in Thy hold these hands of mine,
Until they shall thrill with the power of Thine!

BELL MONA MENZIES.
Everett, Wash.

WORLD WIDE.

The following are the contents of the latest issue of 'World Wide' for Saturday, May 10:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Is it a Dissolution Budget?—The 'Spectator,' London.
Lord Morley on History—English Papers.
The Book With Seven Seals—The 'Nation,' London.
The Future of Political Parties — The 'New Statesman,' London.
Scutari and Its People — A City of Twenty-five Centuries—From An Old Resident, in the 'Mail,' London.
The United States and California — The 'Evening Post,' New York.
China and the United States—The 'Nation,' New York.
Suffragist Suicide — The 'World,' New York.
The 1913 'Nut'—And His New Spring Frocks—By Frederick Heath, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
The Spirit of th Craft—By R.L., in the 'Manchester Guardian.'
Winter on the Nile—The 'Morning Post,' London.
The End of the Café Anglais—The Letters of an Englishman, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

'Caesar and Cleopatra'—A Shavian Extravaganza—The 'Times,' London.
Mr. Max Beerbohm's Caricatures — By J.B., in the 'Spectator,' London.
Woman as Man's Competitor—The 'American Review.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Day Lengthens — By Katharine Tynan, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
The Rise of Mr. Lloyd George — The 'Daily News and Leader,' London.
Childhood of Mr. Henry James — The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
The Crock of Gold—The 'Spectator,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Heavens in May—By Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American,' New York.
The Age of Asiatic Man—The 'Morning

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.

It need only cost you a post card.

STOCK TRADING CONTINUES ON A SMALL SCALE

Limited Supply of Money Continues to Debilitate the Local Market.

The stock market list is again a dull affair. Trading was in very small volume and scattered over the field. There were no particular features to notice. The continuation of tight money conditions keeps trading repressed and the dullness of Canadian Pacific stock — the lack of demand for it at the present price level is not encouraging.

Steel Common, though inactive maintains the strength which it has recently shown, while Richelieu, Textile Common and other popular issues were not much in demand and were inclined to weaken.

The fact that the London stock Market is closed for the Whitsuntide holidays was rather a weakening influence.

C. N. R. INCREASES.

Canadian Northern Railway gross earnings continue to show excellent expansion:

		From July 1 to date..
Week ending May 7, 1913	$472,400	$19,055,300
Same period last year	391,200	16,338,200
Increase	$81,200	$2,717,100

C. P. R. EARNINGS.

Canadian Pacific Railway traffic earnings from May 1 to 7 are as follows:

1913	$2,572,000
1913	2,439,000
Increase	$133,000

G. T. R. EARNINGS HIGH.

Grand Trunk Railway earnings from May 1 to 7, show the following large increase:

1913	$1,060,539
1912	909,651
Increase	$150,988

PROP. OF RESERVE HIGHER AGAIN

London, May 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decreased £801,000; circulation decreased, £91,000; bullion decreased £891,576; other securities decreased £1,523,000; other deposits decreased £811,000; public deposits decreased £1,541,000; notes reserve decreased £836,000; government securities decreased £1,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 49.90 percent; last week it was 49.22 percent.

DISCOUNT RATE THE SAME.

London, May 8.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged at 4 1-2 percent to-day.

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Unlisted stocks, as reported to the 'Witness' by 'Brien and Williams:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ames Holden com	20½	20¾
Pref	79¼	80
Beld Paul com	15	25
Pref	80	90
Can. Con. Felt com		22
Dom. Bridge	120	121½
Hollinger xd 3 p.c.	1700	1725
Lachine 5 p.c. bonds	101	103½
Mex. N.P.	15¼	16
Nat. Brick	64	64½
Tram and P.	36	36½
Waya com	31	33
Bonds		78
West. Can. Power	60	64

MORNING SALES.

Ames com., 100 at 20½.
Ames pref., 4 at 80.
Mex. Power, 10 at 15, 25 at 15¼.
Brick, 30 at 64½.
Tram and P., 25 at 36½.
W. C. Power, 45 at 64.
Brick bonds, $1000 at 81.
Tor. Paper bonds, $1000 at 97½.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Brazilian—5 at 94 1-2.
Can. Pacific—25 at 241 3-4.
Detroit—25 at 74 3-4.
Mont. Tram. Deb.—4000 at 78.
Ottawa L. H. & P.—20 at 180.
Power—40 at 226.
Rich. & Ont.—250 at 114, 175 at 114 1-2.
Toronto Ry.—41 at 142 1-2.
Can. Cement—1 at 19 1-4.
Can. Gen. Elec.—25 at 114.
Dom. Textile—90 at 88 1-2, 50 at 88 1-4, 5 at 88.
Hillcrest—50 at 41.
Penman's—10 at 55.
Steel Corp.—50 at 50 3-4.
Tucketts—50 at 53 1-2, 5 at 53 3-4.
Spanish River—1 at 61 1-2.
Crown Reserve—700 at 3.85, 200 at 3.84, 100 at 3.85.
Cement pfd.—50 at 91 3-4, 5 at 92, 2 at 91 3-4.
Dom. Coal pfd.—30 at 110.
Illinois pfd.—7 at 90.
Sher.-W., pfd.—115 at 101.
Textile pfd.—25 at 102.
Bonds:
Can. Cottons—$1000 at 82.
Dom. Canners—$1000 at 101.
Dom. Textile—$250 at 100A.
Banks:
Hochelaga—3 at 159, 20 at 160, 20 at 160.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

C. P. R.—50 at 241, 25 at 241, 25 at 241.
Textile, pfd.—5 at 102.
Textile—10 at 88.
Canada Cotton—75 at 44.
Sherwin, pfd.—10 at 93 1-2, 15 at 93 1-4.
Crown Reserve—100 at 3.85.
Hillcrest—25 at 41, 50 at 41.
Spanish, pfd.—25 at 100 3-4.
Spanish—2 at 61 1-2.
Bank of Hochelaga—1 at 160.
Union Bank—10 at 147.
Molsons Bank—50 at 197.
Quebec bonds—$1000 at 57.
Keewatin bonds—$1000 at 100 1-4.
Steel Com.—20 at 50 3-4.
Cement—7 at 30 1-2.
Toronto Ry.—3 at 142 1-2, 25 at 142 3-3.
Detroit—25 at 74 3-4.
Coal pfd.—70 at 110.
Tucketts pfd.—15 at 96 1-2.
Tucketts—10 at 53 1-2.

NIPISSING FIGURES.

During the month of April the Nipissing mined ore of an estimated net value of $231,163 and shipped ore of an estimated net value of $300,618; considerably above the average.

NEW $125,000 ARMORY.

Port Arthur, Ont., May 12.—Construction has commenced on the new armory here. The building will cost about $125,000.

$643,773,000 IN STOCKS AND BONDS

Since Jan. 1 the output of bonds, notes and stocks by railway and industrial corporations in the United States has aggregated $643,773,000. This total is no less than $383,780,000 below 1912 due, not to lighter needs, but to the refusal of investors to supply capital on reasonable terms.

The April offerings totalled $164,477,000, a decrease of $53,788,000 from a year ago.

RAILROADS.

	1913	Change from 1912.
Bonds	$38,780,000—	$19,330,000
Notes	39,500,000+	13,060,000
Stocks	45,400,000+	14,055,000
Total	$13,650,000+	$ 7,785,000

INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.

	1913	Change from 1912.
Bonds	$18,732,000—	$67,168,000
Notes	1,000,000—	5,000,000
Stocks	21,095,000+	10,595,000
Total	$40,827,000—	$81,573,000
Gr. total	$16,477,000—	$53,788,000

ALASKAN RAILWAYS RECEIVING MUCH NOTICE JUST NOW

Washington, May 7.—If the railroad commission which examined the railroad situation in Alaska had intended to compel the purchase of the Guggenheim lines it would not have been better planned, said O. L. Dickinson, of White Pass & Yukon Railroad, who appeared before the Senate committee on territories.

He said that the commission had excluded from consideration all routes except one that would compel the government to join hands with or purchase of the Guggenheim line, and asserted that a railroad built to Fairbanks would not pay expenses. Mr. Dickinson urged the opening of the Mattanoska coal field.

EXTENSIONS TO W.C. FLOUR MILLS

According to a telegram from Vancouver, B.C., the Western Canada Flour Mills, Limited, has just acquired the assets and good-will of the Brackman Ker Milling Company in Alberta and British Columbia.

The deal is said to involve $1,000,000. Mr. S. A. McCaw, the vice-president and general manager, is out on the Coast, from Winnipeg. It is understood that among the mills taken over is an oatmeal mill.

HAY FIELDS NEED RAIN, BUT CROPS SOUTHWARD FINE

The hay fields in the Province of Quebec require rain. The grass is now at a stage of growth where moisture is required, and prospects are in favor of early rains now.

Prospects in the northern districts, where the ground is hard, are not nearly so good as in the southern localities. The latter portions promise very well. A farmer who has been raising hay near St. Johns for the past fifty years says that he never saw a the crops in that district look so well.

WHEAT ESTIMATES.

Chicago, May 7.—B. W. Snow gives winter wheat condition as 90.3, against 87.8 a month ago. Acreage abandoned is 949,000. Estimated indicated wheat crop is 516,000,000 bushels. Spring wheat acreage decreased about 1,000,000

NEW YORK COTTON.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	2.30 p.m.
May	1143	1153	1143	1153
July	1159	1168	1159	1167
Aug.	1139	1142	1136	1142
Oct.	1102	1111	1100	1110
Dec.	1102	1114	1101	1112

MINING MARKET.

Mining quotations supplied by Albert Shorey and Company, Stock Brokers, 84 St. Francois Xavier Street, for the 'Witness':—

MORNING SALES.

Jupiter, 500 at 48, 2000 at 47.
Larose, 100 at 247, 100 at 245.

LARGE SUPPLIES OF OATS.

No. 2 Can. western oats ex-store are offerings at 42c; extra No. 1 feed at 41½, and No. 1 feed at 40½c per bushel.

Receipts of oats for the week were 388,126 bushels, as compared with 58,213 for the corresponding week of last year.

The exports from Montreal for the week were 490,608 bushels, as against 156,411 for the same week a year ago.

BRITISH CATTLE.

John Rogers & Company cable that supplies of cattle at Birkenhead continue short and prices dear, good quality stock being scarce and wanted at a slight advance on late rates, quotations now being 15 to 16 1-2c per pound for Irish steers.

London, April 28.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 100 head, due to the absence of Irish cattle, and shorter numbers of Devons and Norfolks. English fat beasts met a dull dragging trade, with downward tendency in value. Few Scotch beasts cleared early in the day at good money. Steady trade for fat cows and bulls, former maintaining late rates, whilst latter ruled a trun in favor of sellers. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.:—80 to 90 stone Scotch, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; 90 to 95 stone Devons, and 90 stone polled Norfolks, 5s 2d; extreme, 5s 4d; 100 stone Norfolk shorthorns, 5s to 5s 2d; 90 stone fat cows, 4s to 4s 2d; 100 stone fat bulls, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; rough do., 3s 6d to 3s 8d. Arrivals—12 Scotch, 373 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 240 midland, home and western counties, 25 Devon. Decrease of 490 in number of sheep and lambs penned compared with Monday last. Trade for English sheep opened with little more left, but this was not maintained throughout the day, late currencies governing all sales. Scotch sheep sold steadily at fairly good prices. Lambs were slow to vend at 2d per st. less money; 8 stone Scotch sheep in wool made 6s 8d to 6s 10d; slipped, 6s; 7½ to 8 stone Down tegs, 6s 6d to 6s 8d; clipped, 5s 4d per 8 lbs. Quotations per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 3s 6d to 5s 6d; sheep, 4s 8d to 6s 10d; lambs, 5s 4d to 7s 4d. Total supply—Beasts 650, sheep and lambs 5,970, calves 5, milch cows 15.

London, April 28.—Fair supplies and a very slow trade, prices being difficult to maintain. English beef, 4s 2d to 4s 5d; Scotch sides, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; shorts, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 4s 2d to 4s 5d; Argentine chilled hindquarters, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; do., forequarters, 2s 6d to 2s 8d. Mutton — Scotch wedders, 5s to 5s 2d; do., tegs, English wedders, 4s 8d to 5s; do., tegs, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English lamb, 6s to 7s; veal, 4s 4d to 5s; English pork, 4s 2d to 4s 10d; Dutch do., 4s 2d to 4s 8d per 8 lbs.

5s 4d to 5s 8d; do., ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d;

FINE OUTLOOK FOR R. & O. CO. THIS SEASON

Volume of Business, Especially Freight, Ahead of Last Year, Says Mr. Carruthers.

In discussing the results of his visit to Quebec at the latter end of last week, Mr. James Carruthers, president of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, said that Mr. Playfair, Mr. Binning and himself, with a number of R. & O. officials, made the trip to Quebec, for the purpose of inspecting the different properties belonging to the company and talking over prospects for the present season with the Quebec agents. They found everything going on satisfactorily and business on all of the boats good and ahead of last season.

On looking over the Quebec terminals belonging to the company they feel the R. & O. have very valuable assets in that city, and they think that with the improvements that are being made there by the harbor commissioners, under the Dominion Government, the terminals will become still more valuable.

They paid a visit to the dry-docks and ship works at Point Levis and found a lot of work going on there in building and repairing a number of steamers intended for government service. Mr. Davie pointed out to them the site for the new dry dock, which the government is figuring on building at that point, and explained the advantage that this new dock would have over the old one.

'The reports from all the western lines,' Mr. Carruthers added, 'shows that all the freight boats are fully employed and earnings away ahead of last year—the prospects are very bright for the whole season and contracts have been made for all the freight that can be handled for the next two or three months at good rates.'

The passenger boats on all the different routes are getting into commission as fast as required, the Niagara River service from Toronto having started on Saturday, and with anything like normal weather conditions this summer and the improved service on the boats, they look for a large passenger traffic during the season of 1913.

MORE UNSAVORY CASES IN MARKET METHODS OUT WEST

Victoria, B.C., May 8.—Messrs. F. C. Cook, J. C. Hearn and R. N. O'Connor were committed for trial yesterday on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the public in a sale of stock in the Bankers' Trust Corporation.

BIG MOVEMENT OF GRAIN NOW ON

Fort William, Ont., May 12.—(Special.)—Since the opening of navigation on April 20 last, when the big fleet of grain-laden vessels steamed out of this port, approximately 21,000,000 bushels of grain have been shipped by the lake route. The different figures of grain receipts at the head of the lakes from Sept. 1 to April 20 shows an amount of 125,241,143 bushels; 75,216,000 bushels shipped before the close and 21,000,000 this year.

Before the close of navigation 75,216,000 bushels were forwarded by the Great Lakes, this, with the 21,000,000 bushels shipped since the opening of navigation and the 21,653,000 bushels now in store, amounts to approximately 118,000,000 bushels, denoting that between the close of navigation last fall and the opening this spring in round figures 7,000,000 bushels of grain moved east from Fort William via the all-rail route.

DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES COMES TO $1,342,942,002 NOW

Washington, May 10.—Total debt of United States, April 30, as reported by the treasury department was $1,342,942,002, a decrease of $688,387 from March 31. Of April 30 total, $965,706,610 was interest-bearing debt, $1,664,580 was debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, and $375,570,811 was debt bearing no interest.

The latter consisted of $346,681,016 United States notes; $53,152 old demand notes of 1861 and 1862; national bank notes redemption account, $21,982,033; fractional paper currency, $6,854,609. In addition, there were outstanding on April 30 $1,558,504,169 in gold and silver certificates and treasury notes, offset by deposits of gold and silver coin or bullion, to an equal amount, in the treasury.

BRITISH TRADE GROWING FAST

London, May 7. — The April statement of the Board of Trade shows an increase of $12,755,500 in imports and $50,827,000 in exports. The imports of manufactured goods, food, and raw material gained, but there was a loss of $15,000,000 in cotton from the United States.

The principal gains in exports were $17,500,000 in coal, and $32,500,000 in manufactured goods.

FLOUR MARKET FIRM.

There is no change in the market for winter wheat flour, prices being firmly mainted. The demand is steady for supplies, and sales of choice patents were made at $5.25, and straight rollers at $4.85 to $4.90 per brl. in wood, and the latter in bags at $2.20 to $2.35, with extras at $1.80 to $1.90 per bag.

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 four days from Tuesday to Friday, with the rate of dividend and yield to the close of the market on Friday afternoon:

STOCKS.	For the Week. High.	Low	Open	Closed	Dividend Rate	Yield p.c.	Shares Last Sold.
Bell Telephone	172	144	146	145	145	146	8	5.47	93
British Col. Packers Assn.	149	146	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Brazilian	101	92½	96	92½	95	94⅞	5	5.31	38161
Canadian Pacific Railway	266½	219¼	243¼	238	238	241⅜	10	4.14	5365
Canada Car Foundry com.	83	75	79	78	79	78	6	7.67	110
Preferred	118	111	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	7	6.19	6
Canada Cement common	30¼	27	30¼	29½	29½	30½	...	...	675
Preferred	93½	89⅝	92	90	90	91⅜	7	7.77	311
Canadian Converters	50	44	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Can. Consolidated Rubber	80	80	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Canada General Electric	116¾	111¾	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	7	6.14	75
Canada Locomotive Co., com.	67¼	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preferred	95	90	91	91	91	91	7	7.69	50
Crown Reserve Mining Co.	411	347	387	384	385	387	60	15.60	1450
Dominion Canners com.	87	71¼	77½	77½	77½	77½	6	7.77	25
Preferred	103½	100	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Detroit Electric Railway	78	73	75	74	74	74	6	8.10	306
Dominion Coal preferred	112½	107	110½	110	110	110	5	6.36	72
Dom. Iron and Steel pref.	103	99	99¼	99	99½	99	7	7.07	72
Dom. Steel Corporation	58½	47	50¾	48½	48½	49	4	7.84	2046
Goodwins pref.	84	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	7	8.97	...
Halifax Electric Railway	160	160	160	160	160	160	8	5.00	3
Hillcrest	42	30	42	40¼	40¼	41	...	...	385
Illinois Traction Co. pref	93½	90	90	90	90	90	6	6.66	67
Lake of Woods Milling	137	130	134	134	134	134	8	6.15	1
Preferred	149	114½	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Laurentide Company pref	232	204	219½	219½	219½	219½	8	3.65	25
Mackay Company com.	84	83	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Preferred	83¼	67	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Minn., St. Paul and S.S.M. com.	142	132¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	7	5.30	25
Montreal L., H. and Power	240	212½	228	226	226½	227	9	3.98	1038
Montreal Tramway	175	150	150	150	150	150	5	3.33	70
Montreal Tramway Debs.	30	75	78	78	78	78	5	6.41	$8900
Macdonald	60	53¼	55	54½	55	55	5	9.09	135
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal com.	88	75	83	81½	82	83	6	7.31	295
Ogilvie Flour Mills com	122	121	122	121	122	121	8	6.66	5
Ottawa Light and Power Co.	192	179	181	180½	180½	180½	10	5.55	85
Penmans Limited common	58	54½	56	55½	55½	56	4	7.40	11
Preferred	86	83	84	83	84	84	6	7.14	103
Quebec Railway, Light and Power	21¼	14	17½	15	16	15	...	...	92
Rich. and Ontario Nav. Co.	118¾	109	115	113	114	115	8	7.01	165
Sawyer Massey pref.	...	...	92	92	92	92	6	6.52	10
Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	148	129	134½	133½	133	134	6	4.51	315
Sherwin Williams Paint Co.	61	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preferred	103¾	101	101	101	101	101	7	6.93	25
Spanish River com.	72¾	61¾	62½	62	62½	62	...	...	10
Preferred	97½	93	93	93	93	93	7	7.52	70
Steel Company of Canada	27¾	23	24⅞	24	24	24½	...	...	200
Preferred	89	85¼	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	7	8.04	35
Toronto Rails	151	140	144¼	142½	143	143	8	5.59	501
Tucketts	61	53½	56	53	55	54	...	...	385
Preferred	97	90	96½	96	96	96½	7	7.29	80
Tooke Brothers common	60	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preferred	92½	89¼	89⅞	89	89	89⅞	7	7.77	30
Tri. City Railway and L. Co. pref.	108½	95½	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Twin City Electric Railway	...	...	104⅞	104	104	104	6	5.76	25
Winnipeg Electric Railway	216¾	200	204¾	203½	204	204½	12	5.90	20
COTTONS—									
Canadian Cottons Limited	45	30¾	45	44	44½	44	...	...	200
Preferred	82	75	81	80	80	80¾	6	7.40	352
Dominion Textile com.	89½	80	85¼	87¼	87¼	89	6	6.81	1900
Preferred	105	100	102	100	102	102	7	5.00	30
Montreal Cottons, Limited	1-03½	100½	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
BANKS—									
Commerce	224	212⅞	213¾	212⅞	213	213½	10	4.69	20
Hochelaga	170	150	160	160	160	160	9	5.62	5
Merchants	201	187¾	194	193	193	194	10	5.15	11
Molsons	203	195½	198	198	198	198	11	5.60	40
Montreal	246	231½	232½	231½	232	232½	10	4.31	76
Nova Scotia	266	255	265	262	265	262	14	5.35	10
Quebec	126	124½	126	124½	125	124½	7	5.64	12
Royal	222	220	222	222	222	222	12	5.40	18
Toronto	...	...	208½	208	208	208½	11	5.28	20
Union	150	146	147	146	146	147	8	5.06	14

GRAIN CONTROL IN CHICAGO IS UNDER PROBE

Powerful Combinations of Men in the Chicago Pit--- Price Fixings.

Chicago, May 9.—A monopoly of terminal and country elevators by which half a dozen members of the Chicago Board of Trade control three-fourths of the grain shipped into Chicago, has been disclosed here by the Government suit charging the Board with arbitrarily fixing grain prices through the exchange 'call price' rule. The board answered the charges by asserting that the rule was necessary to offset the power controlled by these few men.

The Board, in its answer charges that these unnamed men had made leases with railways which gave them control of practically all grain elevators in Chicago, used as public warehouses and also of country elevators in the grain districts.

Each of the men, it is said, was allotted the control of grain along certain lines of railways, and the others agreed not to compete in buying or selling.

Through this agreement, it was charged, the men were able to meet and fix a price for grain a cent higher than the Chicago dealers could pay. To meet this situation the 'call price' system was devised. The rule forbade trading outside of Exchange hours, 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., at prices other than those prevailing at the close of the Exchange.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.

Chicago, May 9.—'Price Current' says that not since 1903 has there been such brilliant prospect for winter wheat There is some uncertainty as to spring wheat acreage, and there will probably be some decrease.

TORONTO COBALT SALES.

Toronto, May 12. — Morning Sales: — Dome Ex., 700 at 9½; Moneta, 100 at 6½, Bailey, 800 at 9⅛, 100 at 9½; Chambers Ferland, 500 at 22½; Cobalt Lake, 1000 at 66; Crown Reserve, 100 at 380; Gifford 3200 at 5¾; Gt. Northern, 200 at 14; Cochrane, 100 at 172; Hudson Bay, 5 at 6750; Peterson Lake, 1500 at 24, 1000 at 24, 6600 at 25, 50 0at 24¾; Rochester, 1000 at 4; Temisk., 500 at 37, 200 at 36.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CANADA IS EXPANDING MUCH

The 'Accounts Relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom' for the three months ending March 31, compiled by Mr. C. Hamilton Wicks, H. M. Trade Commissioner, show that the values of the merchandise imported into, and exported from, the United Kingdom during the quarter were as follows: Imports, 955 millions; exports of United Kingdom produce and manufactures, $619 millions; re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, $151 millions. Compared with the figures for the first quarter of $1912, the highest previously recorded for the March quarter, these values show an increase of $41 millions, or 4.5 percent; in imports, an increase of $42 millions, or 7.3 percent; in exports of United Kingdam produce aand manufactures, and a slgiht decrease (0.3 percent) in re-exports. The figures quoted above would appear to show a satisfactory expansion in trade, especially when regard is had to the fact that February, 1913, contained one day less than February, 1912, and that the Easter holidays fell last year in April, but this year in March.

The increase of $41 millions in the value of imports includes increases of approximately $25¼ millions in 'raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured,' and $16 millions in 'Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured. About $26 millions of the increase of $42 millions in exports of United Kingdom produce and manufactures is accounted for by 'Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured,' but there was also alarge increase in the value of exported coal, due partly to the fact that the coal strike was in operation in March, 1912.

The foregoing statement relates to 'Merchandise' only. The total values of gold and silver bullion and specie imported and exported during the three months were as follows: Imports, $77.6 millions; exports, $72.3 millions.

The values of the imports from Canada and of the exports and re-exports to the Dominion during the first quarter of each of the years 1912 and 1913 were as follows: Imports in 1912, $22,018,000; in 1913, $22,780,000; exports of United Kingdom: Produce and manufactures in 1912, $25,539,000; in 1913, $28,595,000; re-exports in 1912, $4,789,000; in 1913, $4,843,000. There was thus an increase in 1913 under each of the three heads.

Among the principal articles were the following:

Imports from Canada in 1913:

Wheat, $6,249,000; wheat, meal and flour, $2,333,000; bacon and hams, $1,520,000; cheese, $1,181,000; canned salmon, $1,137,000; wood, sawn or split, planed or dressed, $1,112,000.

Exports of United Kingdom Produce and Manufactures to Canada:

Iron and steel and manufactures thereof (so far as distinguished in the monthly accounts), $1,407,000; cotton piece goods, $2,950,000; woollen and worsted tissues (including carpets and carpet rugs), $4,604,000; apparel, $1,379,000.

COBALT SHIPMENTS.

Cobalt, May 12.—The shipments of silver ore for last week in pounds are:

Mine.	High.	Low.	Pounds.
Coniagas	3		201,615
Trethewey	1		49,550
Nipissing		1	52,691
Dom. Red.	1		87,311
Hudson Bay	1		63,225
Cobalt Townsite	2		104,540
McKinley - Dar.	1		69,210
Kerr Lake	1		60,210
	10	1	683,501

LESS BUTTER COMING.

Receipts of butter for the week were 7655 packages, which show a decrease of 904 as compared with last week, and a decrease of 705 with the same week last year, while the total quantity received since May 1 to date is 2463 packages smaller than the same period a year ago.

Finest creamery, 26c to 26½c; do. fine, 25c to 25½c; second grades, 24 to 24½c; dairy butter, 21c to 22c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	89⅞	90⅜	89⅞	89⅞
July	90	90⅜	89⅝	89⅝
Corn—				
May	56	56⅝	56¼	56⅛
July	56⅜	56¼	55⅞	56⅜
Oats—				
May	36⅜	38	36⅜	37⅜
July	35⅜	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛
Pork—				
May		1940	1932	1937b
July	1930	1927	1017	1025
Lard—				
May		1090	1085	1090
July	1075	1077	1075	1077
Short Ribs—				
May		1142	1137	1142
July	1103	1095	1102	

PLENTY OF FRESH FISH COMING IN

Fresh supplies of choice halibut continue to arrive, haddock and cod also. Buck and roe shad are being received daily, and stock is fancy. New brook trout, whitefish and lake trout are arriving freely.

Following are f.o.b. prices of Leonard Brothers:

Fresh—Halibut, fancy express, 11c per lb.; haddock, 5c; stak cod, 6c; whitefish, 12c; lake trout, 12c; B. C. salmon, express, 22c; flounders, 10c; bluefish, 16; weakfish, 15c; black sea bass, 12c; brook trout, 25c; barbotte, dressed, 10c; perch, 10c; buck shad, 4c each; roe shad, 75c; Gaspereaux, shad herring, 2c.

Frozen—Pickerel or doree, 10c per lb.; whitefish, dressed, 10c; pike, round, 6c; pike, headless and dressed, 7c; Qualla salmon, headless and dressed, 8c; silver salmon, 10 lbs. each, 10c; Gaspe salmon, 15c; large mackered, 10c; haddock, 4c; new frozen herring, $1.50 per 100.

Oysters—Standard, solid meats, $1.70 per gal.; paper pails, quarts, $1.50 per 100; pints, $1.10.

WHAT CAN ACCOUNT FOR REMARKABLE POSITION OF WHEAT

The well-maintained strength in the Winnipeg wheat market at about 4 cents over Chicago, and in Buenos Ayres at 18 cents to 19 cents higher than Chicago, and at even greater premiums over Minneapolis, is as surprising as it is apparently inexplicable to the trade.

A few months ago Winnipeg was about 7 cents under Chicago. The Buenos Ayres market since February 1 has risen from about one cent under Chicago to as high as 19 cents above.

It is regarded by local grain dealers as remarkable that European owners will not sell their Argentine holdings at the high Argentine prices and replace in United States or Canadian markets.

RUSHING GRAIN FROM GREAT LAKES

A Fort William despatch says that since the opening of navigation over 200,000 bushels of grain have been shipped by water from Port Arthur and Fort William, and there are still over 210,000 bushels in the elevator. Between three hundred and four hundred cars are arriving daily, and it will mean a tremendous amount of work to prevent a blockade.

GOOD MOVEMENT IN FRUIT IS REPORTED

In spite of the prolonged spell of cool weather the general demand for fruits of all kinds is keeping up well.

Following are f.o.b. prices of the Peterson Fruit Company:

Oranges, Valencia, very sweet, $4.50 per case; Navels, $5.25 to $5.50; grapefruit, fancy Jamaica, $4; lemons, francy fruit, 300s, $3.75; oranges, Jaffas, $2.75.

Apples, all varieties at lowest market prices. Pineapples, $3.25 for 24s, $3 for 30s, $3.72 for 36s. Bananas, Jumbos, Jamaica, $2.25 per bunch; cucumbers, baskets of 7 doz. each, $4.50 per basket; lettuce, Boston, 2 doz. per box, $2.75 per box; tomatoes, 6 baskets per crate, $5 per crate.

Eweet potatoes, in hampers, $3 per hamper; cabbage, American, $4.25 per crate; potatoes, new, in barrels, $7.50 per brl.; onions, Egyptian, in bags, 3c per lb.

Prunes, 8c per lb.; dates, package, 30 lbs. per case, 7c per lb.; bulk, 5c; figs, 7 crown, 12c per lb.

CHEESE EXPORTS ON SMALLER SCALE

Canada's exports of cheese to the United Kingdom during the year ending November 29, 1912, were over 151,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 20,000,000 pounds from the year before. Canada's total exports of cheese were worth $18,790,019, nearly three million less than in 1911. Nevertheless Britain took from us half as much again as she took from all other countries put together.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., May 12.—White wheat, 92 to 95 cents per bushel. Red fall wheat, 92 to 95 cents per bushel. Peas, 70 to 74 cents per bushel. Barley, 60 to 65 cents per bushel. Oats, 34 to 35 cents per bushel. Corn, 56 to 60 cents per bushel. Oatmeal, $3.75 to $4 dollars per cwt. Cornmeal, $3.75 to $4 dollars per cwt. Flour, $2.50 to $2.70 per cwt. Bran, $20 to $21 per ton. Shorts, $22 to $23 per ton. Eggs, 18 to 20 cents per dozen. Potatoes, $1 to $1.10 per bag. Live hogs, $9.50 to $9.75 per cwt. Hay, $15 to $17 per ton. Hides, $10 to $11 per cwt.

EGG RECEIPTS LESS.

Receipts of eggs for the week were 16,742 cases as compared with 18,399 for last week and 19,625 for the corresponding week a year ago. The arrivals since May 1 to date have been 25,828 cases as against 30,280 for the same period last year.

The market remains steady with a good active trade doing at 21c for round lots and at 22c to 23c for jobbing lots per dozen.

CHEESE RECEIPTS UP.

Receipts of cheese for last week were 13,769 boxes, showing an increase of 8,854 boxes as compared with the same week a year ago, but the total quantity received since May 1 shows a decrease of 803 boxes compared with the same period last year.

Wstern fodders quote at 11c to 11¼c; eastern do., 10¾c to 11c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, May 9.

There were more farmers' teams at the Bonsecours market this forenoon than has been the case on any market day since the sleighing broke up; the market gardeners were also more numerous than usual, with enormous supplies of rhubarb and shalots. There were more oats o nthe market than has there has been for many weeks past, and the prices asked ranged from $1 to $1.10 the bag; potatoes, 60c to 80c the 80 lb. bag; turnips, beets, parsnips and carrots, 70c to $1 do.; onions, 85c to $1.25 do.; cabbages, $1.50 to $2.50 the barrel; American cabbages $2.75 the crate; celery, 70c to $1.25 th dozen; radishes and rhubarb, 25c to 50c th dozen bunches; lettuce, 40c to $1.25 do.; asparagus, 25c to $50 the bunch; green beans, $6 the basket; green peas, $5 do.; dead turkeys, 22c to 26c per lb.; chickens, 18c to 22c do.; live fowls, $2 to $3 the couple; pigeons, 40c do.; tub butter, 27c to 33c per lb.; print butter, 28c to 30c do.; eggs, 23c to 30c the

BADLY ULCERATED LEG

ZAM-BUK CURED HER WHEN SO BAD SHE HAD TO USE CRUTCHES.

For varicose sores, bad leg, or chronic ulcers, Zam-Buk is without equal as a healer. A proof of this is just to hand from Montreal. Mrs. T. Edwards, of 164 Amherst St., writes: 'Some time ago a bad sore broke out on my left leg near the ankle. For a week or two I did not heed it, but it got so bad that I could hardly walk. I sent for our doctor, and he told me that I would have to lay up with the wound. I did so for three weeks. At the end of that time the ulcer healed a little, but I could only move about by using crutches.

'The sore then broke out badly, and the doctor told me that the only thing that would cure it would be an operation, and that I should have to lay up for a year. This, I knew, was impossible, as I had a family to attend to.

'My son had cured a bad cut on his finger by using Zam-Buk, and he advised me to give this balm a trial. I did so, and in less than a week's time it gave me wonderful relief. It stopped the pain, which had been so bad that many nights I did not get a wink of sleep. In a very short time the wound was so much better that I had no more sleepless nights, and was also able to move about and do my work. I persevered with Zam-Buk, with the result that the wound is now perfectly cured, and the limb is as sound and strong as ever. To any person suffering from ulcerated sores I would say, "try Zam-Buk."'

Zam-Buk is just as good for piles, abscesses, boils, scalp sores, blood poison, festering wounds, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, eczema, eruptions and all other injuries and diseases. All druggists and stores, 50c. box, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful substitutes and imitations.

Have you tried Zam-Buk Soap? 25c tablet.

DESCRIBES THE FINDING OF SCOTT'S PARTY

Explorer's Last Act Was the Care of His Companions.

Calgary, May 6.—Lieut. Gran, one of the party which found the bodies of Captain Scott and his comrades after their dash to the South Pole, stopped off here a few hours en route from Vancouver to New York, bound for England. Describing the finding of the bodies Gran said Lieut. Wright, the Canadian, who commanded the little party, approached the tent first and lifted the flap.

We followed. Captain Scott lay on his back as if asleep, but outside of his sleeping bag. The bodies of Wilson and Lieut. Bowers were in sleeping bags, and it was apparent they had been carefully wrapped up by Scott, evidently himself the last to die. The sad thing about their deaths, said Lieut. Gran, was the fact that they perished only eleven miles from a supply depot, which would have saved their lives had they been able to reach it. You must remember though that nine miles is a full day's journey in that region for men in the best of physical shape and condition. While they did not die of starvation all their food had given out, and, worst of all, their fuel. Then they were experiencing terrible and unexpected storms. When we had secured all the equipment and records of Captain Scott's party, we laid the bodies side by side and said the burial service for them. Then we removed the poles from the tent and covered the bodies over with the canvas of the ten, and on top of this built a cairn of snow and ice about fifteen feet high. We then took two skis and bound them together in the form of a cross, and erected it as a last memorial to the dead and left them where they fell.'

ASSOCIATION DENIES CHARGES OF MR. RAINVILLE

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, May 6.—An explanation from Mr. John Knight, secretary of the Bankers' Association, of the charges made by Mr. J. E. Rainville, M.P., that the association forced the St. Hyacinthe Bank to close its doors when it was still rolvent, was read to the Banking and Commerce Committee to-day.

Mr. Knight reviewed at length the history of the bank. The subscribed capital was $504,600, of which $331,235 was paid up. At the end of May, 1908, there was a decline of $75,000 on deposits compared with the previous months.

Sir Edward Clouston, as head of the association, realizing the situation, asked the cashier to visit Montreal. He was asked to procure a valuation of the assets, which showed the whole paid up capital was gone. Mr. Knight visited St. Hyacinthe and held a meeting with the directors. In his statement Mr. Knight denies that he told the directors they must close their bank or their paper would be refused. He thought it was unfair to the creditors in view of the situation that the doors should continue open.

The question will be discussed by the committee later.

MR. J. O. WILGRESS DEAD.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 6. — Mr. John Ogden Wilgress, manager of the Hamilton (Ontario) Branch Bank of Montreal, died in a nursing home at Welbeck at midnight, of heart failure. He was here on sick leave. His health had been precarious for a week, but death was unexpected. Mrs. and Miss Wilgress are on the 'Olympic,' inward bound.

JUDGE GARROW OPERATED ON.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 6. — Judge Garrow, of Toronto, was operated on to-day by Dr. Armour. The patient is doing well.

A Friend of the Policeman

Continually on their feet, the 'Peelers' are invariably troubled with corns and bunions—but not for long, because they know of a quick cure, Putnam's Corn Extractor; it cures painlessly in 24 hours; try 'Putnam's,' 25c. at all dealers.

SUFFRAGETTE CAUGHT PLACING BOMB AT HOTEL ENTRANCE

Lighted Fuse Was Attached With View of Blowing Up Tourists' Resort in London---Other Women, Assuming Act of Worship, Set Fire to Church---Originators of Outrage Behave in Court Like Ill-bred School Children.

London, May 6.—A militant suffragette, caught at half-past two this morning by the police in the act of placing a bomb at the entrance to the Grand Hotel, which is crowded with tourists, was brought up at Bow Street Police Court later in the day and remanded by the magistrate for further inquiries. She gave the name of Ada Ward.

The bomb was in the form of a tin canister, to which was attached a lighted fuse, while a placard bearing the words, 'Votes for Women,' was wrapped around it.

The hotel, which was the object of her attack, is situated on Trafalgar Square, facing the spot where the disturbances at the foot of Nelson's column occurred on Sunday between the police and the militant suffragettes and their supporters.

WOMEN SET FIRE TO CHURCH.

London, May 6.—St. Catharines Church, the parish church of Hatcham, in the southeast of London, was gutted by fire this morning, and the outrage is placed by the police to the account of the militant suffragettes.

The edifice, which belongs to the Episcopal Church, and whose vicar is the Rev. Howard J. H. Truscott, was well alight before the fire was discovered and the roof crashed in soon after the arrival of the firemen.

The Rev. Howard Truscott says he saw three women in the church shortly before the fire broke out. He assumed they were worshipping, as the church was always kept open for private prayer throughout the day. The vicar left the building while the women were still there, and shortly afterwards he saw smoke issuing from the windows.

A number of hassocks were found saturated with oil.

SMILE AT EXPLOITS WITH IDIOTIC GLEE.

London, May 6.—Anybody who believes that the crime movers in militancy are actuated by anything more worthy than vanity, love of notoriety and an exciting pastime, might be undeceived by attending the Bow Street Police Court during the present trial of the suffragettes.

The revelations in regard to plots for committing crime, and the schemes for mischief of the militants not only do not elicit the smallest show of regret from the originators of these outrages, which was hardly expected from them, but are treated by them with the light-hearted glee with which an idiot might watch the firing of some priceless world's treasure.

The prisoners talk impudently to the magistrate and prosecuting attorney, and laugh at the gravest indictments and despite the advanced years of some of them, they behave like ill-bred school children. Annie Kenney spoke truly when she told the magistrate that 'we have a code of honor which no other party understands.'

What surprised the public most in yesterday's proceedings was perhaps the suggestion which was connected in the evidence of the police who raided the heado arters of the Women's Social and Political Union, that many of the women, instead of committing the outrages under the influence of a craze or through imagined devotion to a great cause, were paid by the W.S.P.U. for committing the crimes. Receipts for some of these payments were produced, including three which were signed by Clayton, the druggist, who sold his technical scientific acquirements for firing buildings to the outrage mongers.

The militants announced last night that their paper, the 'Suffragette,' will re-appear this week, notwithstanding the prohibition by the police. The arrangements are secret, but it will probably be printed abroad.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who left Paris for Belgium yesterday, is quoted as saying that the paper would be printed either in Paris or some Belgian city. It will probably not be printed in Paris, as the British authorities are said to have requested the French officials to suppress it if an attempt is made to print the paper at the French capital. It is also reported, but not confirmed, that the French authorities have been requested to expel the suffragette refugees from France.

A bomb was found early yesterday afternoon among the parcels in the south-western district post office, which, according to the police, was powerful enough to have destroyed the entire building, where some 200 men and women are employed. The bomb was discovered by some of the mail sorters. The officials will say nothing about it. It was said at first that there was no clue to the perpetrators of the ourage, but it is now said that it was wrapped in a letter which was addressed 'Warning to the Government,' and was inscribed with the usual 'Votes for women.' The original story said that it contained a tube of nitro-glycerine. Now it is said that it contained only gunpowder, and that there was nothing which would cause it to explode.

MILITANTS GO TO JAIL.

London, May 6. — Miss Nina Boyle and Miss Anna Munro, militant suffragettes, who were arrested last evening while attempting to hold a meeting in Hdye Park, when brought up at the police court to-day and charged, chose fourteen days' imprisonment in preference to the payment of a fine of five dollars each.

'Of course we will not pay?' they told the magistrate.

RUNS AMUCK I N NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

London, May 6.—A militant suffragette effected an entrance to the 'Standard' newspaper offices yesterday, and ran amuck through several of the rooms smashing furniture. The woman was finally ejected by the police.

The 'Standard' asserts that the poisoning of the Pekinese champion Choo-Tai, the property of Miss Violet Ashton-Cross, last week, was the work of militant suffragettes. The dog died soon after winning the championship at the Southampton show.

GREATER WISDOM IN AMERICA.

London, May 6. — There is little likelihood that the American suffragettes will adopt the militant methods which Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont threatens to introduce on her return to New York.

This was the opinion given by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International League of Women Suffragists, at the reception in her honor under the auspices of the Women's Freedom League.

Mrs. Catt said that she had often been asked since her arrival in London if the American suffragettes were going to undertake a militant campaign. The situation in the United States, she said, was entirely different from the situation in this country, and she did not see how the American suffragettes could adopt militancy unless they were prepared to make war or, the majority of American men, which was most unlikely.

'Your movement,' she added, 'resembles a battle; ours a process of evolution. Yours is picturesque and very tragic: ours is commonplace but sure.

BRITISH RAILWAYS TO INCREASE RATES.

Action Threatened to Increase Cost of Living in Old Country

London, May 6.—Dearer living all round, or a lower quality of goods for the same price is threatened by the British railway companies' proposals to increase the merchandise traffic rates by four percent, and in some instances more, from July 1. The traders are alarmed at the prospect, but the railway companies are putting into effect only the powers granted them by recent legislation in keeping with the Government's promise in 1911, permitting them to recoup themselves for the increased cost of labor due to an improvement in conditions for their staffs.

MONCTON SUFFERS BIG FIRE LOSS

Baptist Church and Other Buildings Destroyed in Morning Fire.

Moncton, N.B., May 6.—Fire which broke out in the Victoria Rink here about half-past one o'clock this morning, destroyed that building and also one church, a hall and five residences. The buildings destroyed were the Baptist Church, parsonage and hall, the Victoria Rink, four dwellings and a barn on Robinson street, and Mrs. J. A. Killam's house and barn on Church street.

The Methodist Church and the Church of England caught fire several times but the flames were subdued before they secured a firm hold.

Pays $2,400 for 'Pauline'

High Price for a Browning First Edition.

London, May 6. —A first edition of Robert Browning's 'Pauline,' very few copies of which are known to exist, was sold yesterday at Sotheby's to Mr. Hornstein, the dealer for $2,400. A copy sold in 1911 brought $820, which was then a record price.

The copy sold is in its original boards, with label. It bears the publishers' imprint, 'Saunders and Otley, 1833.'

KING ALFONSO LEAVES MADRID FOR PARIS VISIT

Extraordinary Precautions are Taken to Guard Him From Anarchist Attack.

Madrid, May 6.—King Alfonso of Spain, and Count Alvaro de Romanones, premier, with a large suite, left for Paris to-day on a two days' visit to the French capital.

Paris, May 6.—Rumors of anarchist designs against the life of King Alfonso of Spain during his coming visit here, have caused considerable anxiety to the police authorities of Paris and to the French Government. Great precautions are being taken to protect King Alfonso from outrages by anarchists during his visit to this city. The authorities are determined that there will be no repetition of the attempted attack on him in 1905, when he was driving home from a gala performance at the Opera. Every railway station from Hendaye on the frontier to Paris will be occupied by the military. Troops will also be stationed at every tunnel. Even employees of the railway company will be stationed five hundred yards apart all the way from the frontier to Paris.

MONTREAL GIRL CHRISTENS SHIP

Miss Leslie Meakins Was Principal at Launch of U.S. Submarine.

San Francisco, May 6.—The United States submarine torpedo boat H 1, was launched here to-day. Miss Leslie Jean Meakins, of Montreal, Que., christened the boat, and qualifies for membership in the Sponsors Club, composed of young women who has christened war vessels.

GIRL KILLED BY MOTOR CAR.

Winnipeg, May 6.—Clara Pritchard, aged six, was run down by an automobile while playing in front of her home, Pritchard avenue, and died in ten minutes afterwards.

MRS. JOHN McINTYRE DIED AT REGINA.

Cornwall, May 6.—The death occurred at Regina, Sask., on Friday, May 1, of Mrs. John McIntyre, an old resident of Cornwall. The deceased lady, whose maiden name was Helen McFarlane, was a daughter of the late Archibald McFarlane, of Montreal and Cornwall, and a sister of the late Robert McFarlane, founder of the Cornwall 'Standard.' Her husband, the late John McIntyre, was the senior member of the dry goods firm of McIntyre and Campbell, Cornwall, who died in January, 1909. After her husband's death, Mrs. McIntyre moved to Regina, where she lived with her only child, Mrs. J. Milford Taylor. The funeral took place to-day to Woodlawn cemetery.

SUICIDE IN MILAN.

Mabel Thompson, the Victim, is Said To Be a Canadian.

Milan, May 6.—Miss Mabel Thompson, a Canadian, aged 25, was found dead in her bedroom at a hotel here yesterday. Death was caused by morphine poisoning.

The woman left a letter for the hotelkeeper enclosing $35 to pay the expenses of her funeral. She did not explain the motive for her suicide, and there is no clue to the reason.

LEGISLATOR'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Washington, May 6.—Stricken as he hurried from a train on his way to the Capitol to vote with the Democratic majority on the tariff bill schedules, Representative Lewis J. Martin, of Newton, N.J., died of apoplexy in the Union Station here yesterday. He fell to the floor in the midst of a throng in the great concourse of the station, and died a few minutes later in a waiting room.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A POLITICAL BOSS.
('Judge.')

A young lady reporter on a country paper was sent out to interview leading citizens as to their politics. 'May I see the gentleman of the house?' she asked of a large woman who opened the door at one residence.

'No; you can't!' answered the woman, decisively.

'But I want to know what party he belong to,' pleaded the girl.

'Well, take a good look at me,' she said, sternly. 'I'm the party he belongs to.'

A Cure for Rheumatism.—A painful and persistent form of rheumatism is caused by impurities in the blood, the result of defective action of the liver and kidneys. The blood becomes tainted by the introduction of uric acid, which causes much pain in the tissues and in the joints. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are known to have effected many remarkable cures, and their use is strongly recommended. A trial of them will convince anyone of their value.

CIRCUMSTANCES.

'Unpropitious circumstances,' said the master to the student, who was bewailing hers, 'may undoubtedly keep mediocre ability from pushing through to its full flower. But the right sort and the right amount of ability was never yet downed by unpropitious circumstances. The right sort and the right amount go right through unpropitious circumstances, and from the heights look back on circumstances, and say: "Oh, were you there? I declare, I failed notice!"'—New York 'Evening Post.'

Miller's Worm Powders are complete in themselves. They not only drive worms from the system, but repair the damage that worms cause and so invigorate the constitution that it speedily recovers from the disorders of the digestion that are the result of the work of these parasitic intruders. They do their work thoroughly and strength and soundness follow their use.

THAT'S PRIDE.

A farmer sold a horse to a man, giving him a month to try the horse before payment. Six weeks passed, and the farmer happened to mee his purchaser. He asked him how the horse suited him. The purchaser said: 'Oh, he's all right, only he won't hold his head up.' To which the farmer replied: 'That's pride. He will hold his head up when he is paid for.'

The Oil of Power.—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that it will cure every ill, but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself, and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learnt by experience.

SPEEDING HIM ALONG.
(Chicago 'Tribune.')

Mr. Weerius was making a call.

'I never take any chances with hold-up men,' he remarked, looking at his watch, to fill up a pause in the conversation. 'When I am likely to be out late at night I always carry my dollar watch.'

'Why, there's no danger this time, is there?' smiled his hostess. 'It's only 9 o'clock, and it certainly won't take you more than half an hour to get home.'

An Oil of Merit.—Canadian Healing Oil is not a jumble of medicinal substances thrown together and pushed by advertising, but the result of the careful investigation of the curative qualities of certain oils as applied to the human body. It is a rare combination, and it won and kept public favor from the first. A trial of it will carry conviction to any who doubt its power to repair and heal.

'I suppose you enjoy going to receptions and teas?' 'Yes,' replied Senator Sorghum; 'although it took me some years to find myself in a crowd of people without feeling as if I ought to be around shaking hands and trying to make votes for somebody.'—Washington 'Star.'

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

'Do you know what it means to be fired with enthusiasm?' asked the suffrage evangelist. 'Yes; my last three bossey all showed unmistakable enthusiasm in firing me,' replied the stenographer.—Buffalo 'Express.'

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

'I remember you cured me of the same trouble a dozen years ago. Why don't you use the same treatment now?' 'A dozen years ago?' echoed the doctor. 'My dear sir, the medical profession has made wonderful strides since then, and I couldn't think of such a thing.'—'Puck.'

IHC Wagons Are As Good As They Look

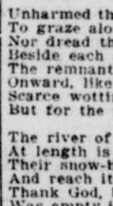


TO really know the value of a wagon you must know of what material it is made, how it is built and about how many years of satisfactory wagon service you may expect. When you know all there is to know about I H C wagons it is safe to say that your next wagon will bear the I H C trademark—the stamp of quality and honest value.

Every piece of wood used in I H C wagons is carefully selected and air-dried. Only in air-dried lumber does wood retain its full strength and elasticity. All steel or iron is selected with the same care to secure the greatest possible strength. Thorough knowledge of the strain each part must stand is necessary because a wagon, like a chain, is no stronger than its weakest part. Every part of I H C wagons

Petrolia Chatham

has the same relative strength. The men who build I H C wagons know why one part is built stronger than another, know the exact strain it will have to bear. This same thorough knowledge has enabled them to build a wagon of light draft, which puts the least strain on the horses, without impairing the strength or durability of the wagon.



The finishing touch, the thing that adds to the life and appearance of an I H C wagon, is pure paint. Cheap paint may improve the appearance of a wagon for a short time, but after that is a positive detriment. Only pure paint is used on I H C wagons. It fills the pores of the wood, prevents shrinking, swelling, warping and twisting, and acts as a wood preservative.

There are many other reasons why I H C wagons are such good wagons, why owners say they are the best and most satisfactory. Have the I H C local agent show you an I H C wagon, or, if you prefer, write the nearest branch house for catalogues.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd
EASTERN BRANCH HOUSES
At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.
Built at Chatham and Petrolia, Ont.

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.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Miss Katherine E. Campbell, Gascoigne, P.E.I., forwards the poem, Sir John Franklin,' which appeared in 'Punch' at the time of the news of his death in the Arctic:—

The Polar clouds uplift—
A moment and no more—
An dthrough the snowy drift
We see them on the shore;
A band of gallant hearts,
Well-ordered, calm, and brave,
Braced for their closing parts,
Their long march to the grave.

Through the snow's dazzling blink,
Into the dark they've gone:—
No pause: the weaker sink,
The strong can but strive on,
Till all the dreary way
Is dotted with their dead,
And the shy foxes play
About each sleeping head.

Unharmed the wild deer run,
To graze along the strand,
Nor dread the loaded gun
Beside each sleeping hand.
The remnant that survive
Onward, like drunkards reel,
Scarce wotting if alive,
But for the pangs they feel.

The river of their hope
At length is drawing nigh—
Their snow-blind way they grope
And reach its banks—to die!
Thank God, brave Franklin's place
Was empty in that band!
He closed his well-run race
Not in the iron strand.

Not under snow-clouds white
By cutting frost-wind driven,
Did his true spirit fight
Its shuddering way to heaven;
But warm, aboard his ship,
With comforts at his side
And hope upon his lip,
The gallant Franklin died.

His heart ne'er ached to see
His much-loved sailors ta'en;
His sailors' pangs were free
From their loved captain's pain.
But though in death apart,
They are together now:—
Calm, each enduring heart,—
Bright, each devoted brow!

THE HOUSE JACK BUILT.

Mr. Frank W. Porter, Dresden, Ont., sends the following verses, recently requested. They are attributed to the late Chief Justice Hagarty, of the Ontario Court of Common Pleas:

Behold the mansion reared by doedal Jack.
See the malt stored in many a plethoric sack,
In the proud crique of Ivan's bivouac.

Mark how the rats' felonious fangs invade
The golden stores in John's pavilion laid.

Anon, with velvet foot and Tarquin strides,
Subtle grimalkin to his quarry glides—
Grimalkin grim, that slew the fierce rodent,
Whose tooth insidious Johann's sackcloth rent.

Lo! now the deep-mouth'd canine foe's assault,
That vexed the avenger of the stolen malt,
Stored in the hallowed precincts of the hall
That rose complete at Jack's creative call.

Here stalks th' impetuous cow with crumpled horn
Whereon th' exacerbating hound was torn
Who bayed the feline slaughter-beast that slew
The rat predacious whose keen fangs ran through
The textile fibres that involved the grain
That lay in Hans' inviolate domain.

Here walks forlorn the damsel crowned with rue
Lactiferous spoils from vaccine dugs who drew
From that corniculate beast whose tortuous horn
Tossed to the clouds in fierce vindictive scorn
The harrowing hound whose braggart bark and stir
Arch'd the lithe spine and rear'd the indignant fur
Of puss, that with verminicidal claw
Struck the weird rat in whose insatiate maw
Lay reeking malt that erst in Ivan's court we saw.

Robed in senescent garb that seemed in sooth
Too long a prey to Cronos' iron tooth.
Behold the man whose amorous lips inclined
Full of young Eros' osculative sign,
To the lorn maiden, whose lact-albic hands
Drew albu-lactic wealth from lacteal glands
Of that immortal bovine by whose horn
Distort to realms ethereal was borne
The beast catulean vexer of that sly
Ulysses quadrupedal that made die
The old murdacious rat that dared devour
Antecedaneous ale in John's domestic bower.

Lo! here, of's hirsute honors doff'd, succinct
Of saponaceous locks, the priest who linked
In Hymen's golden bands the torn unthrift
Whose means exiguous stared through many a rift
Even as he kissed the maiden all forlorn
Who milked the cow with implicated horn.
That in fine wrath the canine forturer skied
That dared to vex the insidious muricide,
Who let auroral affluence through the peli

of that sly rat that robbed the palace Jack had built.

The loud cantankerous Shankhai comes at last
Whose shouts aroused the shorn ecclesiast,
Who sealed the vows of Hymen's sacrament
To him who, robed in garment indigent,
Exosculates the damsel lachrymose,
The emulation of that horned brute morose
That toss'd the dog that worried the cat that killed
The rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.

SELECTIONS WANTED.

H.H.S., P.E.I., asks for Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch's poem, the last verse of which is:

'Then she, the stricken hull
The doomed, the beautiful
Proudly to fate abased
Her brow titanic
Praise now her multitude,
Who, nursed in fortitude
Fell in on deck and faced
Death without panic.'

Also one containing the lines:

'Where e'er the path of duty calls
The sons of honor follow and obey.'

Also one on the death of Napoleon at St. Helena, containing:

'Wild was the night, yet a wilder night
Was darkening the soldier's pillow;
In his bosom there raged a fiercer fight,
Than the war of the wrathful billow.'

And—

. . . . . .He is not lost
Nor earth nor heaven is forfeit e'en for him
Because no heart that holds one right desire
Treadeth the road of loss.'

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

PAYMENT OF LEGACY.

St. John.—1. I make a will and bequeath to A, a specified amount of, say, $1,000, and the residue of my estate after all just and legal claims against it have been paid, to be divided equally between B and C. Will the bequest to A have to be paid in full before the residue of my estate can be divided between B and C? 2. How long a time can my executor have before he can be legally called upon to pay A's bequest? 3. If A dies before he receives the full amount of my bequest, has his estate a legal claim on my estate for that amount? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. One year from the date of the testator's death, is the period usually allowed. 3. Yes—for such amount or balance thereof.

PURCHASE OF TIMBER.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—A sold B a piece of timber. No time was agreed upon when this timber should be all cut and taken off the place. B cut the timber and took what could be cut into lumber; but the tops of trees are not all taken away in a certain time can A for years since timber was sold. 1. Can A notify B to take away the remaining wood within a certain time? 2. How long a time must A give B to take away the tops of trees? 3. If wood is not taken away in a certin time can A forbid B from further trespassing on A's place? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Whatever would be reasonable under the circumstances. A ought to state such time limit explicitly in the notice. And the notice ought to be in writing, and contain the warning that after the time limit B would be regarded as having abandoned the tree tops, and any entry by him thereaafter as a trespass. 3. Yes.

A HOMESTEAD.

Old Subscriber, E., B.C.—A young man dies suddenly (25 years old) in British Columbia, leaving no will. He leaves a Dominion Lands homestead, 154 acres, partly improved, yet not sufficient for the deed to be issued from the government at the time of his death. Since then the amount of improvements that the government required to be done are nearing completing to secure certificates of title or crown grant for this homestead. The parents are both living, and two sisters and two brothers, all of them being of age. Can deed be issued in the mother's name, to be her home while she lives, as the husband and father has gone through two good farms already by his shiftlessness and laziness. The mother and wife put $1,000 of her own money in farm No. 1, and then again made farm No. 2 what it was, with her children's help, when the husband sold it against all their wishes, and put the money into business and lost that. The children won't sign any papers in favor of the father to get the deed, as he would only sell this too, but would sign over their rights to the mother if it would save the home for her, as her health has been broken down, and she needs a home in her older days. If the deed could not be issued in the mother's or wife's name, could it come out in the oldest daughter's name, or any of the other members of the family? The laws in British Columbia do not give a woman her rights as they should. The family are anxious to see this home saved for their mother. Please state if same can be done. Ans.—We do not see that either plan is feasible assuming, as we must, that the young man's father will insist upon his strict legal right. It is a case calling for negotiation at the outset and then certain legal steps; and we can only suggest that it be placed by the family in the hands of some tactful solicitors for adjustment and attention generally.

MEDICAL.

(Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor,' 'Witness' Montreal. Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

SEQUEL OF APPENDICITIS.

X.Y.X. is a young girl, eighteen years of age, employed as a public school teacher. A few years ago had the appendix removed. Adhesions formed, necessitating a second operation. She still has pains where the incision was made. The bowels do not move naturally, but require purgatives. She has been told that the adhesions are reforming. Asks if she should undergo another operation, and what means could be adopted to prevent the occurrence of the trouble. Ans.—As you have already undergone one operation for the removal of adhesions, and you still are not completely relieved, it is questionable whether it would be wise to have another trial. There is no way of preventing the recurrence of adhesions. Some of the largest bands might, it is true, be severed, but the result would be problematical as to improvement. I should rather advise waiting, with the use of purgatives and enemas. Possibly, in time, the trouble will cease or be ameliorated. If at any time you suffer really severely, then, in my judgment, it would be desirable to try operation again.

GALL STONES.

G.D. has had a pain in the right side for seven years, attributed to gall stones. Was advised to have an operation. There is an aching pain all the time, and a feeling of nausea. The pain may cease for a week and then be very bad. Two years ago a lump came right over the gall-bladder, but it does not seem to get any larger. There is pain here on pressure. Asks if there is any cure but an operation, and if such an operation would be dangerous. Also he wishes to know if it would leave the side weak, and if he would have to keep a tube in it. Has a ringing sensation in th ear, and is somewhat deaf. Ans.—There is no cure for gall-stones except an operation. All operations are dangerous, some more so than others. That for gall-stones is not particularly risky when done by a competent surgeon. The side might be weak for some time, and a tube would have to be worn for a time, though not always. The trouble in the ears may be due to the accumulation of wax. You had better get your doctor to examine the ears.

CONSTIPATION.

'A Sufferer' is a woman, sixty years of age. She leads a fairly active life, and is greatly troubled with constipation. Has piles, but not severely. They seldom or never bleed. Is very flatulent. Is easily tired. Is careful about her diet. She takes brown bread, oatmeal, shredded wheat for breakfast; eats no pastry. Takes two glasses of water with a little salt about an hour before breakfast, and more on retiring. Eats meat rarely, takes raw eggs, stewed prunes or other fruit. Takes a cold salt water bath in the morning. There is at times a disagreeable rash on the chin, nose and cheeks. Bathes the face in hot water and soap, and in cold in the morning. There is a burning itching sensation. Ans.—I would suggest your eating meat once or twice daily. It is one of the best foods to combat constipation. Do not take much milk or raw eggs. All highly concentrated foods are bad for you. Eat freely of green and cooked vegetables. You are probably washing your face too much. The skin is probably naturally dry, and washing with soap takes out too much of the natural oil. You had better wash the face only once daily. Use rain water if you can get it. If not, use boiled water cooled and add a pinch of borax to it. After washing, rub in a little almond cream.

WEISLANDER, OF SWEDEN, GETS THORPE'S TROPHIES

Geneva, Switzerland, May 6. — Prizes won at the Olympic Games at Stockholm by James Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian athlete, will be awarded to the men whoe finished second in the events. The International committee of the Olympic Games so decided to-day, on motion of the American delegates.

The Thorpe case came up in a private session of the committee which discussed it in all its phases. Thorpse, who after the games at Stockholm, confessed to professionalism, was the winner of the much-coveted trophies, the Viking ship offered by the Emperor of Russia to the winner of the Decathlon and the bronze bust of the King of Sweden offered by the King to the winner of the pentathlon, both all-round competitions. These trophies will now go to H. Weislander, of Sweden, and F. R. Bie, of Norway, respectively.

The committee unanimously adopted the British proposal to send congratulations to the Amateur Athletic Union for the sportsmanlike manner in which the American organization had handled the case. All the delegates regret the Thorpe affair, but praise the Americans for their promptitude in making amends.

Sixty delegates atetnded the regular session of the international committee, this being the fifteenth annual meeting. Baron de Coubertin, the president, acted as chairman, and presented a gold medal to Prof. de Felice, rector of Lausanne University. He is the third recipient of the medal, the others being Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, and the King of Sweden.

Had Weak AND Dizzy Spells.

Those feelings of weakness, those dizzy spells and "all gone" sinking sensations, which come over some people from time to time, are warnings that must not go unheeded.

They indicate an extremely weakened condition of the heart and a disordered state of the nerves.

One dizzy spell may pass off, but the next may be more serious.

Those who are wise will start taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, before their case becomes hopeless. They have no equal for reviving and strengthening the heart, and invigorating the nerves.

Mrs. A. E. Martell, Rockdale, N.S., writes:—"I was troubled for a long time with my heart, had weak and dizzy spells, could not sleep, and would have to sit up the greater part of the night. At last I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and they did me so much good I got another, and after taking it I could sleep as well as before I was taken sick. They are the best medicine I ever heard of for heart or nerve trouble."

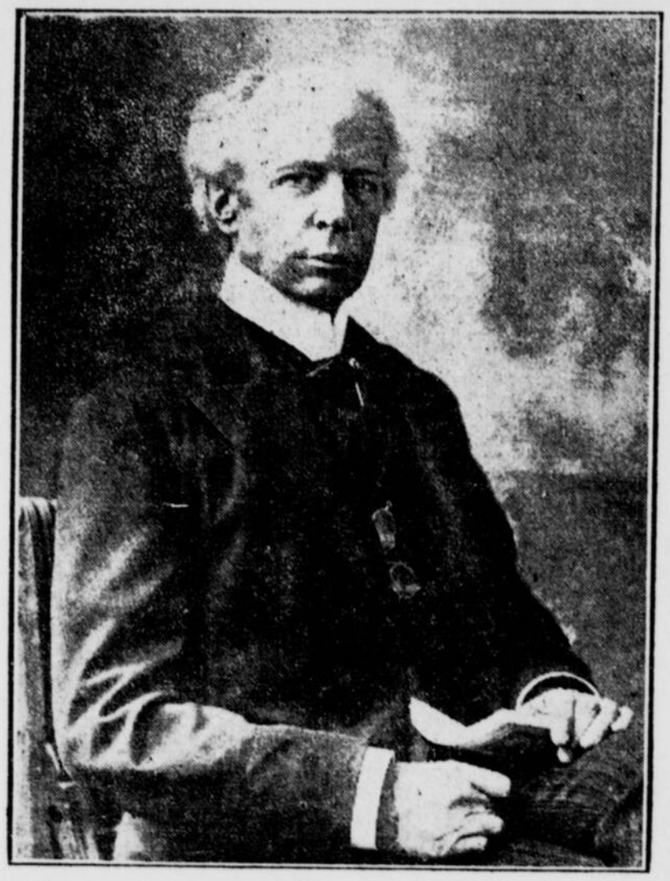
Price, 50 cents a box; 3 for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER DECLARES HE WILL FIGHT OUT NAVY ISSUE BEFORE PEOPLE

Toronto Turns Out en Masse and Gives Liberal Leader Magnificent Reception.

OVER 7,000 PRESENT, THOUSANDS UNABLE TO ENTER CROWDED HALL

Navy Built and Manned By Canadians is Urged by Sir Wilfrid.



SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER REAFFIRMS HIS POLICY.

We are not satisfied with the policy that you have brought down. We do not meet that policy by negation. We had an affirmative policy. A part of that policy was that though we do not believe that the England of to-day is not the England of former days, we believe, on the contrary, that the England of to-day is equal to any task that may be placed upon her. . . . that it is the part of Canada to take her share of defence. . . That defence, like charity, should begin at home.'—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Toronto.

Toronto, May 6.—The Conservative stronghold turned out in tremendous numbers last night to hear Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Arena, in which the meeting was held, accommodated something over seven thousand people, and then literally thousands were turned away. All those who did get in were ticket holders.

Inside the hall the enthusiasm was unrestrained, and when the leader of the Opposition arose to speak he was given a remarkable ovation.

On the platform with him were the Hon. G. P. Graham, the Hon. Charles Murphy, and Dr. Michael Clark, besides many local Liberals of prominence. The Hon. MacKenzie King was the chairman of the meeting.

His object in coming to Toronto, said Sir Wilfrid, was to lay the policy of the Liberal party in regard to the navy before the people. The Conservative policy was, he said, to lend three ships to the British Admiralty. The Conservatives had asserted that the British Navy was not adequate to meet the requirements of the present situation. This statement the Liberals had challenged.

'I will ask you here to-night, you citizens of the Province of Ontario, do you believe that England is no longer England, and that she cannot fight her own battles, as she has done for so many centuries in the past?

I do not believe such a statement as that. The evidence has not come to us. The evidence cannot come to us, for the simple reason that the First Lord of the Admiralty has on more than one occasion said that England fears nothing, and let the enemy come whenever he pleases, he will find the British Navy as equal to any emergency that may be placed upon it.

'We replied that we are not traitors to the Empire, but we are not satisfied with the policy that you have brought down. We did not meet that policy by negation, simply by a negative policy. No; we had an affirmative policy. A part of our policy was that though we do not believe that the England of to-day is not the England of former days, we believe, on the contrary, that the England of to-day is



THE HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

equal to any task that may be placed upon her, and from whatever quarter her enemies may come she will resist them as she has done before.

'Yet, while England is England, Canada is Canada!

SHIPS SHOULD BE BUILT AND MANNED BY CANADIANS.

'It is the part of Canada to come forward and take her share of the defence, that the boats shall be built, so far as it may be done, by Canadian labor, equipped and maintained by Canadian labor as well, manned by Canadian sailors under the control of the Canadian Government, of the Canadian Parliament, and of the Canadian people.'

It was on this policy, Sir Wilfrid said, that both parties had agreed in 1909, and there was no reason for changing it to-day.

Sir Wilfrid decried the talk of an emergency. The condition was a perpetual condition, which required to be met by a perpetual policy. War was remote, but there were new conditions. The naval forces had been concentrated in the North Sea. The overseas squadrons had been withdrawn. As the young nations of the Empire had assumed their own military defence, should they not strengthen the Motherland now by replacing those overseas squadrons by fleets built and manned by the young nations?

The Conservatives had said that the Canadian ships must be in the firing line in the North Sea. An answer had been given to that contention by the First Lord of the British Admiralty when he had announced that the Canadian ships were not to be placed in the North Sea, but at Gibraltar.

DEFENCE, LIKE CHARITY, SHOULD BEGIN AT HOME.

'If,' Sir Wilfrid went on, 'they are to be Canadian national ships, should they not be in our waters? I submit that to you. It seems to me that defence, like charity, should begin at home.'

Some people, he said, had called on the Opposition to join with the Government. They were unanimous in 1909. If there was not unanimity to-day, the fault did not lie with the Opposition. It was the fault of the abnormal combination of jingo-imperialist and nationalist.

Sir Wilfrid dealt at some length with the Nationalists, who, he said, had fought him in Quebec on the navy issue. Mr. Borden had sacrificed to them the principle of a Canadian navy. They had sacrificed the principle of a contribution, and his hybrid agreement was the policy of the Government. This was the policy which the Government sought to force through the House by the closure.

'When they brought it down,' Sir Wilfrid continued, 'I told them if they would say that our Opposition to this measure has been obstruction—call it by any name you please—if obstruction be an offence, who is there on their side who will cast the first stone? Not Mr. Borden, assuredly, because Mr. Borden obstructed, himself, in 1911. He boasted of it in various places. They obstructed the reciprocity agreement. I was then in office. I never said a word. I never uttered a complaint. I know what are the rights of the minority, and knowing that, sometimes a minority has no other redress than to obstruct in order to secure justice, and I would never be one to deprive the minority of such a weapon as that.

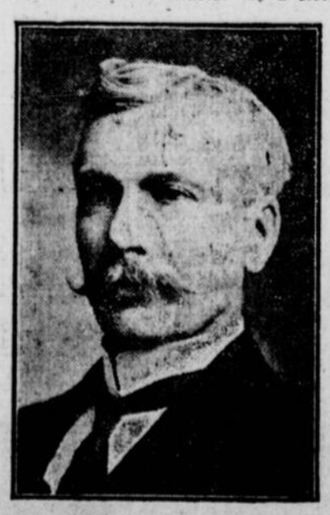
MR. BORDEN BEARS ONUS OF APPLYING BRUTE FORCE.

'Our limit of obstruction was an appeal to the people. The limit of the present Conservative Government is an application of brute force.

'Tyranny may be the act of a despot, but also may be the act of a majority, but, whatever the source, it is tyranny all the same. Either compromise or appeal to the people is the remedy for obstruction. Our remedy in 1911 was an appeal to the people. In defeat we are prouder of our position than the Conservatives in their victory. The gag will do its work, but that is not the end. An appeal will come sooner or later, when we meet the people.

'But before I close let me go just one step farther. If it has been said that there was obstruction in the House of Commons, let me tell you that no party could obstruct the business of the House unless it held the strong support of public opinion. I will repeat here that there have been occasions of obstruction since Confederation, more particularly in 1885 and 1896, and I want to ask what would be the conditions in Canada to-day if the closure had been applied in 1896?

'Canada passed from the state of being a colony to nationhood, and passed without any change or break in her allegiance. The British Empire to-day is a galaxy of young nations, active, bright, and enterprising, and ardent. They must realize that nationhood carries with it more duty than the colonial state. They must realize that being nations they must assume new obligations, and one of those obligations is the defence of our country, is the defence in our own waters by a fleet



THE HON. G. P. GRAHAM.

built, I repeat, by Canadian labor as far as it can be done—manned by Canadian men, under the control and the responsibility of the Canadian Government, of the Canadian Parliament, of the Canadian people.'

QUEBEC MY NATIVE PLACE, BUT EMPIRE IS MY HOME.

Taking up the Conservative argument that the Liberals ought to agree to the present policy because the ships could be recalled to Canada if wanted, Sir Wilfrid Laurier characterized it as too absurd to consider, because the ships would be out of date. The Liberal leader maintained it was the duty of Canada and of the other colonies to defend themselves. 'The people in British Columbia, Australia and New Zealand,' said Sir Wilfrid, 'do not sleep with security, and there is nothing to save them from the insult of invasion. But my country is not alone in Quebec, where I was born, but my country is the place wherever the British flag floats.

In alluding to the campaign against him in the 1911 election in Quebec, and his defeat, Sir Wilfrid exclaimed: 'I regret nothing. Party success is not the supreme end. The importance of duty is the first consideration. Mr. Borden no longer shares the honor of Nationalist insults; instead he has the insults of Nationalist aplause and support.'

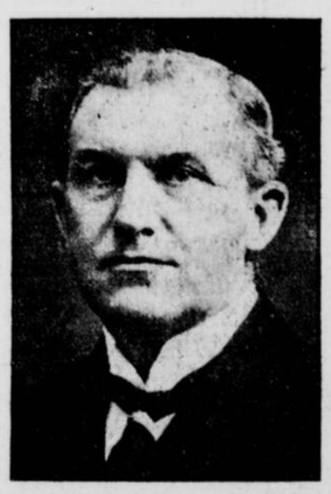
Sir Wilfrid concluded with the following eloquent period: 'I go back to Ottawa to-night to take a share in the good fight, which shall never be concluded until it is fought out before the Canadian people.' (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. George P. Graham, the Hon. Charles Murphy, and Dr. Clarke were also enthusiastically yapplauded.

HON. MR. MURPHY CALLS FOR APPEAL TO PEOPLE

Mr. Murphy opened his remarks by stating that the thought uppermost in the minds of all was the navy, the Borden-Rogers clique, and the insult offered the illustrious Liberal leader in Parliament. Referring to a speech made in Toronto by Premier Borden, the ex-Secretary of State said that the Prime Minister met the Hon. Mr. Rogers in Toronto, 'and,' said Mr. Murphy, 'that unscrupulous gentleman advised him to renounce his 1909 attitude and form the National alliance. And Mr. Borden, like the weakling he is, agreed.'

The audience did not like this reference to the Premier, and hisses and boohs greeted Mr. Murphy, who was



THE HON. CHARLES MURPHY.

unable to proceed with his speech for several moments.

In concluding, Mr. Murphy said' We ask you people of Ontario to help us to drive Borden to the country, and we have no fear of the result.'

The Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, in his speech, declared that, though there were political difficulties, yet a united British Empire was the supreme object of both parties. To assume that the differences which existed at the present, as the naval issue, were for purely political ends would be to degrade Canadian public life. He stated that the present meeting was the result of spontaneous requests from all parties of the province to protest against the arbitrary manner in which the Government was trying to force through its opinions.

MR. HALL RETIRES FROM HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Winnipeg, May 6.—Mr. R. H. Hall, fur trade commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company, announces that the governor and committee of the Hudson's Bay Company have granted his request for retirement and superannuation, and that his active services will terminate May 31. He has been given a year's leave of absence prior to his retirement on pension.

RASMUSSEN EXPEDITION REPORTED A SUCCESS.

Copenhagen, May 6.—The expedition of Captain Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, which started three years ago, has arrived at the Faroe Islands. Rasmussen and Freuchen traversed the inland ice through Greenland from north-east to west and then back east. The results of the expedition were satisfactory.

WEATHER SAME TO-DAY AS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Quebec, May 6. — Records of the Quebec Observatory go to show that the weather conditions now prevailing over the province prevailed under similar conditions fifty years ago.

IS WIRELESS TO SUPERCEDE THE OCEAN CABLE?

Government Enters Into a Five-year Contract For Radio System.

STATE-OWNED CABLE PROJECT SHELVED.

Action Demanded to Halt the Growth of Atlantic Freight Rates.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, May 6.—The announcement by the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster-General, that the Government has entered into a five years' contract with a British wireless telegraph syndicate for a service at reduced rates, as compared with the regular cable rates, and slightly lower than the Marconi rates, was the feature of yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons. The system to be established is the Universal Radio system, which is now operating successfully in several parts of the globe.

Mr. Pelletier said that it had been decided to enter into this agreement rather than proceed at once with the state-owned cable project. If it did not turn out to be successful, a state-owned cable could be built across the Atlantic later on. If successful, five million dollars would be saved.

Mr. Pelletier also announced that a sub-committee of the Cabinet, consisting of four ministers would be constituted to have charge of cable and telegraphic rates, of which the Railway Commission would be relieved.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, former Postmaster-General, and other Opposition members, as well as Mr. J. A. Armstrong and W. F. Maclean, while approving of the bargain, expressed regret that the project of a state-owned cable had not been gone on with.

Mr. Lemieux was disposed to think that no wireless system would ever prove to be a serious competitor of the regular cable companies. He asked what subsidy the Government was paying the company.

'None,' replie, the Minister.

Mr. Lemieux—'The Government is just giving it a license to come in.'

Mr. Pelletier—'Yes.'

The Minister went on to say that if, at a later date, the Government decides to go in for a state-owned cable, all the property of this company may be taken over by means of expropriation or arbitration. In brief he said, the company provides for a new competitor to enter the field thereby bettering the chances for a reduction in rates. Another important provision, he said, was that in the case of the company not giving satisfaction, the Government will have the right to take over and operate the line in the public interest.

The Hon. William Pugsley asked why it was proposed to substitute a committee of the Privy Council for the Railway Commission. This committee, he said, would have no experts and no machinery.

Mr. Pelletier replied that he had followed the policy of the British Government. In England licenses are given by a landing rights' committee presided over by the Secretary of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Pugsley took the view that making another contract with a private company was placing a further obstacle in the way of a state-owned system. If the minister was convinced that wireless was going to supercede the cable line, why not have a state-owned wireless system.? He complained that a private company operating the system would mean the same dividends to be earned out of the public.

Mr. J. E. Armstrong (West Lambton), said he wondered at the attitude of Opposition speakers, in view of the fact that they had taken no steps themselves towards building a state-owned cable across the Atlantic. He said that for years past he himself had been advocating government owned lines, and he was still strongly of that same opinion. The minister had stated that the cost of a state-owned cable would be about $5,000,000. Surely this was not too much to expend. He thought it would have been an advantage to appoint a commission, as he advocated last year, to investigate this thing fully, but he could quite understand that the Postmaster-General had gone into this matter fully and the House should be grateful to him for what he had done.

The Hon. Frank Oliver did not think much good could be accomplished unless some agreement is reached with the land companies which work in conjunction with the regular cable lines.

The bill, based upon Mr. Pelletier's resolution, was introduced and read a first time.

ATLANTIC FREIGHT RATES INCREASE.

Mr. Arthur Meighen, Portage la Prairie, then moved the adjournment of the House, and made a long and carefully prepared speech dealing with the increase in Atlantic freight rates. He quoted many figures to show the nature of the increases and commented upon the damage the increase is doing to the flour and wheat trade. Mr. Meighen suggested that Canada cooperate with Great Britain and the United States to establish an international tribunal to deal with the question.

By increasing the rates, Mr. Meighen said the transportation companies had absorbed the whole benefit of the British preference. Some increase might be justifiable owing to the increase in wages and of shipbuilding, but there was no ground for the increase to the present rates. The increasing rates were becoming alarming They were becoming greater and greater, and were particularly serious on grain and flour. The increase had been uniform as far as both Canada and the United States. There was no discrimination.

Mr. Meighen thought that tht increase in the rates on flour was even more serious than the increases on wheat. The increase in flour was in som cases three hundred percent. It was a matter of congratulation that even in the face of these figures and facts the export of flour from Canada to the Mother Country was increasing. Last year there was exported 3,300,000 cwt.

The Hon. Frank Oliver said that everybody would agree as to the importance of the question, and there was no reason why Mr. Meighen should apologize to the House for having introduced it. It was a matter of great importance to the West. There had recently been a serious depression in the price of wheat, and this was affecting every line of business throughout the country. The increase in the Atlantic rates was a serious factor in the situation.

MR. MACLEAN BBLAMES C. P. R.

W. F. MacLean (North York), made the C. P. R. the special subject of his contribution to the debate. 'The great outlaw,' he termed the road, the greatest sinner in the matter of freight rates. The C.R.C., he said, should long ago have reduced its rates in accordance with its charter, but it had not done so, and was to-day forming combines on land and on sea.

The Hon. George Perley said he was sorry the discussion had not been entirely confined to ocean freight rates, for that was a big enough topic for the debate. He referred to the great expenditure that had been made on railways in Canada ,and the control that had been placed over the railways in the Railways Commission. These were right steps, but it would be a bad thing if the steamships, by raising rate, could undo this good work. Parliament should be able to find a remedy. Ocean rates were clearly higher than they should be, and there was no good reason shown for the raise, but it was a world-wide condition, and was hitting the United States just as it hit Canada.

The Hon. William Pugsley urged that the whole question of the Atlantic freight rates should be left to the Dominion Railway Commission.

The Hon. H. R. Emmerson did not think much of the proposal of leaving the matter to the Railway Commission, but agreed with Mr. MacLean. His solution of the problem was the best. There was no need of further investigation. The facts were there. The remedy must be drastic. He felt certain that parliament could deal with ocean freight rates.

Mr. Borden said he was not disposed to agree with the last two speakers when they assented that parliament could deal with ocean freight rates as well as railroad rates. They could not apply the same theories to railroads and ocean highways. He felt certain that they did not entertain very deeply this theory themselves. The matter was one which must be inquired into, and everything which could be done would be done by the Government. The Deptartment of Trade and Commerce had already been working on the matter. The Government, he said, in closing, would spare no efforts in bringing redress, and in removing any injustice or hardships.

SCHOOL ISSUE IN MANITOBA

Winnipeg, May 6.—Archbishop Langevin has issued an important pronouncement upon the school question in the form of a letter to be read in the Catholic churches. A portion of this letter was read at High Mass at St. Boniface Cathedral on Sunday by Monsignor Dugas, vicar-general, and the remainder is to be read on a future occasion. The letter is an exposition of His Grace's views on the school issue. In this letter His Grace laments that the bill enlarging the boundaries of Manitoba did not safeguard the rights of the minority. The Coldwell amendments were, he says, the result of negotiations at Ottawa following the passage of the bill. It is urged that the acceptance by the Winnipeg School Board of the proposition made by Mr. Coldwell would be a partial concession and would not be regarded as a settlement in full. The Roblin Government is commended for having given French Catholics their own normal school, three inspectors of their own language and faith, the right in French schools to employ teachers in religious garb, and to keep the crucifix upon the walls of the schools. These are declared to be 'appreciable services.' Commendation, though less specific, is also passed upon the Saskatchewan Government. The letter closes with a declaration of unalterable hostility to national schools, state university and compulsory education.

SUICIDE OF KING'S ASSASSIN

Man Who Murdered the Greek Monarch Throws Himself From Window of Prison.

Athens, May 6.—Aleko Schinas, who assassinated King George of Greece on March 18 at Saloniki, committed suicide this morning by throwing himself out of a window of the police station in that city.

Schinas, who was a native of the town of Volo, Thessaly, killed the King by firing point blank into his back while he was walking along the streets of Salonika, accompanied by an aide de camp.

He gave as an explanation of the crime that in 1911 he had applied for assistance at the King's Palace, and had been driven away by an aide de camp.

A few days ago the doctors examined Schinas and afterward announced that he was suffering from tuberculosis.

MURDERS GIRL OF SIX YEARS

Crime in Calgary Charged Against Man Said to Be From Montreal.

Calgary, Alta., May 6.— Yosema Frick, a German girl, barely six years of age, was last night foully murdered. Joseph Dionne, a laborer, formerly of Montreal, is in the cell charged with the crime. Dionne was captured by George Frick, father of the little girl, who broke his skull with a stone, and would have kiled him but for interference.

Frick returned home about five o'clock and noticed the absence of his daughter. With his wife he started to look for her. Mrs. Frick thought she saw the little girl in the shack of the accused, which was near the Frick home. She ran over to the place and found the door locked. She beat against the door with her fists. At that time her husband joined her. As Frick came up to the place he heard the girl shriek.

The two were unable to break into the shack. They looked into a window and saw a man standing in the middle of the shack, his hands covered with blood. While the father was climbing into the window Dionne unlocked the door and ran out into the open.

Frick gave chase. As he came up to the fugitive Frick threw a stone at him, striking him on the head. Dionne was rendered unconscious. By this time a great crowd had been attracted to the spot and the infuriated father was torn away from Dionne

In the search of the Dionne shack the body of the little girl was found in the cellar. The throat was cut from ear to ear. A razor lay beside the body.

In the meantime the police patrol arrived and Dionne was taken to the station. On his arrival there his injury, which was not serious, was attended to by the police surgeon. He appeared quite cool and unconcerned, but refused to make any statement.

Dionne is not known to the police. Two weeks ago he visited the Chief and told him that his wife and two children had left him He has been in Calgary two years and is a native of Montreal. He was on friendly terms with the family of the victim.

When the crowd learned of the revolting nature of the crime the police had difficulty in protecting Dionne, but the reserves arrived in time to protect the prisoner.

SHIP REBELS FOR TRIAL IN THE AZORES

Drastic Step of Portuguese Government Alarms Relatives of Accused.

Lisbon, May 6—The Portuguese Government has despatched all the political prisoners arrested for complicity in the last attempt to overthrow the present republic on Sunday, April 27 to the Azores for trial and punishment

About 200 of the prisoners were marched at dawn yesterday on board the steamer 'Cabo Verde,' which had been chartered by the government She sailed immediately bound for Terceira Island, where the accused are to be court-martialed in the fortress of Angra, the capital of the Island

The Portuguest Premier was questioned last night in Parliament on the subject, and replied that the prisoners had been sent to Angra under the provisions of the law giving the government the right to choose any place for the trial of political prisoners

The families of the accused are terrified by the step taken by the government and express fear as to what may happen to their relatives when they arrive on the remote island and the placed in the secluded stronghold

NAVIGATION THREATENED ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

Duluth, Minn., May 6.—The ice field which for days has blocked Duluth and many miles of the steamer lane on the Minnesota side of Lake Superior, last night, was blown over on to the Wisconsin shore. Boats are having no difficulty in reaching Duluth to-day. The south shore ports, however, seem blockaded. Marine men say that unless the field is blown south where it can melt, navigation may be hindered for several weeks to come.

SELL CLOTHES OF DEAD.

In order to defray at least, in part, cost of burial, Dr. J. E. Laberge, acting medical health officer, has advised the Board of Control to sell the effects of dead men whose bodies are unclaimed. The Controllers will get a report from the law department.

PROBING SCHOOL SCANDAL.

Vancouver, May 6—Investigation into Vancouvers school board affairs is drawing to a close. Magistrate Alexander, who is presiding over the court of inquiry, places the shortage at fifty thousand dollars. Two trustees, W. E. Fumerfelt and George J. Dyke, did not appear when the magistrate called for their attendance.

MONCTON EX-ALDERMAN DIES.

Moncton, N.B., May 6. — Ex-Alderman J. T. Forbes, who retired this year on account of illness, died last night, aged 68 years. Mr. Forbes had served almost continuously at the City Council board during the last twenty-five years.



An Unsolicited Testimonial

A CLEAR-EYED young farmer stepped up to a manure spreader demonstrator at the 1912 Chicago Live Stock Exposition and, pointing to one of the spreaders in the exhibit said:

"I own one of those machines. It is the strongest spreader I ever had on my farm, and I've had a number of different machines. I honestly believe that if I filled that spreader with soft coal it would spread the stuff for me. I wouldn't trade it for any spreader I ever owned or saw."

This unsolicited recommendation from a man who had used an I H C spreader, and therefore knew what it would do, carried weight with his hearers. They might have doubted whether an I H C manure spreader would spread soft coal—but there was no doubt in their minds that an I H C spreader had spread manure to this man's entire satisfaction. This is a typical case showing what users think about

I H C Manure Spreaders

Corn King and Cloverleaf

I H C manure spreaders are made in many sizes, running from small, narrow machines for orchard and vineyard spreading to machines of capacity for large farms. They are made with either endless or reverse aprons as you prefer.

The rear axle is placed well under the box, where it carries over 70 per cent of the load, insuring plenty of tractive power at all times. Beaters are of large diameter to prevent winding. The teeth that cut and pulverize the manure are square and chisel pointed. The apron drive controls the load, insuring even spreading whether the machine is working up or down hill, or on the level. I H C spreaders have a rear axle differential, enabling them to spread evenly when turning corners.

The local agents handling these machines will show you all their good points, and will help you decide on the one that will do your work best. Get literature and full information from them, or, write the nearest branch house.



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FOUR WORKMEN BURNED TO DEATH

Tragedy at Residency No. 45, Distant 230 Miles From Quebec.

Quebec, May 6. —A fire through which four men lost their lives and in which two others were probably fatally injured occurred at Residency No. 45, on the line of the National Transcontinental Railway, on Sunday night.

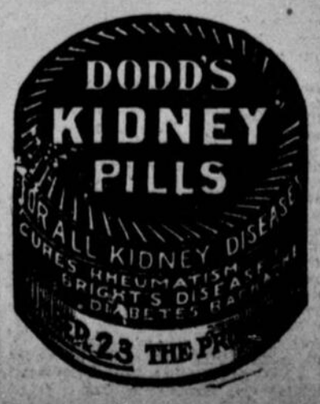
The victims are three brothers named Lacroix, of La Tuque, and Hamel, a timekeeper, who was visiting the Lacroixs for the night. The names of the two injured men cannot be ascertained, as they are still unconscious, and no one in the vicinity knew them.

Residency No. 45 is 230 miles from Quebec, and is occupied by the engineer of the section, while the building in which the men lost their lives was close by. The Lacroix were rodmen, and Hamel was a timekeeper from another portion of the line.

The coroner of Three Rivers is on the ground awaiting until the injured men regain consciousness, to ascertain how the fire occurred or what caused it.

MRS. D'OYLY CARTE DEAD.

London, May 6.—Mrs. d'Oyly Carte died here yesterday. Her husband, Mr. Richard d'Oyly Carte, the theatrical manager and impresario, died in 1901. Mrs. d'Oyly Carte, prior to her marriage, was Helen Le Noir, an able business woman. As his agent she made many visits to the United States for her husband, whose business she largely controlled. After the death of Mr. d'Oyly Carte, she managed the Savoy Theatre. In 1906-08, she gave a series of revivals of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas.



THE FAMOUS WRITER SERIES FOR 'WITNESS' READERS

MISSING by MORLEY ROBERTS

(Author of 'Midsummer Madness,' etc.)

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It was ten years since Tom Warrington had seen the light on Cape Otway, and when he at last beheld it twinkling through the dusk Australia once more became vivid to him. It was not only the light, it was the smell the land that comes off shore with northerly wind which brought the at continent back to him. He had travelled much in those ten years. He was one, it seemed, of the Lost Legion, one of the tribe of wandering Englishmen who pursue fortune over all the world, who find things to do and do them with all their might, and then fall by the way and are heard of no more.

When the South African war had broke out he had enlisted in Kitchener's Horse, and did good work until he was wounded and lay six weeks in Bloemfontein Hospital before he got well enough to take his discharge. But before he was wounded something had happened to him out upon the veldt which made him remember his earlier days in the sunburnt bush of Australia.

'And now I'm back,' he said, as he leant over the port rail of the steamship Woollamooloo,' 'I wonder—'

It was strange that the incident which had sent him again to Australia had been one which made him recall the very part of the country he had known best in his earlier time there. Even now he was but thirty, and it seemed long since he had been in the bush, and yet with the smell of the country and the smoke of it rising from summer bush fires he remembered with strange vividness the country of the Murray, the Australian Riveria, the tall gums by the river, the stringybarks upon the hill, and the slow dark waters of the great Billabong by Tarrawonga whither he was once more bound.

'I wonder?' he said. 'I wonder if I shall find her, and what she'll say when she knows?'

He took out a pocket-book, and from it drew a photograph and looked at it in the fading evening light. As he did so the second mate of the steamship came by and laughed jovially.

'Ah, Warrington,' he said, 'you'll be seeing your girl presently. We're not so far now from where she lives.'

'That's so,' said Warrington with an odd smile.

'Wish I was as near to mine,' said Jack Graves. 'Oh, it's fairly rotten to be a seaman.'

They had been friends a the passage from Cape Town, and Graves had seen Warrington look at that photograph more than once. There was, he knew, something of mystery about it, but Warrington did not enlighten him, for he was not a great talker or so confidential as many of the Lost Legion who will take a casual stranger and tell the history of their lives as they lean upon some alien bar.

Next day when Warrington went ashore he bade his only friend goodbye and wished him luck, and that night he slept in Melbourne. The next morning he took train from Elizabeth street, and went up to Albury on the Murray. It seemed to him as if he were going home, for the bush had once been his home, and every odor that came to him as the train went north to the Murray recalled some incident in the days which were no more. He stopped a while in Albury in the old hotel that he had been in for a few days long ago, where no one knew him. There was, indeed, no one in the town whom he remembered, for things were strangely altered—until he walked a little way out of the town and sat by the river, where it seemed the same as it had been for a thousand centuries. The color of the birds pleased him, and the lively human sounds they made. He remembered how much more human they had seemed to him when he was a new chum in the bush.

Although none knew him in the town they were aware that he had known Australia many years before. He appeared to know very well the district of the big Billabong and the parts about Tarrawonga, for he asked about many who lived there, and found out that some were dead, that others had moved as far as Queensland, while one man whom he remembered had gone home to England, and another was in New Zealand. So the world shifts, and even the quiet bush has its slow, inevitable changes.

But the people he asked most about seemed still to be on the Billabong in the old station at Tarrawonga. The landlord of the hotel knew Mr. John Carr very well.

'He's getting an old man now,' said the landlord, 'a very old man. And Mrs. Carr is old too.

'Ah,' said Warrington, 'she was a good sort.

'She raised a fine family,' said the landlord.

'What became of Bill?' asked Warrington.

'He's up in Queensland,' was the answer.

'There were three girls, weren't there?' asked Warrington.

'Yes—one's married.'

'Which is that?' asked Warrington.

'That was Miss Edith,' said the landlord, 'and she's in America. Miss Fanny is with her brother in Queensland, and Miss Mary is still at home. She was in here with Mr. Carr some days ago. And they've got another girl with them now, a niece.'

'What's her name?' asked Warrington, seeming to wake up.'

'I don't rightly remember her Christian name, but I think it's Emily,' said the other. 'She's a pretty girl, but there's some trouble about her. She was engaged to a chap who went to the war, and we haven't heard of him.'

Warrington asked the name of the man, and the landlord said it was Harry Mayne. He had been mad about Emily Carr, but not too mad to go to the war. So they were engaged, but now all the news they had of him was that he was missing.

'You've been in the war, sir, you tell me, what's "missing" mean?'

'It means,' said Warrington, 'that he went astray somehow, either when wounded or ill, and perhaps died out upon the veldt in some gully or donga, or in a ditch, or behind some ant-hill.'

He spoke as if he had some sight before him and, as he spoke he remembered one arid piece of plain in the Orange Free State, a reddish flat as level as a pancake save for small ant-hills, a foot or two, or even three feet high, rounded and beaten down by the wind and rain, and yet alive with ants. And he saw himself riding across the plain adrift and without bearings, seeking for the army; for in these wildernesses a great army might be lost. And he remembered how he came to one lonely spot and found a dead man all alone, one of the Australian bushmen, seated leaning against an anthill. And on his knees was a pocket-book which lay open, and in the pocket-book a photograph; and on the photograph was written, 'To Harry with love from E. C.' And the letters, signed only Emily, came from Tarrawonga.

'Tat's what "missing" means,' said Tom Warrington to the landlord, and his hands went half unconsciously to his pocket where the photograph was, for it was not his even if the second mate of the steamship thought so. 'Yes,' he repeated 'they drift away by themselves, and are eaten by the vultures or by ants, and nobody knows what becomes of them.'

'I see,' said the landlord. 'Ah, it'll be a great blow to Miss Carr when she has to believe it, and she doesn't believe it now.'

The next day was market day, and Warrington went to the stock yards and bought a horse there at a very low price. Because of the drought the stock were doing badly, for there was no feed, and the dry weather threatened to last. So he got a good horse for little money, and bought an old saddle, and rolled up his things and rode northward out of the town. His earlier desire had been to follow his own first track, and go up from Albury along the river to Thogolong and Dora Dora which he remembered so well, for it was the way up to the mountains which he had hungered to see before the plains of Australia had got hold of him. But still he turned due north to the Billabong and Tarrawonga, and coming to Tarrawonga that very night he put up in the township, being then only three miles from the station belonging to old Carr, who had once been very good to him.

He stayed there that night, for he came in late, and next morning saddled his horse and rode over to the station. Although he had seen so much all over the world since the old days in the bush Tom remembered every yard of the way from the little township to the station. Carr had been good to him in those days, and had got him a job when he needed one. He even allowed the young fellow to make the station his home when he was out of work, so he knew it well. And yet he never seemed to know it better than he did that day, especially when he came to the Billabong itself and saw beyond it the old house in the bush. In that drought the Billabong was but a string of water-holes, and the ford opposite the house was absolutely dry. So he rode across and came to the house, and the first person he saw was his old friend sitting in a chair upon the verandah. He had been an oldish man when Warrington last saw him, but now he was very old, and he looked up at the stranger with far-off eyes and did not recognize him, and Warrington spoke.

'You don't remember me, sir?'

'No,' said the old gentleman, waking up a little, 'I can't say that I do.'

'Ten years ago, or a little longer,' said Warrington, 'you knew me very well, Mr. Carr. Don't you remember Tom Warrington?'

'What?' said the old gentleman, 'are you Tom Warrington?'

'I am,' said Tom, and the old man got up and shook hands with him, and memory came back to him. He called out to his wife, who remember their guest much better than her husband, and greeted him very kindly. They asked him where he was staying, and when he told them, old Mrs. Carr, without saying a word to him, went out and gave orders to send for the few things he had left in the township.

And presently when it was lunch time she said to him, 'Do you remember your old room, Mr. Warrington?'

'I remember it quite well—it used to be Fanny's room,' he replied.

'Ah, you remember Fanny?' she said. 'Very well indeed,' answered Warrington. 'Didn't I rather make a fool of myself about her?'

'Well, she's now with Bill in Queensland,' said Fanny's mother sighing. 'So you can have her old room, for I hope you'll stay with us some time. I'd like you to meet my niece, Emily.'

'I should like to meet her,' said Warrington gravely.

'And, of course, Mary's still with us. You remember her?' asked Mrs. Carr.

'Indeed I do.'

And presently he met Mary at lunch, but Emily was not expected home till late at night. They spoke at the table about her and Harry Mayne, the man who was missing, and all the time Tom Warrington wondered whether he should tell them the truth, but something—he knew not what—restrained him. He wished to see Emily first. But he told them he had been in the war, and like the landlord at Albury, they asked what 'missing' meant.

'Emily is fretting very much about him,' said old Mr. Carr. 'I suppose she'll never see him again.

After dinner in the evening he and Mary walked in the garden, which was strange and wild, and not well cared for, and yet full of roses, and ran right to the edge of the Billabong, which lay below, a deep little canon of shadows

'You never saw my cousin Emily when you were here?' asked Mary.

'I don't remember seeing her,' said Warrington, 'she was very young then. I hear she is pretty.'

'She's beautiful,' said Mary, '—but I don't understand her. I never thought that she was really very fond of Harry Mayne, yet now she's fretting terribly.'

'That's natural,' said Warrington.

'His being "missing" is hard on his own people, and harder on Emily than if he had been dead,' said Mary. 'I think if he had been dead she would have got over it sooner. I wonder?'

And Tom Warrington wondered, and thought much about the girl, and about the man whose papers he had even then upon him. He saw that strange—and white and ghastly face, which yet had a strange smile upon it as the man leant back against the red, rounded ant-heap.

'He died happily at last,' thought Tom. There was a smile upon his face. How strange a thing that I of all men should have found him with that photograph. But for it I might not be here, though I always meant to come back to Australia.'

For he had had many adventures, and yet felt that he had come home. For now he had no home in England, and was but a wanderer there as he had been in South Africa, or in Oregon, or in the islands of the eastern ocean. Tarrawonga was strangely homelike to him, for there he had been but a boy, and all the people had been good to him, and very kindly. Now the old man's son was far away in Queensland, and some one was needed at Tarrawonga. Even the little that he had seen of the station showed signs of slackening mastership and of neglect.

'I'd like to take hold of it for the dear old man,' said Warrington.

He spoke of these things presently with Mary, and she owned the station now needed other handling. 'But my brother had to go,' she said, 'he got a great chance given him, and we felt it right that Bill should take what was offered.'

'If it were possible I'd like to run the place for your father,' said Tom presently.

And Mary answered very simply, 'Oh, Mr. Warrington, I wish you would. But I suppose you'll be going back to England again?'

'I don't know,' said Warrington. 'It depends—'

'On what?' she asked.

'On something else,' said Warrington thoughtfully.

And even then they heard the sound of a buggy coming up the road on the other side of the Billabong. Soon they saw it dip into the shadow of the gum trees, and presently Mary called out, 'Is that you, Emily?' And Emily answered her.

The buggy came down the opposing slope of the road to the ford and labored through the sand, and climbed to the station. When the girl in it saw there was a stranger with her cousin, a thrill went through her, for he was a tall man, and Harry Mayne had been tall. And when Mary went round to the buggy the girl said to her hurriedly, 'Who is with you?—who?'

And Mary answered, 'It is a Mr. Warrington. I don't think you have ever met him—he was here ten years ago.'

So he and Emily met, though it was but starlight and he could barely see her. He noted that she was tall, and perhaps seemed a little fragile, but that her voice was very sweet and tremulous. The young fellow who had driven her handed down some parcels, and Mary took them and they went to the house, into the sitting room where the lamp was now lighted. Then he saw Emily and knew that this was she whose photograph, taken from the dead, even then lay close to his heart. And he said to himself, 'She is very beautiful—and the other man is dead.'

He stayed a week at Tarrawonga, and yet another week, and ever as he stayed they seemed the better pleased to have him with them. He took hold of things on the station, and looked after the sheep, and saw that the two men they employed did their work. He worked upon the fences, and mended the barn, and replaced some of the sheets of bark upon the house, which was one of the old bush order, built by a pioneer, though by slow accretions in better times it had become quite beautiful, being covered all over with climbing roses and Virginia creeper.

During this time he was much with the younger woman, but spoke of nothing that was deep within his heart. Yet he often rode with Emily, sometimes further than Tarrawonga township, and once or twice across the pass in the hills that they called 'The Tunnel,' which led to Mackenzie's station where once Tom Warrington had worked. But Emily never spoke of the war, or of South Africa, although she knew Warrington had come from both. Nor did he hurry to speak, for his mind wavered, and he still wondered, in spite of little things which came to him, whether Emily loved this dead man or not. Her mind was one he could not follow, for sometimes she was cheerful, and sometimes very sad. But presently he noted that when anyone came whom she did not know at once, and did not expect, she showed strange agitation, an agitation which always came on her when letters were brought to the house. But after the letters had been opened she again grew more cheerful, or so he thought. And bit by bit she smiled more with him, and sometimes laughed, and presently called him Tom, as the others did. And he thought her more beautiful than ever, and knew that he loved her, but did not yet attempt to speak; for with the certainty of his passion, which had had so strange a beginning, there came an access of uncertainty and fear of her, and jealousy of the dead. And yet he knew that time was on his side.

One day when the full month had run out, and there was still nothing spoken about his leaving, old Carr came to him when he was in the barn mending a plough, and sat down upon a sack of barley while Warrington went on working. Presently the old man said to him. 'You seem tolerably happy here, Tom?'

'Oh, I'm all right, sir,' said Warrington. 'Your place was always home to me in the old days, and it seems more like home to me now. A man can't wander for ever.'

'No,' said the old man, 'I wandered a great deal, but I shall wander no more. Would you like to stay here, Tom, and run the place for me? My son's far away and doing well, and won't come back—I doubt if I'll ever see him again. But the place wants a young man about it, and I'm getting past it. I should like you to stay if you would.'

'Perhaps I will,' said Warrington.

'Can't you tell me now whether you will or not?' asked Mr. Carr, with some of that eagerness for a decision which comes upon the old who feel they have so little time to waste.

'Not now,' said Tom. 'I'll tell you soon—I must think about it first.'

Had he been acuter, or more accustomed to judging human beings, or perhaps older, with a little experience of women, he might have answered his friend there and then, and have said, 'I will stay.' Even as it was it seemed to him now that if his fate lay in Emily's hands it was safe. At least he thought so sometimes, for she always seemed glad to be with him, and old Mrs. Carr smiled upon them as if she were on his side. Still Emily was very variable, and sometimes left them abruptly, and again sometimes left Tom as abruptly as she left the others. He often saw tears in her eyes, even when she had been laughing, for she caught herself up suddenly as though she had no right to laugh.

And Tom said to himself, 'I must tell her soon. I wonder if I ought to have told them before.'

But the longer he waited the more he found it difficult to speak.

That very night after the old man had asked him to stay, Emily walked with him in the garden after dinner. It was summer still and the light endured late, so they wandered from the garden into the bush, and came to the dry road across the Billabong. And somehow it seemed to him that she wished to cross the bed of the creek and get further away from the house. She led him across, and he wondered a little, for suddenly a deep silence fell on her. They came up the other side of the deep cut of the Billabong into the wilder but more open bush a little way from the creek, and the setting moon lighted the bush dimly as it died. Then, as the moon went under a cloud the place grew ghostly, as the bush always does at night. And still Emily did not speak, and he wondered whether he would have to speak first.

Suddenly she stopped, and stood with her back to him, and without turning she said suddenly, 'Tom, tell me, what does "missing" mean?'

He told her what he had told the others, saying that many men had been missing for years and had yet returned. But he added in a low voice, 'Mostly, my dear they do not come back.'

And suddenly she turned and caught him by the sleeve. 'They do not return? Are you—are you sure?' she asked.

'Sure of what?'

She did not answer his question, but went on speaking still holding his sleeve, and he felt her hand tremble.

'I am afraid—I am afraid!'

And even then he thought that she was afraid the man would never come back.

'I am afraid!' she repeated passionately.

As she spoke she seemed to appeal to him. She looked up at him and looked away again, but clutched him with both hands, and shook.

And he said, 'Tell me, my dear, what is your trouble?'

He spoke very tenderly, for she was very sweet.

She answered strangely.

'Oh, you'll think me dreadful,' she cried, 'if I speak the truth!'

'I'll never think you dreadful,' he answered. 'Tell me, what is the truth?'

But again she answered, 'I am afraid.' Then suddenly she cried out and held him tight as if she feared everything about her. 'I am afraid he'll come back.'

And then he took her in his arms, and she did not break away from him.

'Tell me,' he said, 'what you mean?'

And she answered in a low and rapid voice, 'Oh, I'm afraid he'll come back. I—I never loved him. He was very strong, and a strange man, and wild, and said he loved me, and made me afraid. And one day he told me that if I didn't marry him he'd kill himself—and—and me. And I couldn't endure that and I loved no one else—so I gave in, and I said I'd marry him. And then there came the dreadful war, and I was glad—so glad. For I knew that he would go. And he wrote to me from Africa, and I wrote, for he made me promise. And then he wrote no more, and they said he was "missing." People have told me to hope, and all the time I didn't hope,—I feared. I was afraid—afraid!' She clung even tighter to him. 'Tell me, Tom, what do you think?'

'He'll not come back,' said Warrington.

'You think not?' she said in a whisper. 'Oh, but he might—he might! And if he does, I'll not marry him—I'll kill myself.'

And still Warrington said nothing, but waited, though his heart was full, and he did not know how to tell her what he knew. Yet his desire was to speak plainly, and he could not. He sought for some circumlocution which did not come to him, and said abruptly. 'He's dead, child, he's dead—I know it.'

And she answered, 'You cannot know. Any moment he may come back. When I saw you first I thought it was he. There's no one comes to the station but I run to my room—afraid.'

'I tell you he's dead,' said Tom.

'You believe it?' She still had hold of both lapels of his coat, and now she stared up into his face.

He caught her by the wrists and put them together, and held them in one hand, and took her round the waist and said, 'He's dead. I knew he was dead before I met you.'

But still she did not believe him, and cried out that it could not be true, that he could not know, and that she was afraid.

Then he said to her, 'Listen, I will tell you how I know.' And he spoke to her of that lonely ride of his across the veldt when he was lost and knew not whither he was going, and how he had come across a certain dead man who smiled. He told her how he had taken some papers from the man so that he might know who he was, so that word might be sent to those who loved him and to those he loved; and that when he had taken them he found out the place from which the man had come, and remembered Tarrawonga, dear to him in the old days long ago. 'And I spoke to no one,' said Warrington 'for I thought that I would come here myself and bring the news, believing that perhaps my coming might soften it for those the dead man loved. And when I came and saw you, I knew you, Emily, for among his papers was your picture.' And he felt her tremble against him. 'It was that which made me feel that I must come back to Tarrawonga,—but for that I might not have come. And when I came I was afraid to speak. I can't say why,—but perhaps you will understand. So I have waited—I have waited—'

Presently she spoke, 'Poor Harry!—This is true, Tom?'

'As true as truth,' said Tom. 'Come back to the house and I will give you his letters, and then you will see. And when you know it is true, my dear, I want you to decide something for me.'

He bent, and heard her whisper, 'What?'

'Your uncle wants me to stay here,' said Tom Warington, 'and I am not sure if I can. Perhaps, as this is your home, and as it would be mine, you might not like me to stay?'

And she did not answer.

'Let us walk back,' said Warrington. 'You'll want time to think it over. Take what time you want, child.'

But she answered him then, 'I need no time.'

Three Died From Excessive Heat

Cleveland, Ohio, May 6.—Three deaths from excessive heat were reported yesterday, the hottest May 5 for five years.

John Krovrek, 48, of St. Louis, was stricken in the Union Station and died three hours after. John Kravinger was overcome while at work, and died later, and the infant son of Sam. Samrak succumbed to heat prostration.

The official record of temperature was 86 degrees, but the kiosk at the street level showed a temperature of 96.

A GOOD MEDICINE FOR THE SPRING

Do Not Use Harsh Purgatives—A Tonic is All You Need.

Not exactly sick— but not feeling quite well. That is the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite fickle, sometimes headaches, and a feeling of depression. Pimples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you, and may easily develop into more serious trouble.

Do not dose yourself with purgatives, as so many people do, in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. Any doctor will tell you this is true. What you need in spring is a tonic that will make new blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine makes new blood, which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite, and makes tired, depressed men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. Maude Bagg, Lemberg, Sask., says: 'I can unhesitatingly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood builder and tonic. I was very much run down when I began using the Pills, and a few boxes fully restored my health.'

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.

Lovelight.

Lyric by EDGAR SELDEN

Music by MELVILLE J GIDEON



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NEWS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

BAN GIFTS TO BANK OFFICIALS

Who Are Prohibited Also From Acting as Insurance Agents.

Ottawa, May 7.— In the Banking Committee to-day, after a discussion of the rates of interest banks should be allowed to charge, the amendment of the Finance Minister was carried, reading:

'A bank may stipulate, take, receive or exact such rate of interest or discount per annum, as may be agreed upon, and may receive and take in advance any such rate, but no higher rate of interest than seven percent shall be recoverable by the bank.'

In future it will be an offence under the act for directors, officers or clerks of banks to accept gifts from persons seeking financial accommodation.

Complaint that bank managers in the Maritime Provinces in some cases acted as insurance agents, and compelled those dealing with their banks to place their insurance with them, led to a clause prohibiting this practice.

Generous Gift to the Diocese

The Late Mr. Reford Bequeathed $25,000 for the Benefit of Anglican Church.

In the will of the late Mr. Robert Reford $25,000 is left to the Permanent Endowment Fund of the Diocese of Montreal, on condition that another quarter of a million dollars should be raised within a reasonable time, to be named by his executors. The latter have named anuary 1st, 1914, as the date, and the sum of $55,000 remains to be raised yet to fulfil the conditions of the will. An appeal to church people to subscribe to the fund is being made.

OTTAWA RIVER SWEEPS DOWN COFFERDAM

One Man Drowned and Mr. Booth and 25 Workers Narrowly Escape.

Ottawa, May 6.—One man was drowned, and Mr. J. R. Booth, the veteran millionaire lumberman, and 25 of his employees had narrow escapes from death yesterday afternoon when the rising waters of Ottawa River hurled down a coffer dam built across log drive at Booth plant. The dead man, Romeo Champagne, of St. Henri street, Hull, was caught in the swirl of the thousands of tons of water which had been kept back by the dam, and which went rushing madly through the log drive, carrying everything in its path.

Most of the men at the first crackling of the timbers of the dam, rushed for a ladder leading from the drive to the ground level, while others clambered up ropes and got out as best they could. Mr. Booth, who, despite his eighty odd years, was busily engaged superintending the work, was assisted to safety by Mr. Charbonneau, foreman of the mill.

HEATHENISM CALLS CHRISTIANS TO DUTY.

Kingston, Ont., May 6.—'The enigma of heathenism, stamped so openly across Africa, South America, China, and other countries, must call Christians to a sense of their duties and responsibilities,' said the Rev. R. Munro, a returned missionary from the Congo, in lecturing at the Union street Baptist church here. 'European enterprise is now developing those countries, and the opportunity for effective work by the missionaries has come. Two-thirds of the whole world's population are still under the pall, and Africa is not least in its dense envelopment of superstition, ignorance and sin, to expect help. Soon the Portuguese Angola coast will be joined to the heart of Africa by the Katauga Railway. Along the west coast of Africa there are at least 19 railways. There are several lines in South Africa, a line also from the east coast connects Beira with Rhodesia. This opens up Portuguese East Africa with a population of 200,000.

We unconsciously speak of Africa as being the dark continent, but remember that South America is the neglected continent. Up to within recent years China was heathen and also Japan, while India, still has its millions of gods. Add to that the Isles of the Seas, and the despised Jews, and we have a picture of our twentieth century-up-to-date world.'

EAGER FOR BETTER ROADS IN QUEBEC

Quebec, May 6.—The Provincial Government has received over 300 requests from municipalities that wish to improve their highways under the Good Roads Law. There will be a great deal of work done this season in all parts of the province as at the present time 74 municipalities have gone through the necessary formalities and their demands have been ratified by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

The sum required for the demands of the 74 municipalities is in excess of $3,000,000, and, roughly estimated, this sum will suffice to build four hundred miles of macadamized highway. Municipalities in all parts of the province are applying for guarantees, but most of the requests are being received from the district of Montreal and from Eastern Townships.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM EWING.

One of Montreal's best known business men has been removed by the sudden death of Mr. William Ewing, seed merchant, of 140 McGill street.

Mr. Ewing, whose private residence was at 100 Sherbrooke street west, was born at Stirling, Scotland, on September 18, 1843. He came to Canada some fifty years ago, and after a preliminary venture in the drug business, he commenced operations as a seed merchant in 1867. Mr. Ewing took no active part in public life in the city. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, being connected with old St. Gabriel Church before the amalgamation. Mr. Ewing took an active part in his business concerns right to the last. He is survived by a widow and a family of seven, three sons and four daughters.

Canadian Northern Will Operate Pacific Fleet

Sir William Mackenzie Announces New Undertaking by His Company.

Toronto, May 9.— Sir William Mackenzie announced last night that before the end of the year the C. N. R. would be completed to the Rocky Mountains, and that a fleet of steamships will be placed on the Pacific, plying to the ports of the Orient.

'Within two or three months,' said Sir William, 'the steel will be connected to the foothills of Alberta. That will mean that a passenger will be able to leave Quebec City and travel direct to the Rocky Mountains on the C. N. R., without any change whatever. According to our calculations, we will have the road completed through British Columbia, a short time later, and then we will have the Canadian Northern rated as a transcontinental road in every phase.'

'Of course, our first effort will be to have a railway that will stretch across the Dominion, and after that we will turn our attention towards a new Pacific fleet. I have made an agreement with the city of Vancouver that we will have a fleet in the Pacific Ocean within eight years, and as soon as the transcontinental line is linked up we will turn our attention towards the inauguration of this.'

The proposed Pacific fleet will necessitate an expenditure of millions of dollars.

MACKENZIE BRIDGE NOW TOLL FREE

Premier and Ministers to Attend Celebration at Richmond on May 24.

Richmond, May 8.—The premier of the province, Sir Lomer Gouin, and the provincial treasurer, the Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, are to be the guests of honor at the celebration of the freeing of Mackenzie Bridge from tolls, which is to be held here on the 24th inst. The bridge became free on May 1, but the official opening and declaration of this important fact takes place at the special celebration.

Mackenzie Bridge is one of the finest iron structures of the kind in the province. It is 750 feet in length As there is but one large pier in the river, the two spans of the bridge are exceptionally long. It was built some years ago by the three municipalities of Richmond, Melbourne and Brompton Gore Township, and Melbourne village, after a previous structure, owned by a private company, had been swept away by the ice.

When it is considered that this is the only bridge crossing the St. Francis River for ten miles south of Richmond, and more than twenty miles north, and that it connects directly the old military road between Montreal and Quebec, which was built by Governor Craig, it may be seen that it serves the interests of a much wider section of the province than is represented by the three local municipalities, which undertook its construction some years ago. The special aid, therefore, which the government has given, through the efforts of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, to make it a free bridge is fully justified on public grounds.

All previous bridges here, from the earliest days of settlement, have been toll bridges. This fact has done much to retard industrial development in this town, and it has also hampered agricultural enterprise on the Melbourne side of the river. Shippers of milk, for instance, were subjected to a daily toll upon their profits.

That the abolition of the tolls means the beginning of a new era of progress in this section of the province is the feeling of everybody, and a hearty celebration of the event is looked for.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN HOCHELAGA BANK CASE

Ottawa, May 8.—In the Supreme Court yesterday the case of Grafton versus La Banque d'Hochelaga was concluded and judgment reserved. The action was by the appellants, testamentary executors of the late Claude Melancon, claiming a refund of $20,500 from the bank as unduly paid out of the funds of the estate, and asking further that a note of the estate for $28,000 held by the bank should be reduced by $9,000. The dispute arises out of the conduct of Joseph Melancon, one of the executors named in the will of the late Claude Melancon, taking advantage of a power of attorney given by the two other executors to him, authorizing him to use all their powers of administration of the estate. It is alleged that Joseph Melancon discounted notes on the credit of the estate, used the money for personal speculation and thus depleted an estate worth about $125,000 to less than one-quarter of its value. The bank is charged with knowledge of this misconduct and it is also contended that it was aware that the provisions of the will and the power of attorney did not authorize the transactions in question. The plaintiff's action was dismissed at the trial, and this judgement was affirmed by the Court of King's Bench, Levis, C. J., and Trenholme, J., dissenting.

A MOVE TO REGULATE COLD STORAGE.

Ottawa, May 9.—In the Senate yesterday, Senator Taylor moved the second reading of a bill to regulate the keeping of food in cold storage. It limits the time various articles of food may be kept in cold storage and the condition in which they shall be kept.

Senator Derbyshire said the development of the cold storage route for export had increased the value of Canadian butter and cheese by from two to three cents in the London market. In Canada cold storage had increased the price farmers got for their products, and at the same time had reduced the cost of food to the consumer. It had done this seemingly contradictory thing by enabling a better price to be paid for butter, eggs, etc., in the summer when they were abundant, stored, and then sold to the consumer at a lower price than such things could have been obtained before cold storage was introduced.

Sir George Ross said his observation led him to the conclusion that cold storage tended to produce monopoly in food products, which had a good deal to do with the increased cost of living.

The bill was given second reading and referred to committee.

TO INCREASE SALARY.

Proposed $2,500 Advance for Railway Board Chairman.

Ottawa, May 7. — The Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways, has given notice of an amendment to the Railway Act providing that the salary of the chairman of the Railway Commission shall be $12,500 per annum. This is an increase of $2,500, as Mr. Drayton and the previous chairman of the board have been paid ten thousand dollars per annum.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Urged by Speakers at the National Council---A Toronto Newspaper Woman Objects to the term 'Confessional Schools.'

'Compulsory Education' had its place on the programme last week at the convention of the National Council of Women, which was presided over by Principal Peterson, of McGill University, in the absence of Senator Dandurand, who, unfortunately, could not attend, being away from the city. He showed his interest in the subject, which has been much in the public eye, due to attempted legislation recently, and the failure of the Dr. Finnie Bill in the Quebec Legislature, by expressing his views in a lengthy letter to the meeting. Full of interest to the members, containing as it did the story of the successful introduction of compulsory education in the countries of Europe, notably Belgium, there was set forth the theory that the failure now and always to get at the root of the trouble lay in the systematic neglect of parents to send their children to school.

'There should be no opposition to the compulsory education,' ran the letter, 'and it should be gratuitous as to pay and neutral as respects religion. There is no place for the public school, and still less for the godless school,' continued Senator Dandurand, who admitted that compulsory education had many opponents, lay and clerical, who took the stand that such a law was robbing the people of their independence in regard to their offspring, and was an insult to people who knew their duty towards their own, and were competent to fulfil that duty.

Following the reading of Senator Dandurand's letter, Mr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of the Public Schools for the State of Maine, spoke for over three-quarters of an hour on the methods in use on the question of education in that state, which, he said, was only an incident in the wider subject of universal education.

COULD BE KEPT AT SCHOOL TILL SEVENTEEN.

In Maine a child could go to kindergarten at the age of four years, but the law as regards compulsory education was binding on parents to send children to the elementary school at the age of seven, and keep him there until his 15th year. Should he fail to pass the standard at that age, such a scholar could be kept at school until his 17th year, and this law was enforced equally in city or country. The state made provision for getting over the ground by appropriating the sum of $125,000 per year for transportation to the extreme points of the state, even going so far as to send a teacher miles into the state, where there were only two children to be taught. The world does not need many presidents, although we were told when I was a boy at school that some one of the hundreds of scholars in the State of Maine was likely to become the President of the United States. Now this information was wholly lost, as you know, for no one in Maine was ever in line for that honor. You must come from Ohio if you expect this teaching to mean anything.

What the world really needs is its millions of every-day people to do every-day work, and education must have as the chief end the fitting of these millions to fill their places in the world. The real wealth of Canada is not its vast resources, and its unlimited fields, but the boys and girls who would develop these adjuncts and get the best out of them.'

Professor Dale, of McGill, spoke on the question of regular attendance of the pupils, claiming the fault of irregularity at sessions was mainly responsible for the holding back of precocious scholars, who would not seem so far ahead of their fellow scholars if the abuse of this custom were disallowed, and it would surely follow were compulsory education in force.

Miss Eliza Ritchie, of Nova Scotia, was the last speaker, and dwelt upon the indifference to education of the citizens of the Maritime Provinces, as against a lively campaign in its favor by the New England States. On behalf of the convention, the thanks of the meeting were extended to the speakers of the evening, who had done an immense amount of work in favor of compulsory education.

CONFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

An incident that held the gathering in suspense for some little time was found in the subject of compulsory education as outlined in the letter of Senator Dandurand, who used the phrase 'Confessional Schools,' applying this term to the Catholic schools as a means of differentiating them from others. Miss Hart, of Toronto, a delegate to the convention, a journalist, representing one of the Toronto dailies, listened to the reading of this letter, and in a dignified manner, with thorough respect for those who were not of her faith, took exception to the whole tone of Senator Dandurand's words. 'On behalf of my Catholic people of Toronto, I ask to have the objectionable words 'Confessional schools' taken out of the letter before we adopt the same by passing on to the next business. The term can never be used as one of endearment, and savors more of contempt,' declared Miss Hart, who spoke as a Catholic Canadian. The words which sounded so harsh on the ears of Miss Hart had never been heard before by this delegate, nor by any of a dozen more of the same faith, who were at the convention as spectators. Appealing to her listeners, she asked if there were any Catholics present, and was answered by several, only one of whom addressed herself to the chair. This lady was Mrs. Papadopulus, of Montreal, a delegate to the convention, who undertook to endorse all that the letter contained over the objection of Miss Hart.

'I am a Catholic, she said, 'and extremely pleased with what Senator Dandurand has written. I regard it as particularly wide, and I am sure it will be endorsed by all Catholics here. Senator Dandurand is a close friend to our Archbishop, and I am sure the Archbishop would endorse it.'

WEDDING ANNULLED BY COURT

Once more the Montreal courts have annulled a marriage. But this time the annulment is made in despite of a dispensation granted the parties by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church, and without taking into account the attitude of that Church towards the ceremony. In this respect the case materially differs from the other marriage cases which have agitated the province for some years past.

The parties in the case in which judgment has been delivered are Mrs. Catherine Cannon, her son, George Edward Cannon, and the lady whom the latter led to the hymenal altar, Dame Mary Stewart. The marriage took place on March 1, 1912, at St. Patrick's church, after a dispensation had been obtained from the Archbishop of Montreal allowing it to proceed during Lent, and without the formality of the publication of banns. Cannon, who was only 17 years of age at the time, stated in his evidence at the trial that he had been told by friends of the lady that it would be best to marry the girl, and that he got married without the knowledge or consent of his mother. On August 15 a child was born. The action to dissolve the marriage was taken by young Cannon's mother, who stated that she never gave her consent, and was not aware the ceremony had taken place until May 18 last. The youthful bridegroom lived with his wife and her mother for one week after the marriage, and then returned to his mother's home where he lived until May 18, when his mother, hearing of the marriage, told him to leave her house.

For the defence it was claimed that under the law of the Province of Quebec, the action to have the ceremony declared invalid should have been taken within six months, to which the mother replied that she did not know of it until th date in May mentioned, and that she had taken proceedings well within six months of that date. Again it was argued by the defence that the consent of the parents of a minor was not necessary when a child was born within six months of the marriage.

Mr. Justice Archibald, who heard the case, found the weight of evidence went to show that the mother had instituted her action within six months after the ceremony had come to her knowledge had in this respect complied with the law. He also ruled that the clause in the Civil Code, making exception in a case where a birth occurred within six month should be taken in conjunction with other clauses in the code which would serve to destroy the interpretation put on it by the defence. The remark made to her son by Mrs. Cannon, 'Go to your wife, might be used in haste and should not be taken into account, His Lordship said.

Judgment was formally delivered annulling the marriage with costs against the defendant, Dame Mary Stewart. The matter is rendered particularly interesting in view of the anticipated action of the ecclesiastical authorities, who it was stated later would still regard the ceremony as valid under Canonical Law.

LETTER SAYS MURDER WAS PREMEDITATED

Chief Campeau Receives Message From Sister of Victim of Notre Dame Street Tragedy.

That the death of Miss Angelina Raggiani by the hand of Tomasso Bernardi, was premeditated four days' before he shot her and killed Luigi Sgroi on April 22, Chief Charpentier has reason to believe from the following letter directed to the Chief of Police of Montreal, and placed by Chief Campeau in the hands of the detectives.

San Francisco, May 1, 1913—Chief of Police, Montreal. Dear sir, I have received a letter from your city from B. Tommasso, promised husband of my sister, Angelina Raggiani, dated April 18th, saying that he had killed my sister, and intended to kill himself also. Kindly inform me if said crime was committed and oblige, yours, Miss Italio Roggiani, 371 Columbus avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

The letter to Montreal was on its way when Bernardi carried out his vengence by not only shooting the woman, but killing her escort.

FOR NATIONAL GALLERY.

The advisory art council of the Canadian National Art Gallelry at Ottawa, has purchased three pictures by Montreal artists that were hung in the Spring Exhibition at the Art Gallery. One of these is the self-portrait of Mr. Robert Harris, C.M.G., R.C.A., a past president of the Royal Canadian Academy. This portrait is not only a fine piece of painting, but is a real human document. A Canadian winter scene by Mr. J. C. Franchere, A.R.C.A., and a fishing scene, 'At the Nets,' by Mr. C. W. Simpson, are the other purchases.

LAPORTE'S CRIME WAS AN ACT OF WILD VENGEANCE

Letter Found on the Dead Man Points to the Motive of His Terrible Deed.

My dear parents, and friends.—I beg pardon of you all, for the dishonor I am about to bring to our name. I am not a bad boy, and would like to be friendly with every one. But to-day I take my revenge. Once more I ask your pardon, you my family and all my friends. My revenge will come soon. Farewell forever. I give my belongings to my brother Achille Laporte. Farevell to all I know. I sign, Eugene Laporte.

This brief but tragic toned last letter of Eugene Laporte, suicide and attempted murderer of Mrs. Bernard, was taken from his blood stained coat as it lay on the kitchen table among a few scattered articles of women's wearing apparel, at the house number 24b St. Elizabeth street, where the suicide and attempted murder of the woman, and of Constable Higginbottom, took place in Montreal last week.

The reports of three revolver shots in rapid succession were heard by Constable Higginbottom passing East on Vitre street, and he was no time in mounting the steps to the upper flat at 24b St. Elizabeth street, where signs of disorder were everywhere visible. Opening the door at the head of the stairway, he found himself facing an unoccupied bed room. To his left lay the kitchen standing in the centre of which was a man with a loaded revolver in his hand.

Suddenly the revolver was raised on a level with the constable's head followed instantly by a string of oaths, and the metalic click of metal on metal, the ominous sound that denotes death when accompanied by a blinding flash and a puff of smoke. There was no report. There was no smoke.

In the sudden relization of the imminent danger, he had been in Higginbottom hesitated a moment, and the man before him turned the nose of his weapon on himself, pointing directly at his breast, and fired. There was a loud report just as the constable jumped for his man. The latter had turned towards the back stairway with one bullet in his body. The back stairway is about twenty-five feet long. The fugitive reached half this distance when his pursuer gained the outside top step. Facing Vitre street, Laporte, already weak from his first attempt, braced himself against the railing and for ahe second time in sight of the constable brought the revolver to his breast, and fired.

The weapon fell from his nervous fingers to the ground below, his body bent backward over the rail and would have fallen to the earth had not constable Higginbottom caught and held the limp form.

FOUR BULLET WOUNDS.

Securely placing the man in a position to prevent his fall the officer hastened to the house above, passed through the kitchen to the front bedroom, where he found Mrs. Bernard, her clothing covered with blood with parts of her garments lying on a sewing machine dyed a crimson. The clothing was torn from her body in an effort to stop the flow of blood from four bullet wounds from a 32 calibre revolver. She was crying loudly 'what shall I do, what shall I do.'

Not knowing how badly she was wounded, the officer told her to go and call the police. Her body pierced with bullets, she walked the flight of stairs to the street, and gave the alarm falling back on the doorstep too weak to do more. Her calls were heard by a number of people, and in a short time the ambulance from the Notre Dame Hospital was on the scene and the woman placed inside.

The unconscious form of Laporte was removed from the stairs in the rear, and taken to the ambulance both victims going to the Notre Dame Hospital where the man breathed his last a few hours later, the two bullets in his breast were close together one piercing the heart, the other going through his lung. The woman had four bullet wounds, one in the breast, another in the neck which was considered the most serious injury inflicted. Two others were found one in the cheek and one in the right wrist the latter badly shattered.

The premeditated crime was the outcome of a Recorder's Court case, in which Laporte was found guilty of assaulting the woman victim of the shooting about a week ago.

Victoria Day Observation

Saturday is Statutory Holiday, Though Some Places May Observe Monday.

Ottawa, May 9.—Though Victoria Day, May 24, falls on Saturday this year, and the sentiment has been expressed in some cities that the holiday should be changed to Monday, owing to the fact that Saturday afternoon is generally observed as a holiday, and the change would afford a longer week end, no such action will be taken officially. This announcement was made to the Canadian Press today by Mr. Thomas Mulvey, Under-Secretary of State. There will be no official proclamation of the holiday, of course, for the reason that it is a statutory one, fixed for observance on May 24.

There is, however, nothing to prevent any place making Monday a holiday of its own, by civic proclamation, though the Government could not recognize it as Victoria Day.

FORT WILLIAM STRIKERS FIGHT STRIKE-BREAKERS

Fort William, May 9.—Stirred up by their leaders, five hundred laborers who are out on strike at the Canada Car & Foundry Company, had a pitched battle with 180 strike breakers at the plant this morning. Wielding clubs and throwing stones, the strikers attacked the men on the work, who ran for safety. Work is suspended for to-day, and patrol men are guarding the property. Several strike breakers were injured, but not seriously.

The men are demanding an increase in wages.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

BULL KILLS FARMER.

Agassiz, B.C., May 8.—James R. Bean, a prominent farmer, who was fatally gored by a Holstein bull, died last night.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Toronto, May 8. — Mrs. Robert Orr, who was terribly burned last night while heat lard and turpentine on a gas stove died in the General Hospital early this morning.

MONCTON'S FIRE EPIDEMIC.

Moncton, N.B., May 7.—Fire last night destroyed an oil warehouse in the Intercolonial Railway yard and caused a loss to the Intercolonial Railway of about $8,000.

TWO THOUSAND MEN QUIT WORK

Penticton, B.C., May 8. — Two thousand men have quit work along the construction line of the Kettle Valley Railway which is a Canadian Pacific undertaking.

CADETS OFF TO ENGLAND.

Quebec, May 7.—The six cadets who will represent Canada at the cadet rifle matches in England left here yesterday afternoon by the steamer 'Teutonic' for Liverpool.

GIVES LIGHTSHIPS CONTRACT.

Ottawa, May 7.—The Government has awarded a contract to the Bow, McLachlan Company, Limited, for a screw steel lightship to be delivered at Halifax. The cost will be $127,384.

DROWNED AT VALLEYFIELD.

Valleyfield, Que., May 7.—The body of an unknown man, which was found floating in the canal, has been identified as Edouard Lecompte. The deceased has been missing since January last.

COMING TO MONTREAL.

Ottawa, May 8.—Mr. George Kydd, who has been manager of the branch of the Royal Bank of Canada for some years past, has been transferred to Montreal. He is succeeded here by C. A. [illegible] of the Hamilton branch.

N. S. QUARRY STRIKE ENDS.

Halifax, May 9.—The quarry employees at Wentworth and Avondale, who had been on strike for two or three weeks, have returned to work, their demands having been granted in substantial wage increases.

REV. DR. HANSON PREACHED AT QUEBEC ANNIVERSARY.

Quebec, Mary 5. — The Rev. Dr. George Hanson, of Montreal, preached in Chalmers Church yesterday morning and evening, it being the occasion of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the church.

EX-MAYOR OF LEVIS DIES.

Levis, Que., May 9. — Mr. Edmond Roy, notary, ex-Mayor of Levis, and now joint archivist of the Dominion of Canada, removed from Ottawa last Sunday to the Hotel Dieu here, died yesterday. Deceased was 55 years of age.

THREATENS TO EXTEND HALIFAX STRIKE.

Halifax, May 9.—Labor unions allied with the Carpenters' Union are reported to be contemplating a sympathetic strike. A general meeting has been called for to-night. The carpenters have been out for upwards of a month.

NEW 'VARSITY GOVERNORS.

Toronto, May 9.—Sir James Whitney to-day announced the following appointments to the Board of Governors of Toronto University, Messrs. W. K. George, Eric Armour, K.C., R. Home Smith and E. E. Mitchell, all of Toronto.

MONTREAL MAN FACES MURDER CHARGE IN WEST.

Calgary, Alb., May 9.—Joseph Dione, a native of Montreal, was yesterday committed for trial by Magistrate Sanders on the charge of murdering little five-year-old Justine Frick in his shack in Riverside on Monday evening.

CALGARY WILL EXTEND IT S STREET RAILWAY SERVICE.

Calgary, Alta., May 8.—The ratepayers approved five by-laws at a special election yesterday, totalling $876,160, and including trunk sewers, $527,660; street railway euipment and extensions, $250,000.

PREFERMENT FOR THE REV. LENOX J. SMITH.

Ottawa, May 8.—The Rev. Lenox I. Smith, son of the late Dr. L. W. Smith, K.C., of Toronto, has been offered the rectorship of Christ Church Cathedral, the largest Anglican church in Ottawa. He has been curate of the Cathedral for nine years.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR MURDER IN WEST.

Prince Albert, Sask., May 7.—Lewis Ratz was found guilty last night of the murder of Charles Brugmencote last February, and sentenced to be hanged. Emerie Kovoiache is already under death sentence for complicity in the same crime.

INNOCENT OF BALLOT TAMPERING IN WEST.

Medicine Hat, May .— Judge Carpenter yesterday dismissed the charge against W. P. Dunden, of interfering with ballot boxes. It was proved that the boxes had been tampered with, but the judge could not place the blame from the evidence adduced.

LIEUT.-COL. IRVINE ILL, COMES TO MONTREAL.

Kingston, Ont., May 8. — Owing to illness, Lieut.-Col. A. G. Irvine, warden of the penitentiary at Portsmouth, left for Montreal to enter the hospital for treatment and then to go on to the home of his relatives in Quebec.

The Colonel, who is seventy-six years of age, has been in poor health lately.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE PROROGUED TO-DAY.

Toronto, May 9.—The Legislature of Ontario was brought to an end this afternoon. The Legislature had been 95 days in session, and passed over 200 bills.

Sir John Gibson was appointed Lieutenant-Governor in 1908, and unless reappointed, will not meet the Legislature again.

FOUND DEAD IN WELL AT VALLEYFIELD.

Valleyfield, Que., May 6.—There was found on Saturday last, in a well on the property of Telesphore Montpetit, of St. Louis de Gonzague, the body of Solomon Leduc, who disappeared some time ago. For some time past the deceased had been suffering from mental derangement, and it is thought that in a fit of despondency the unfortunate man committed suicide. The deceased was well-known throughout the county of Beauharnois.



CLEANING WINNIPEG OF PLAGUE SPOT.

Winnipeg May 8.—Winnipeg's segregated district will be dark to-night for the first time in several years. It is the determination of the morality officers to clean up the section permanently. Keepers and inmates were warned that operations would not be tolerated after last night. The morality officers have received many complaints of late regarding the district.

MR. T. CLEARIHUE DIES IN WINNIPEG.

Brockville, Ont., May 7.—Relatives received word yesterday of the death in Winnipeg of Mr. Thomas Clearihue, for many years connected with the James Hall Glove Works, and afterwards in business here on his own account before settling in the West. He was widely known throughout Ontario and Quebec, and a native of Quebec city, where he was born in 1846. The body is to be brought to Brockville for burial.

SISTER ESTHER'S DEATH LOSS TO OTTAWA SISTERHOOD

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., May 8.— The death occurred late last night at the General Hospital, of Sister Esther, of the Ottawa Sisterhood, after a brief illness. Deceased is the first sister to die in the Soo, and her loss is deeply mourned. The body was taken on the noon train to Ottawa for interment, and the Board of Trade and City Councils of the Soo and Steelton were represented at the train. Before entering the Sisterhood, Sister Esther was Miss Emma Derocher.

TRAIN WRECKED ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 6.—One of the worst wrecks in the history of the Prince Edward Island Railway occurred yesterday afternoon about a mile east of Mount Stewart when seven freight cars of the accommodation from Georgetown left tthe rails and turned turtle. Three of the cars were loaded with potatoes, the others were baggage and way freight. Fortunately the passenger coaches remained on the track. The overturned cars are badly damaged and much of the freight will be a loss. The passengers were brought to Charlottetown by the Souris train.

AUTO KILLS BOY.

Toronto, May 7. — Edgar Pike, ten years old, was fatally injured by a runaway automobile at six o'clock last evening while delivering newspapers. Two inexperienced passengers in the motor car became excited over the prospect of a collision with an express team. One attempted to steer north, the other sought to divert the car south. In the confusion one of them put his foot on the accelerator instead of the brake. The car leaped on to the sidewalk and hurled young Pike through the window of a furniture store. The boy's left arm and right leg were broken, and he also suffered internal injuries.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED POLICEMAN'S GUEST.

Winnipeg, May 5. — While staying at the home of Police Constable McQueen at Medicine Hat, Alfred Henderson, of Swift Current, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by Harry Graham, who pointed a loaded revolver and inadvertently snapped it. Graham, almost insane from grief, is under arrest.

Other Western tragedies of the week end included the death in Winnipeg of John Black, an electrical worker, who succumbed to injuries sustained in a fall down an elevator shaft; and the death near Morse, Sask., of four-year-old Mollie Heibl, who fell into a bonfire and was burned.

TWO MEN KILLED IN CONSTRUCTION CAMP

Kingston, Ont., May 7.—Two men, William Leeman, of Sydenham, and a Pole, whose name is unknown, were instantly killed in an accident which occurred in a construction camp of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Enterprise. The Pole carried some bars of the steel into the blacksmith shop and threw it on a box of dynamite caps. There was a terrible explosion, and both men met instant death. Leeman's head was blown off, and only small portions of the body of the foreigner were found. The blacksmith shop was ruined. Leeman was a well-known resident of this district. He was married and leaves a wife and eight children. He was employed as foreman for Scriven and White, contractors. Leeman was born at Westport, Ont., and for many years he conducted a farm in the township of Loughboro.

RULES BANK HAS VIOLATED BANK ACT

Calgary, Alb., May 7. — The clima to one of the most important cases ever before the Supreme Court her came yesterday when Chief Justice Harvey ruled that the Northern Crown Bank had violated the Bank Act, through carrying on the business of the Great West Lumber Company.

The case arose out of the action of the bank in trying to obtain judgment against the company for nearly $600,000, which had been advanced in various ways. The bulk of the money was advanced after the bank had acquired control of the company, and Judge Harvey allowed only the claim for $78,000 loaned before this control was obtained. His Lordship ruled that the bank, in taking over the business, had violated section 76 of the Bank Act. It is reported that the case will be taken to the Privy Council by the bank.

OHIO CROP REPORT.

Columbus, Ohio, May 8.— May wheat condition is 93, same as in April, May, 1912, was 44. Oats acreage is 87 percent of last year. Rye condition is 93, against 94 of last month.

AGRICULTURE

Milk Fever in Sows

Wrong Feeding a Common Cause of the Ailment.

Complaint is not uncommon, from swine owners during the farrowing season that the sow is uneasy and will not allow pigs to suck—her udder is sore and tender—the pigs do not do well and sometimes die, and there is trouble in general about the farrowing pen.

Often the cause of the trouble is milk fever. This disease has nothing in common with what is miscalled 'milk fever' in the cow, and a better name for it would be inflammation of the mammary glands, writes an English hog man. The causes of the inflamed condition of the sow's udder that results in pain and loss of condition, cessation of the milk secretion, and generally in the death of the offspring, are varied, but the most fertile predisposing cause is to be found in injudicious feeding and management prior to and immediately after farrowing. Cold, wet and lack of attention to cleanliness are accounted causes, and should, of course, be provided against, but experience has convinced us that the high feeding of he sow before she farrows,, with a view of forcing milk, and the stuffing of her with rich, stimulating, heating food as soon as her pigs are produced, is a great mistake.

The feeding for milk is well enough, and essential if we want vigorous, quickly grown pigs, but it is a poor sow indeed, and one that would be better weeded out of the breeding pen and converted into pork, that does not produce enough milk for her offspring during the early days of their birth. The time to feed highly is when the pigs are growing and making a large demand on the sow.

HIGHLY FED SOWS SUFFER.

The sows that most frequently suffer from milk fever directly after farrowing are those that have been highly fed prior to this event, and that have large pendant mammae, and normally give a large quantity of milk. The secretion is larger than the young normally give a large quntity of milk. The secretion is lrger thn the young pigs require at birth, or can take, and as they can not get it away fast enough the teats 'cake,' the glands become hard, and inflammation results from retention.

There is every reason to believe, too, that this high feeling, without sufficient exercise, during the closing days of gestation, and continued immediately after farrowing, induces a feverish condition of the system which tends to stop secretion, and many of those cases of absence of milk, or sudden loss of milk after farrowing, about which complaints are so frequent, are associated with this febrile condition.

Another authority says that sows which have farrowed should not, as is popularly supposed, be immediately fed upon rich foods, given in large quantities, for few things are more calculated to do them harm. Having had pollard or bran a few weeks before, the same food should be continued, and mixed with cold water, although it may be given a little oftener. Rich, heating foods are not so much required as what we may term cooling and nourishing drinks. As the young ones increase in size, however, common sense will dictate that the food supply should be augmented both in quality and quantity, but at no time is it advisable to give the sow, while with young, such a food as barley meal, which is too heating.

TREATMENT OF THETROUBLE.

As in all diseases, prevalent among farm stock, prevention is the better way to deal with them, but when the trouble is present something must be done. One breeder says that when the teats and udders are found red, hot, full, hard and exceedingly tender to touch, the first step is to give a saline laxitive, such as Epsom or Glauber's salts, with a little nitre, and this may be repeated several times in smaller doses if necessary. If fever runs high, and there is much constitutional disturbances, as there generally is in bad cases, small doses of tincture of aconite at frequent intervals is most useful for reducing the temperature. Local treatment consists in free fermentation with hot water, and gentle rubbing with the hands, or working the glands about, is most useful.

Camphor, elder flower, or marshmallow ointments are popular and useful lubricants, but when pain is severe, and the glands are swollen, a lotion or ointment containing extract of belladonna, which any druggist will supply, is best for relieving the tension. In the majority of cases the supply of milk entirely ceases, and the pigs have to be removed.

COMPOSITION OF HAY.

The analysis of hay varies immensely, according to the time of year at which it is cut, or, rather, the stage in the growth of the plants at which it is cut; whether it contains much clover or not, how it is harvested, and, to some extent, on the chemical and mechanical composition of the soil, but comparatively little on the poorness or richness of the land as judged simply by its ability to grow small or large crops. All the old analysis of hay and of the individual grasses are not only useless, but misleading, unless the stage of growth, soil, and season are stated and are comparable. Meadow foxtail is an early grass, flowering at the beginning of May; timothy is a late grass, flowering about the beginning of July, so that if samples of both are cut on the same day the conditions are not fair. If the samples are taken early in the season, the foxtail is in its prime, while the timothy has hardly begun to grow; if taken late, the foxtail is old and woody, while the timothy is at its best. Further, samples taken from different fields, or even from different parts of the same field, would not be comparable, nor if taken in different seasons.

The rich feeding pastures, though varying in the nature of the soil from fairly heavy clays to fairly light loams, all have this common character—that they contain plenty of available phosphates, potash, and lime, with enough nitrogen to produce a good growth. Similar land deficient in nitrogen may produce so little grass as to be useless for bullocks, but will do a few horses or sheep well. Another field deficient in phosphates may grow a lot of grass and do the stock feeding.

As general averages, hay varies in total albuminoids from 7 percent. to 13 percent., and in digestible albuminoids from 3 1-2 percent. to 9 percent. The digestible carbohydrates will vary from 35 to 43 percent., and the fats from half percent. to 1 1-2 percent. Hay loses soluble albuminoids and sugars by weathering, and also the finer leaves, which are the most digestible part. The feeding value of hay is influenced chiefly by the percentage of digestible albuminoids it contains.

POINTS ABOUT PROPAGATION

'It is time,' remarked Professor Crow at the short course at Guelph, 'that fruit growers recognize that plants have as much individuality as animals. It pays to propagate fruit trees and bushes from the best bearing individuals you can find.' Always watch for the best of everything and secure cuttings from it to graft or bud on desirable stock.

Apples are propogated both by grafts and buds. Seedlings can be grown or may be secured from the nurseries. In the winter these may be root-grafted and in the spring planted in the nursery row about 12 to 16 inches apart or the seedlings may be planted thus and budded the following July or August.

Peaches and cherries are always budded and are treated as for budding apples. Peaches are planted at one year old and sweet cherries should be. Apples will also be better thus planted if they are well grown.

Currants and gooseberries may be propagated by cuttings. Take well matured young wood and have the cuttings from five to six buds long. These should be taken in the fall and buried in the earth or in sand in a cellar, having about two or three inches of earth over the surface. Place the cuttings upside down and stand them straight up. The upper two or three inches of earth are warmer in the spring than lower down, and so the base of the cut becomes calloused. When growth starts plant either in the permanent position in the field or in a nursery row. Plough out a furrow about three to four inches deep. Plant about one-half foot apart if in the nursery row, covering with the foot, and leave two or three buds above the surface.

Gooseberries grow best by mound-layering. Cut back the old bushes severely in fall. The next year they will send up a vigorous growth of shoots. About July mound the earth up and in through these shoots, leaving only the tips exposed. By fall the American varieties will be rooted and may be transplanted then or in the spring.

Grape cuttings are made by taking the prunings and cutting into pieces of two or three buds long. Plant in the nursery row and be careful not to get the cuttings upside down. When buying from the nursery order one-year-old, No. 1's.

Don't Get a 'Scrub' Bull

A Good Pure-Bred Dairy Sire is Worth All You Pay for Him.

Dairy records prove conclusively the marvellous value of a good pure bred sire. Every dairy farmer ought to be keenly alive to both the value and economy of using only dairy sires for dairy purposes. Special dairy quality is a market feature of some breeds and some families, their power and perfection come by reason of having been bred with a definite purpose in view from long lines of ancestors of like quality, veritable dairy kikngs and queens. Then, if breeds are crossed, or grades used on grades one can only be working at random, worse than that, actually demolishing the painstaking and patient building of the intelligent breeder who for years had striven for definite improvement.

What can be expected of a 'scrub bull'? The very name, a term of reproach and contempt, is an instant index of his utter worthlessness. It is a good investment, and an excellent one, and will pay better than anything else on the farm to put $150 into the right kind of dairy sire, for he will return practically 10 times $150 within three years. There will be a gain in milking capacity of his daughters of about 1,000 lb. milk, over theid dams, worth $10 a year. They are likely to be more persistent milkers, while there will be a marked improvement in the general efficiency ofthe herd as the good blood, the better breeding accumulates.

Men seeking real herd improvement should co-operate; 15 or 20 men could club together under a six-year agreement and purchase three good bulls. With the herds in three groups, the members of each group could have one bull two years; then redistribute the sires, and at the end of the second two-year period change again. Thus there is the use of three good sires for three years each at far lower cost than if each man bought one himself.

Pure dairy type is of utmost importance, some breeds of animals may produce milk and beef, but not with economy, and net profit is our object in view. A trotter is not expected to haul a load of hay, nor a pampered pug dog to go deer hunting — economic milk cannot be expected from beef type. The sire must not only be pure bred, but he must be a good pure bred. Mere entry in a herd book is neither a guarantee of personal excellence nor a sound reason for a lofty price. See that the dam and grand dams have been fine producers and that the sire is a good individual of dairy type, nor coarse and beefy. Don't worry delving in the archives for records of five or six generations ago, the immediate ancestry counts.

The carefully selected sir should be used as a nature animal. A youngster is not ready for general or extensive use till three or four years old, about the age many are killed, but he can continue till the age of 10 or 12, at least. Of untold damage, most serious detriment to her improvement is the young, immature scrub sire running loose in a herd.

FEED HORSES CLEAN GRAIN

Don't feed dirty grain to your horses. The dust, weed seeds, and other foreign matter in the grain is disagreeable and injurious.

Use a sieve to measure the grain and give it a few shakes to allow the dirt and seeds to fall out before feeding. Some pour water over the grain in the sieve or dip the sieve of grain in a bucket or tub of water a few times. This is a good plan, as it removes all dust and smut. The feed boxes are kept cleaner by treating the grain in this way before feeding.

HOME-GROWN DAIRY FOODS

Farmers Buy Expensive Fodder and Neglect Supply at Their Doors.

With but few exceptions dairy farmers will find larger and surer profits in making home-grown dairy foods their chief reliance. In a few exceptional instances purchased grain foods will prove economical and efficient, but as a general rule our cows need more oats, corn and wheat bran and less gluten, distillers' feeds and other nitrogenous foods that carry an abnormal amount of protein. These commercial dairy foods have an especial value when fed in limited quantities, and used to balance the foods that are grown on the farm; but when a man allows acres of his land to lie idle and buys large quantities of these expensive foods he is on the wrong road, writes W. Milton Kelly.

These commercial by-products and dairy foods are valuable when used intelligenty, and in connection with other grain foods, as long as they hold the same relative nutritive value with other grain foods as they do at the present time. Gluten feeds have a high feeding value, but they should be fed with judgment. In feeding our dairy, which is supplying milk for the city milk trade, we depend upon these feeds as a source of protein. However, ew find that it is necessary to utilize other grain foods if we maintain the health and vigor of our cows.

Of the rough feeds, alfalfa and clover are by far the best when they are secured in good condition, both on account of their actual feeding value, and on account of their great importance in the crop rotation that is carried on to grow the foods for the dairy herd. Red clover is the best adapted to the short rotation system, but alfalfa is a most valuable crop, and one that improves the soil and leaves it in the best possible condition for the succeeding crops in the crop rotation that is being practiced.

With alfalfa the expense of seeding is greatly reduced if the seeding is done on land that was formerly an alfalfa field. In my own actual experence and observation I have never seen a failure to obtain a stand of alfalfa on a field that was formerly an old alfalfa field.

The coming of the silo hs made plain to us the great feeding value of the stalks and blades of Indian corn, and it is very interesting to note the rapid increase in popularity of ensilage as a dairy food during the past ten years. There is no question but that corn ensilage will long continue to be a chief reliance to the dairy farmers in all sections where the corn crop will mature early enough for silo purposes.

Oat straw is also a good fodder when fed in connection with corn ensilage and on all farms where oats can be grown with a fair degree of success the straw can be made to play an important part in the rough feeds of the cattle. Whatever the choice or combination of feeds, the feeding must be liberal. We may not understand just how milk is secreted, but we do know that the kinds of food that are given to the cows play an important part in the amount.

AMERICAN FARMERS LACK ENTERPRISE

It seems incredible, but we are to believe press reports forty percent of American farmers do not want better agriculture. Government investigators were hired some time ago to go through sections of the middle, central and southern states and ask certain questions of the farmers. Their report—which the department did not see fit to publish—states that forty percent of the farmers interviewed believe that experience is the only way to learn how to farm.

Forty percent of the men interviewed declared they took no stock in farmers' institutes, demonstration agents, farm papers or the department of agriculture publications. Forty percent of the farmers want to remain in the dark, and deliberately refuse the only light that ever has or ever can raise their occupation to a higher plane. Like the tradesman who does not think it pays to read his trade paper, these men go along in the 'way father used to go.' They wonder why they have bad luck, why their fields do not produce as well as the neighbors', who applied lime when necessary and used fertilizer in the proper way. Forty percent prefer to grope in the dark when the light is within their reach.

There is a brighter side to the report. Sixty percent read farm papers, attended the farmers' institutes, and read the bulletins issued by the department of agriculture. The most of these testified that they received their most efficient help from the agricultural journals. Of the farmers who got Department of Agriculture Bulletins, eighty-four percent read them and forty-eight percent followed the suggestions. Of those who attended the farmers' institutes fifty-four percent followed the methods advocated there. This is the brighter side to the report. These are the leaven that must lighten the whole loaf. We need more farm missionary work in rural America.—'Agricultural Epitomist.'

HOW TO PLANT A TREE.

The Oklahoma Experimental Station has in press a bulletin on 'Tree Culture,' by Professor Morris, of the horticultural department. While the bulletin treats of many features, such as the best trees to plant for shade or post and pole production, perhaps the most timely and useful advice is that relating to planting which is as follows:

'The trees should be set a little deeper in the soil than they stood in the nursery row, or where previously grown. The soil must be worked in underneath the large roots and tamped about them. The top of the tree should be leaned slightly to the south-west. This enables the tree to resist the hard south winds and before the end of the first season the tree will be standing in an erect position. It is a good plan to shake the tree several times while tamping the dirt around the roots and to pour water about the tree in order to bring the soil in contact with every bit of root surface. After the water has been poured on, another inch or two of dry soil and good surface should be thrown about the tree to prevent baking.'

Mangels are Valuable Feed

The value of mangels as food may be referred to at this time of year, when the area to be sown is under consideration. The cultivation is simple, and, if rather more expensive than that of other root crops, the heavier weight per acre and superior keeping properties will well repay the extra expenditure. As frequently pointed out, mangels are particularly suitable for drilling after late fed off swedes when the season is growing late for spring corn, and under such circumstances the cultivation is easy and a dressing of farmyard manure is unnecessary. The contrast between drilling after winter fallowing and after late folding is very great, and is altogether in favor of the latter system. On suitable land at least twenty tons per acre of mangels may be reasonably expected, and double that weight is not improbable. The rows need not be more than 18 inches apart, and are, in fact, better kept to moderate width on account of the probability of gaps, which practically double the distances across the drills. Viewed as a food, the roots are better of moderate size and not heavier than 8 lbs. each, and this bears upon the width of drilling.

It is unnecessary now to enter upon further details as to sowing, but a few remarks upon the great value of mangels as a food for stock may be useful. They are best regarded as a spring and early summer food, and that apart from the precise composition, which may not be thought by some to be superior to swedes. This question need not be discussed, for the point is not one of comparative merit, but of keeping properties, and in this particular they surpass swedes. This gives mangels a special value, as they are consumed to greatest advantage in warm weather, when their watery character becomes a positive advantage.

Cows and sheep do well upon them when given with grass and green fodder crops, and in such circumstances they are extremely valuable. Their keeping properties are indeed extraordinary, for they preserve their crispness and freshness for months after swedes have become flabby, soft, and fibrous. The high estimation in which they are held by ram breeders in June and July, and their presence in show yards during summer as a food for prize animals, indicate the value attached to them by shepherds and herdsmen. Not only so, but they command a ready sale at remunerative prices at the heap side. A clamp of mangels is therefore a valuable asset, whether used upon the farm or sold off the premises.—'Daily Telegraph,' Eng.

TEETHING TROUBLES IN HORSES

At this season of the year horses often thrive badly, even if they receive a fair allowance of corn, the cause being that they are casting their teeth, and therefore cannot grind their food properly, while the roof of the mouth may be sore with lampas, a complaint common among young horses. The worst sufferers are undoubtedly three-year-olds, as they are just putting up the central pair of permanent teeth, so that they cannot pick up their food with any comfort until the new ones grow up level with the others. It sometimes happens that the temporary teeth do not come out soon enough to allow the others to grow up in their proper place. An inspection of all young horses is therefore necessary in order to discover whether the temporary incisors have given place to the permanent ones, and that each tooth is growing up in its proper position.

The soreness of the mouth of a three-year-old often makes it an awkward animal to bridle, and if the bit is put into the mouth in such a clumsy manner that it causes pain the colt fights against it, and may easily develop into the habit of tossing up its head, and refusing to have the bridle on. Boys or novices should not be set to put the bridle on a colt which is at all sensitive about the mouth. It is quite as necessary to look into the mouths of young horses at grass, as they are liable to the same teething disorders, whether they are working or playing, or whether they are light or heavy in type. The great point is to make sure that none of the colt's teeth remain in the mouth after their work is done, and that each of the permanent ones is in its properd position.

VIEWS ABOUT MILK.

Casein of milk is a nitrogenous body, containing about 16 percent. of nitrogen, and exists in milk to the extent of 3.1 percent. In the manufacture of cheese casein is the substance which is coagulated by the rennet to form a curd. Casein is in a semi-solution in milk.

Milk has its maximum viscosity at a temperature of 32 to 50 degrees F. This viscosity of milk increases as its temperature decreases. By taking two pipettes, filling one with water, the other with milk, and comparing the time taken for each to empty, it will be observed that milk is more viscous than water.

Lactose, or milk sugar, is present in milk to the extent of 4.6 percent., and exists in a complete solution in the milk. On that account most of the milk sugar leaves the cheese in the course of its production in the whey. When used in conjunction with various kinds of meals, whey forms a valuable fattening food for pigs.

When cream is removed the specific gravity of milk is increased, but it can be lowered again by the addition of water. The specific gravity of milk alone is therefore no guide as to its quality. The lactometer should be used in conjunction with the Gerber test for butterfat in order to know the quality of the milk.

It is advisable occasionally to test milk for cleanliness as it comes into the dairy, as dirty milk is most unsuitable for the making of dairy products. The quickets and most simple means of carrying out this test is by the employment of the Gerber test for dirt in milk.

Rennet contains a ferment which assists in the ripening of cheese. Rennet may be obtained in tablets, powder, and liquid form, the latter being known as commercial rennet extract. The rennet extract is most commonly used, as it gives the most satisfactory results. Always keep rennet in a dark, cool place.

The germs which are naturally present in large numbers in clean milk ripen it for cheese, and secrete enzymes, or chemical ferments, which subsequently ripen the cheese. When cheese ripens abnormally, it is generally due to the milk containing undesirable ferments, which work against the desirable ripening ones.—'Farmer and Stockbreeder,' Eng.

HOW TO CARE FOR HARNESS

It often happens that a farmer is obliged to use the same harness on different horses. If he makes the change in a hurry 10 chances to one he does not readjust the harness to the second horse. If a harness is taken from a larger horse and then used on a smaller horse without readjustment there is not only danger of injuring the beast, but the harness is sure to suffer as well.

Another thing that is very injurious to the harness is to pile the heavy parts on top of the bridle after it has been hung on the hook. The safest thing is to have a separate hook for the bridle, for this is the part of the harness that should be cared for best. A stranger always notices this first, and a bridle that is fastened together with pieces of wire advertises the driver as a shiftless fellow.

The ideal way to care for harness is to build a harness room where the leather can be kept free from moisture. A good way to build this is to line it with building paper. There should be plenty of room. If it is impossible to have a harness closet, the pegs should be as far away from the manure as possible, for the bases and dampness arising from manure piles rots the leather faster than anything I know of.

Every harness should be well oiled at least twice a year, so that it will be in shape to give the service that is expected of it. The oil works its way to the surface, and when the harness is exposed to a rain this oil is washed away. If the oil is not removed from time to time the leather will soon dry out and crack.

I don't believe in washing a harness. Washing does little good unless there is soap used in the water, and most soap has lye in it, which is hard on the leather. The oil soaks into the harness much more easily if it is dry than if it is damp. Of course the harness must be cleaned, but this can easily be done without moistening it.

DRAFTING COWS.

The drafting of cows is not a process that is confined to any particular time, as is the case with sheep, because individual cows are turned out of the herd at all seasons, and younger stock take their places. The end of the winter period is, however, as good a time as any for getting rid of inferior cows, as then many are just being liberated from the bringing up of their last calves.

The controlling consideration in the drafting of cows nowadays is the milk yield, and not, as it used to be, merely the age. Cows were generally not considered ready for drafting till they were about 10 or 12 years old, but the extension of the system of keeping milk records has clearly proved that it is not the age that governs the question of a cow's remunerative value, but the quantity of milk she yields, and, particularly in the case of butter-making herds, the Gerber milk tester has pushed matters a step further, and shown that within limits the quantity of milk given may be comparatively low, yet, if the butter fat content be high, the cow may be a profitable member of the herd.

Milk records have also influenced the selection of calves to be reared for inclusion in the herd, as by their aid the farmer may know which heifers come from the best milkers, and he is not easily tempted to sell off a heifer he has put in the herd even if it gives a low yield during its first year, as not infrequently happens, because if the animal is from a good cow it will very likely give a much larger yield in its second year than its first return led one to expect, and this increase may reasonably be expected to continue.

The supposed characteristics of the ideal milker, the shape and size of its udder, teats, and milk veins are familiar to most dairy farmers, but are not now regarded as such infallible signs of a good milker as they used to be, because it is surprising what good milkers many cows prove to be whose points differ considerably from the recognized standard. The lesson to be derived from this is that when buying a cow the most useful information to have concerning it is the account the milk records give of its performance at the pail.

THE PIG'S PROGRESS.

In successful pig raising the first essential is that the animals should go right ahead, without any check, towards maturity, or at least towards the bacon pig stage. There must be no check, or what has been gained at the expense of foodstuff will be lost, and cannot be regained except at additional cost, if at all. Yet some farmers seem to follow the idea of the man who starved his pig one week and overfed it the next because he wanted his bacon to have 'a streak of lean, and a streak of fat.'

A PRIZE-WINNING SHORTHORN.



'HAMPTON SWEETHEART' IN 1912 TOOK FIRST PRIZE AT SEVERAL BIG ENGLISH SHOWS. WAS CALVED MARCH, 1911.

To Get the Best Seeds

Farmers Should Consider Uses of a Fanning Mill.

Any one can farm, so can any one speculate in stocks. Without the necessary knowledge one is about as likely to succeed in the one as in the other. Any one can sow seed, but only the experienced farmer knows what kind of seed to sow.

All grains of wheat look alike to the man who doesn't know the differences, but one grain contains sufficient vitality to start the new plant into life with good prospects, while another grain germinates feebly and begets a weakly offspring, which may not stool out at all, and if it blossoms into heads the heads are either barren or contain a few shrivelled kernels that are of little value.

The most improved threshing machine separates the grain from the chaff and does the job thoroughly well, but the business of the separator is to get all the grain, big and little, good and bad, weed seeds and all. Taking one hundred bushels of wheat as it comes from the average separator, twenty-five bushels consists of wheat grains that are not fit to sow, and weed seeds. In sowing this twenty-five bushels of trash the farmer is not only wasting twenty-five bushels of good stock feed, but he is doing a great damage to the land by planting weeds and kernels of wheat which cannot return a fair percentage of increase.

In selling wheat to the elevator, if labor is scarce it may not pay, so far as this one transaction is concerned, to put the wheat through a fanning mill; sometimes it would and sometimes it would not, but selling the surplus gives the farmer the finest opportunity to select out the best for seed.

GETS GOOD SEED FOR NOTHING.

Suppose a farmer has five hundred bushels of wheat and he wants fifty bushels for seed, if he has a good mill he can adjust it so it will take ten bushels out of a hundred by just skimming off the cream. He will get as much per bushel, possibly, at the elevator, for his cleaned wheat as he would for the whole sample, cream and all plus the dirt, as it comes from the bin. In this way the preparation of the seed costs nothing, and it is ready to sow as soon as the ground is in fit condition without any further anxiety. If market wheat is worth eighty cents per bushel, the ten percent selected out is worth two or three dollars per bushel as prime seed.

There is just as much difference in sowing the best seed as there is in breeding the best animals. Plant breeding is just as important as animal breeding. We are coming to realize this fact slowly but surely. There is a vast difference in the seed used by students of plant breeding and the seed used by the average farmer who has not given the subject very much thought.

There is a great difference in seed value between the different kernels grown in a single head. To prove this pick the kernels from one side of a head of wheat, lay them on a board in the order in which they grew and examine them carefully.

RATHER A TALL ORDER.

Some enthusiastic seed breeders actually pick out by hand the seeds they want to breed from. Some go even further and use a magnifying glass to examine each seed before planting. This is not necessary or reasonable with a farmer who has a considerable quantity to plant. He can much better afford to trust the selection to a good fanning mill and do the job as quickly as possible, and still do good work.

A fanning mill is worth more than it costs just to take the weeds out of the grain we feed. It prevents seeding the land with weeds through the manure. If we have the weed seeds separate we can have them ground or feed them to the poultry. In selecting seed we should remember that it costs just as much to plow, prepare the seed bed, sow the grain, and almost as much to harvest and thresh out a poor crop as a good one.

You may reasonably expect ten or twelve bushels more oats per acre from good seed on good land than from ordinary seed. You may confidently expect an increase of twenty percent in wheat when you plant good seed as compared with sowing the mixture we get from the machine at threshing time.

Fertilizer in Orchards

In the experiments here recorded some very remarkable increases on certain soils, with certain fertilizer combinations, have been noted. Treated plots have produced from four to 17 times the amounts or fruit produced on the checks or untreated plots, and net gains have ranged from $120 to $420 an acre in single years. In western Pennsylvania, on volusia silt loam in the Johnston orchard, for example, during the past year the crop produced on the checks was at the rate of 54 bushels an acre, while that on the treated plots between them was 988 bushels an acre. This was done with a combination of fertilizers costing about $14 an acre.

During the past three years—the period during which the fertilizers have had a chance to be operative in this orchard—the average crop on the checks has been at the rate of 191 bushels an acre, while that on the adjacent plots receiving satisfactory treatments averaged 649 bushels an acre. This gives a net annual gain of about $215 an acre for the three years, even when the increased yield is calculated at only 50 cents a bushel. Much of the fruit actually sold for more than twice that price.

There can be no question as to the existence of these results, as hundreds can testify. There also can be no doubt that the fertilizers were the active agent in producing the change. The trees are all of the same variety, same age, receive the same spraying, pruning, soil handling, and other care. The soil is practically level and very uniform. The treatments were abundantly checked; the results stop abruptly where the fertilizers stop.

Similar results are being obtained by the owner in other parts of the orchard on other varieties, with the combinations of fertilizers found effective in the experiment. Moreover, tillage and cover crops have by no means been the equivalent of fertilization in this case, as the total increase from them during the past three years has been only about 45 percent, while that from proper fertilization on equivalent plots, without cultivation, has been over 190 percent.

Results similar to these, but less marked, have also been obtained in other experiments, which show that orchards are not essentially different from wheat fields. Some of them are benefited greatly by proper fertilization, while others, for the present at least, are not.

It is unsafe, therefore, for the orchardist to assume either that all orchards need fertilizer or that no orchards need it. Either of these attitudes, if acted upon, is very likely to prove costly to its possessor. The only safe attitude is the one that views the orchard like other crops, knowing that lack of plant food is the limiter at times, and using fertilization extensively only where and when it is needed.

SOILING CROP ADVANTAGES

Experiments have demonstrated that by the judicious use of green food, twice and perhaps three times as many cattle can be kept on a given piece of land as the same land will support when soiling methods are not employed. Under the most intensive soiling systems the cattle are housed, and the food cut and carried to them. Another system allows them to graze on a part of the field until the available food is consumed, when another area is thrown open. The method a farmer should choose will depend on the kind of crops and the class of animals. The chief point is to economize food and labor.

It is probable that the owner will administer the food more economically than will the animal. It would be bad management and poor economy to turn a herd of steers into an acre of growing corn, but if the steers are allowed to graze in a field of rape or oats for a while each day the results would be very satisfactory. In the case of the rape and oats the loss from tramping would be comparatively light. In the case of the corn the amount saved by cutting and hauling would more than pay for the labor. Soiling is adapted to high-priced, easily tilled, fertile lands.



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POULTRY

SIMPLE, YET CONVENIENT

A Combination Hatching and Brooding Coop.

(By M. A. Jull, Macdonald College, Quebec.)

Many farmers are not in a position to buy an incubator to hatch their chicks. In many cases the farmer hatches only a few chicks each year and a few good trusty hens will do the work. For those who use hens altogether the combination hatching and brooding coop may be found useful. It is a coop which serves two purposes hatching and rearing. It is very simple in construction, is easily moved from place to place, thus ensuring the rearing of the chicks on clean soil. It is not expensive to build.

The coop is six feet long an dtwo feet deep. It is two feet high in front and eighteen inches high behind. It may be divided into two or three compartments. In each compartment a hen may be set, and with a few of these coops a number of hens can be set at once. Then when the chicks come off they can all be given to some of the hens and more hens can be set to do more hatching.

The illustrations given on this page show the construction of the coop. The door running the length of the coop in front is a storm door and can be raised or lowered according to the weather. The wire over the front is necessary to keep the hens inside and to keep pests out. Then there are individual doors for each compartment. Each compartment has one door for the hen, and in each door a slide is fixed to let the little chicks in and out. The small slide door is to allow the chicks to run out while the hen is kept in, leaving the door closed. When the chicks are older the big door is opened and the hen is allowed to run with the chicks. The front runs are detachable and, of course, are not used when the chicks are a couple of weeks old. They are simply put on to keep the chicks confined for the first few days.

The third illustration shows the back of the coop with a hinged door for each compartment. This works pretty well though the roof of the house could be hinged at the front, each section of the roof covering each compartment making three sections in the roof. There is no floor as the hens are set in a nest made on the earth.

Wherever the coop has been used it is weel liked and it is a great improvement over the ordinary array of boxes and elaborate coops so often seen.

There is no trouble in feeding and you do not have to watch the hens to see that they go back on the nests. Each hen is by herself and two hens cannot get on one nest. A faithful sitter is all that is required.

The coop is simple, convenient and sanitary.

First Steps in Poultry Raising

There are hundreds of persons with as many different ideas and methods of starting successfully in the poultry business, so that no one person can lay down ironclad rules, which if followed by the beginner or amateur, will put his business on a successful footing. We, therefore, contend that success in this business is due largely to the person undertaking it and the amount of vim and energy which he puts into the business; not simply at the beginning, but it is very essential that you follow the old maxim: 'If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again,' and if you are not as successful the first year as you had hoped to be do not be discouraged, but keep diligently hammering away and success will be yours in the end. Do not be discouraged by trifles, but, on the other hand, watch the experiments you try carefully, think twice before you act once, profit by the other fellow's experience as much as possible, and keep the goal you are aiming at continually before you.

It is not an essential thing to put a large sum of money into poultry to begin with, but, in fact, is better to start with a small flock, increasing gradually and thus gain knowledge and experience as the work progresses; and in a ew short years you will find to your entire satisfaction that you have worked yourself into a business which is profitable and a great pleasure to handle.

We are giving these ideas, not for the fellow who knows more than we do, but for the one who is seeking information and who is about to cast his lot with the successful men who are already engaged in the business.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP

First of all, we would caution the beginner not to be too hasty in buying either stock or eggs, but spend a few cents in stamps and a little time in finding out the reputation of breeders; and if you do not have some personal friend who is competent to advise you, write to the editor of any of the leading papers, explaining to him exactly what you want and he will be more than glad to assist you.

We are sorry to say there are some fellows in the poultry business who do not keep the golden rule continually before them and who do not send their customers stock and eggs that are up to the standard of what they expect. Again, there are breeders who advertise to some extent who are not thoroughly posted as to what is expected of them by their customers; and while they do not wilfully deceive them, the customer, nine times out of ten, is sadly disappointed at the end of the season when he finds out how his stock compares with really first class birds.

First of all, we would say, if you are not in love with poultry and willing to perform the necessary routine work (which is not always pleasant) drop the idea of going into the poultry business. All is not gold that glitters, and there are many hard lessons to be learned in this business the same as there are in any other. After you have fully made up your mind that you will like the work and are determined to stick to it through thick and thin, select one breed and no more for at least the first year or two. Now, as stated above, ascertain positively where you can get value received for your money, and either purchase fowls or eggs from this breeder. Do not put too much weight in the score card as often-times a bird that scores 93 points is not nearly as good for breeding purposes as one that scores 90. State clearly to the breeder exactly what you expect from stock shipped you.

A house for your poultry is one of the first things you will have to think about, and the main points you want to keep before you in building is to have same warm, light and dry. Do not build a house with a ventilator above all things, for if you do your fowls will surely have roup, and here will commence an endless amount of trouble, to say nothing of the birds you will lose and the vitality it will take out of your flock. Build a low house, make it tight, giving the fowls plenty of fresh air in the day time, even in the dead of winter, and provide them with some kind of a scratching shed which is open to the south, and make them work in this for their food. This keeps them busy, keeps them from getting too fat, keeps the blood in circulation, and they will not take cold. It is best not to keep over thirty hens in one apartment during any season of the year.

THE FEED QUESTION.

The feed question is an important one, and should be given considerable attention. There are many utensils that the beginner will need to purchase, and about the first and most essential to our mind, is a good bone cutter. We know of many instances where large flocks of birds have been kept by farmers within a mile of each other; one would feed all kinds of grains, giving his birds all they could eat and plenty of exercise, too, and at the time get no eggs; the other farmer feeding practically the same ration of grains, but devoting a half hour or so each day to his green bone cutter, would gather eggs by the basketful all winter long. Nature provides birds with bugs, insects, grasshopper, etc., in the summer time and they must have something in the shape of animal matter to take the place of these in the winter. We have always been very successful in feeding large quantities of oats and wheat with a small amount of corn and millet seed for grains and giving our poultry a meal of green bone two or three times a week. Give them as much green food as convenient if it does not cot too much.

After you have the fowls properly housed, have conquered the problem of feeding to produce eggs when they bring the highest price and have mated your birds to produce the best results, then commence advertising in a good reliable paper, and you will then be in position to take ample care of your customers, giving them satisfaction for the money invested, and your business will commence to grow rapidly, for a pleased customer is the best advertisement you can have.—'Poultry.'

PRESERVATION OF EGGS.

During the months of spring and early summer, when eggs ae usually plentiful, it will pay the poultry keeper to consider the preservation of surplus eggs for use during the winter months. The methods adopted are simple, and the expense attendant on the preservation very small. There are many ways in which the freshness can be ensured even at the end of six or nine months. Lime water until recent years was a favorite method, the pickle being made by mixing a pint of unslaked lime with a gallon of water. The eggs were placed in layers in stone jars, and the lime solution poured over them and filled up from time to time. Many eggs are preserved each year in layers of salt, and others buttered so as to fill up the pores of the shells.

Waterglass or silicate of soda, which is largely used, maintains the quality of the contents of the eggs for a considerable period. There are, however, important considerations no matter what pickle is used, the chief being that as far as possible the eggs shall be absolutely new laid. All eggs should be collected from pens or flocks of hens kept without a male bird, as experience teaches that infertile eggs keep fresh longer than those which contain a living germ. Cleanliness is most essential, so that the pores of the shells may be open to receive whatever solution is used. The stone vessels should be stored in a cellar or cool place not less than 33 deg. or more than 45 deg.

The Ancona

The Ancona is distinctly an Italian fowl, and in all appearances is a typical Leghorn. The name has been given owing to the fact that birds of this type appear to be common in the district of Eastern Italy, around the port of Ancona. Like the Leghorn, the Ancona is one of the best layers we have. It has been asserted often thta Anconas lay larger eggs than Leghorns, but such is doubtful. The eggs are white in shell. The chicks are usually vigorous and rapid growers, and are quite suitable for broiler production. Maturing early, the pullets commence laying early, and when properly developed, will lay well in winter where they have comfortable housing quarters.

The Ancona closely resembles the Leghorn in type of body. The legs are yellow mottled with black and the beak is also rather dark horn-colored. The plumage is black with every fifth feather tipped with a V-shaped white mark. This gives the plumage a very pretty effect, and at the same time gives difficulty in breeding the Ancona true to color. As a utility fowl the Ancona is rapidly gaining in popularity.

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FEEDING OF LAYING HENS

Scientific Ration Should Have Reference to Breed.

The question of feeding is much involved; the number of methods is legion. Success, as measured by output of egg, health and virility, is unknown. Chicks reared from shell to maturity may be handled by one operator with certain foods and results secured that are better or worse under different handling by other operators. A division of any set of individuals will, when different operators handle several divisions, produce either identical results or widely divergent results.

It is impossible to get any set of men to agree upon the exact quantity of any food or foods to be fed at any stage of the chicken's life. No two individual fowls will respond in yield, weight or health equally.

With young chicks the problem of feeding is a serious one. More chicks are lost through improper feeding (lowering vitality through intestinal disturbances, weakening constitutionally an otherwise healthy structure) and superinduced disease than through inherent low vitality and stamina. That the correct feding of the parent fowl to conserve health has some influence on the robustness of the offspring is certain; eggs are known definitely to have weak or strong life germs, due to several causes, but principally to the condition of health of the parents.

One of the vital questions concurrently pertinent to feeding is the environment in which he stock lives; under natural conditions he fowl is an active, persistently industrial animal, able to gain entire sustenance by foraging if forced through necessity so to do. Naturaly, migration would be necessary to such an existence.

While abnormally low production would result yet perfect health would ensue, the offspring would be of the hardiest and disease would be reduced to a minimum. Under commercial operation, heavy feeding of foods chemically calculated as correct is forced upon the necessarily non-foraging, range-limited, semi-confined layer, and over-fed, under-exercised, overworked reproductive machine, seldom oiled, never repaired, but compelled to deliver a full measure of horse-power regardless of structural weakness, broken or worn-out parts and general breakdown.

To counteract the effects of such treatment some assistance must be furnished the heavily burdened digestive system, and this can best be controlled by those who have recognized this deficiency in the fowl's regimen.

No two experiment stations prescribe the same food; rarely do chemists approach each other in analyses; seldom do poultrymen admit failure in dietary, never do individuals of the same strain reproduce in egg-laying propensity. It is acknowledged that heavy layers will transmit the egg-laying characteristic to a greater number of the offspring than will the poor layer, and it is also acknowledged that heavy layers do result from matings of notably poor layers.

OF FEEDING STUFFS. PROHIBITIVE PRICE

Indisputably true is it that the prices of feeding stuffs for fowls, like that for all animals and men, are rapidly becoming prohibitive. Some other food, some means of lessening the quantity required of the kinds containing certain elements, must be obtained to maintain the profitablenes of the industry. The digestibility of the food consumed is a factor very important to the produciveness and health of the fowl, young and old; some chemicals are lacking, others are in excess of the requirements. No matter what the nutritive ration of any food combination, its total percentage of digestibility is the potent factor and is the least reckoned with.

Few poultrymen, even the most intelligent, go beyond the point of the protein content, the most expensive article of food making up the fowl's ration; the thought of the digestible proportion is entirely ignored. Waste is necessary, we are told, in the food system of every living thing, how much can he safely left out, and a maximum of health and productive efficiency maintained is undetermined.

Manufacturers of food products and manufacturers using animal and vegetable matter in the arts and sciences convert the residue from such manufactures into saleable necessary products, some of which go to make up the dietary for fowls, notably low-grade flour, gluten (from the starch factories, beef scraps (so called) from the fertilizer factories and bones from the soap and other establishments manufacturing various articles of commerce. Just how long these byproducts will be obtainable is not known; the sale value of most of them has appreciably increased in the last few years, and is likely to increase from time to time as the demand for them grows.

The ration adopted by the operating committee of the Philadelphia North American International Egg-Laying Competition at the Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., has produced some remarkable yields in a majority of the pens and also in many individuals. This ration is given herewith:

Scratch food: corn, wheat, oats and a small proportion of barley, buckwheat and Kaffir corn. Dry mash: ground oats, cornmeal, bran, middlings, feeding flour (a low-grade flour) and gluten meal. Beef and fish scraps constitute the animal portion of the food. Beet pulp furnishes the green portion of the ration. Grit, charcoal, oyster shells, and ground bone also enter into the ration.

The Maine Experimental Station employs mash and grain foods as follows:

First month in the laying house, September.

Mash.	Grains.
Bran, 300 lbs.	4 quarts per day.
Corn meal, 100 lbs.	1-2 corn, 1-4 wheat,
Middlings, 100 lbs.	1-4 oats.

The grains as given above are fed as follows. In the early morning, 2 quarts of whole corn to every 50 birds; at noon, 1 quart wheat and 1 quart oats to same number. The mash is fed dry in hoppers open all day.

Second month in laying house, October:

Bran, 200 lbs.	
Corn meal, 100 lbs.	(Same amount
Middlings, 100 lbs.	of grain
Gluten, 100 lbs.	as above)
Meat scrap, 100 lbs.	

Third month in the laying house, November: Add 50 lbs. linseed meal to the above mash.

Fourth month: Same mash as given for second month.

Fifth month: Same month as given for third month.

Succeeding months alternate as in manner shown for the five months.

USED FOR BARRED ROCKS.

This ration is used for Barred Rocks exclusively, and in all likelihood could not be used successfully by the beginner for any lighter breed; the lighter breed would be more productive under a heavier ration, one in which the starchy portion is greatest. Green food is, of course, supplied in some form, either sprouted oats, mangels, beets, turnips, cabbage, beet pulp, ensilage, growing grains such as rye, wheat or oats, etc.

Under the Maine system the pullets are given wide range until September. When a transfer to winter quarters is made it is a graded one; the yards are previously seeded to fresh grains, a restricted range follows thereon and is carefully lessened until absolutely confinement takes place in cold weather. During confinement some of the green foods above are supplied.

THE USES OF FEATHERS.

Most persons are familiar with the value of feathers suitable for beds, pillows and feather dusters. Less generally is it known that there are in different parts of the country factories where feathers are bought, dried, separated and sorted into sizes for many uses. In a recent issue of an English periodical is described the Feather Man, so called because he makes a specialty of gathering feathers for all branches of the trade, from feathers for decorating to feathers for pipe cleaning and for cleaning floors.

The most delicate kinds and colors are selected for fly fishing. The colors must accord with the season; they must be like the insects that fly above and into the water at certain seasons of the year. While color is the main consideration, texture is almost equally important. The feathers must neither roll nor crumple, nor must they be so stiff as to prick the fish and so fail as a lure.

Only a few of the ordinary poultry feathers are used for making flies for fish. The artificial fly trade demands a higher type of finish. For this purpose the feathers most valued come from pheasants. The feathers of the golden, the ring-necked and the argus pheasants are used for making the most delicate kinds of flies. Besides feathers of pheasants some feathers from Barred Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, blackbirds and ptarmigans are used for making flies. Feathers from the ptarmigans, as well as from the pheasant, and other beautiful plumaged fowls are used for making brooches and tie pins.

The most profitable use to which feathers can be put is in the decoration of hats and other wearing apparel for women. By a careful selection of feathers from black fowls of brilliant plumage and from the barred, spangled and laced fowls, the feather man obtains a profit. The long tail feathers from pheasants are used for expensive decoration, while the plumage from turkeys, guinea fowls and blackbirds are dyed and made use of for cheaper kinds of trimming. The military uniforms of the English, German and other armies require enormous quantities of feathers, obtained mostly from poultry. From fowls are obtained the feather decorations so widely used by secret societies. It would be impossible, indeed, to specify the myriad ways in which feathers are used as objects of beauty and utility.

As the laws which prevent the destruction of beautiful birds are made more stringent, the use of feathers from all kinds of poultry will increase. It might be well for the fanciers who create new breeds to study the needs of those who prepare feather trimmings for bonnets and other wearing apparel, and find out from them the colors and kinds of feathers likely to be the most profitable in this industry, and then to devote their knowledge and skill to breeding fowls with plumage of the needed beauty.

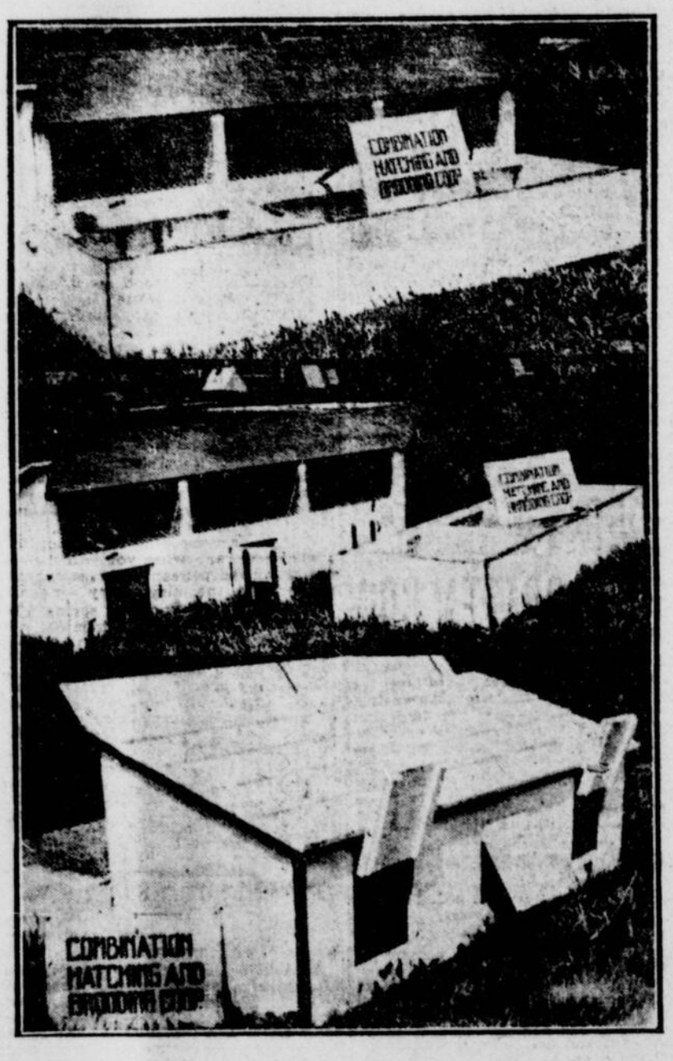
CANADA'S EGG TRADE.

There were exported from Canada in the 10 months during January 31, 1913, 128,018 dozen eggs, valued at $30,466. In the same period 11,007,000 dozen eggs were imported, valued at $2,327,024. Of butter, 636,142 pounds were exported, valued at $170,126, while the imports amounted to 5,174,405 pounds ,valued at $1,511,654. Canada, however, maintained its exports in cheese, which amounted to 149,093,406 pounds, worth $19,903,052, while imports were 1,288,654 pounds, valued at $260,453.

Mr. E. Pass, of Meersbank, Bankroad, Sheffield, England, has a duck that has laid an egg weighing 6 3-4 oz.

The best fleece will ever be the mark of the best sheep, provided, of course, that it has a good, thrifty form.

COMBINATION HATCHING AND BROODING COOP.



The illustrations show a combined hatching and brooding coop as used at Macdonald College, Que. In Fig. 1, the coop is shown with detachable front run, while in Fig. 2, the front run is removed. Fig. 3 illustrates the method of getting at the interior through the back. It might be found convenient, however, in coops of moderate size to have the top made detachable, which would do away with the necessity for the rear doors.

Hatching Turkeys

Methods Which Make for Success.

In selecting breeding turkey hens take those of low stature, with full breasts and broad backs and that have the perfect swinging or waddling walk of a hen; also the look, for if you will notice closely you will see some hens that are extra tall and have some things about them, especially their heads and walks, that remind you of toms.

In preparing coops for setting place them in some inclosure where nothing can disturb them. Select high ground, where the nest will not be flooded in case of heavy rains. Make a broad, shallow role in the ground and sprinkle with ashes and London purple. Then place a little hay, or excelsior if you have it, in the nest, then the eggs. For a good hatch 16 eggs are enough.

On the second day after setting let the hen come off for feed, water and exercise. Be sure to feed, water and exercise regularly every other day; then she will not give you any trouble. Prepare a dusting hole of sand, ashes and London purple; then you will not be bothered with vermin. It is not necessary to turn the eggs or shake them to see how many you think are going to hatch, every time the hen comes off. Nature has fixed her in such a way that she is better at hatching eggs than you, and very often you only succeed in spoiling what otherwise would be a good hatch.

Eggs will hatch on the 28th day. As soon as poults are dry place them in a box or a basket, pick up the mother hen and carry to roosting coop, which should have plenty of room and be in a dry, warm place if in early spring; if in late spring or summer, select a cool place. Give the mother water and all she will eat; also the poults. Egg-corn bread, one or two days old, clabber cheese, hard-boiled eggs, with tender onion tops, all chopped fine and worked together with a liberal sprinkling of black pepper, is an ideal food for young turkeys, especially until they are two or three weeks old. Feed three time daily for the first two weeks; afterwards, night and morning; never more than they will clean up.

On the following day after taking from the nest, when the sun warms up the earth, turn the mother and the poults out and let remain until the middle of the evening, then coop for the night. Turn out regularly every day unless it is raining. Do not keep them confined any more than necessary, for turkeys do not like confinement. When young turkeys get three weeks old, feed four parts corn chops, one part wheat shorts, and one part cotton-seed meal; mix thoroughly together while dry, then add just enough water or milk to dampen, so meal and shorts will not blow away when feeding. When turkeys are eight or ten weeks old discontinue cooping at night and put on the roosts, which should not be over five feet high, with smooth roosting poles and plenty of room. Turkeys should be fed a little night and morning, the year around.

Marketing Eggs

Co-operation is Essential to Success.

(By M. A. Jull, Macdonald College, Que.)

The egg is at its best when just laid, and the longer it takes to place it in the consumer's hands, the less it is worth. Eggs, when prepared for market, should be spotlessly clean. They should be packed in clean cases, of which the thirty-dozen size is preferable. Absolutely clean fillers and cardboards should be used. The quality of the eggs should be unquestionable. It is only in this way that a good trade can be worked up.

The egg industry in Denmark has been enormously improved owing to the application of the principle of co-operation to the collecting, grading, packing, and export of the eggs. The great progress of Denmark during the past fifty years may be at once attributed to the wonderful system of education available for its people, and to the extent to which the principle of co-operation has been adopted in every part of the country, and in every phase of its national industry.

Co-operation in the marketing of poultry products and in buying poultry feeds is one of the chief essentials for success in poultry raising. This country should take up in earnest the organization of egg circles, where eggs are candled and graded at the egg depot, and sold in the best markets. Where creameries are in operation, eggs could be collected on the creamery routes and an egg depot could be established at the creamery. The farmers cannot expect to get much better prices for their eggs until they market them in better shape. The heavy loss to the country in marketing eggs is largely due to the armer's neglect in collecting the eggs regularly and in marketing them sufficiently often. Co-operation when properly carried out, will overcome to a large extent the undesirable conditions in marketing poultry products.

A 200-EGG HEN.

The Cornell College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N.Y., claims the champion hen of the country in point of egg laying. Her name is Cornell Supreme, and she is the pride of Professor James Rice, of the poultry department of the college, who has just announced her record. The hen has laid in three years just 600 eggs weighing an aggregate of 86.19 pounds, which is 25.82 times her own weight. This hen has now won the championship title over Cornell Surprise, another hen which laid 180, 186 and 195 eggs, respectively, in three years.

WHEN EGGS ARE FRESH.

An egg to belong to the strictly fresh eggs class, should not be over 3 days old in summer weather, and a week old during the winter. But in either case they must be kept in a cool temperature. Heat very quickly stales eggs. Crates of eggs allowed to remain in the hot sun for several hours will quickly change their condition.

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Persons to work for us in spare time at home. No experience required with our NEW ART COLORING PROCESS. Easy and fascinating work. Good pay. No canvassing. Write for instructions (free).

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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.

TO AMERICAN SETTLERS, SEC. 5, 40, 21, W. 3, Sask., unbroken prairie, is good value at thirty dollars per acre; close to railway town. Also, 240 acres, at Westbourn, Man., good for mixed farming; close to river and town. CHAS. E. CHANDLER, Stroud, Ont.

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 $35.00, 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.

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.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL LIVERPOOL
A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and modern Adjoining Central Hall, and Roscoe Gardens, and near stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-Stage stop at the door. Cab fare 1-6. References: Rev. Dr. Birrgs and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto.

TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. — GREAT Nagoon, 100, 70c; 1000, $5; Cuthbert Raspberry, 12, 50c. Rhubarb roots, 10 cents 50. Perennial flowers, various, $1. Express prepaid. CHAS. PROVAN, Langley Fort, B.C.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

EARN $25 WEEKLY; LET US START you in a Cut-Rate Grocery business; everything sold at Cut-Rates; Redpath's Best Granulated Sugar, 4 cents pound; no capital or experience required. Outfit free. The Consumers' Association, Windsor, Ont.

We Will Pay You $120.00
to distribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used. International Bible Press, 182 Spadina Ave., Toronto

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

GARDENER, ENGLISH, REQUIRES situation, wife cook or dairy; two children; good references. Address, X., Knowlton Post Office, P. Que.

PERSONALS.

ALEXANDER DUNLOP LEFT HIS home in Barrie, Ont., in 1893; last heard of was in Winnipeg. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his brother. ROBERT DUNLOP, Belevedere P.O., Alta.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, THREE OR FOUR SCHOOL Teachers, Elementary diplomas, Protestants preferred; Municipality of Chatham, No. 1. Salary, $30.00 per month. Apply, J. McMEEKIN, Sec.-Treasurer, Stonefield, P.Q.

BUSINESS CHANCES

START A MAIL ORDER BUSINESS. The advertiser made $50,000, inside of five years. Commenced with less than $5.00. You can do the same. Send for free booklet that tells how. M. HOPE, 31 Latour street, Montreal.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

CANADA'S CHAMPION DUAL PURpose Barred and Buff Rocks' Eggs, balance of season at $1.00 per 15, or $5.00 per hundred. W. J. JOHNSTON, Box 246, Meaford, Ontario.

WHITE ROCK EGGS AND STOCK. Best blood in America. Birds farm reared and very large healthy and vigorous. Instructive booklet free. BENSON PETTIT, Fruitland, Ont.

POULTRY FOR SALE. — AFRICAN Geese Eggs, 75c each; Aylesbury Ducks Eggs, $2.50 dozen; Turkey Eggs, $2.50 dozen; Orpington Eggs, $2.50 dozen; W. Leghorn Eggs, $1.50 dozen. Baby chicks, 25c each; Leghorn, Rhode Island Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes. P.O. Box 1724. Tel. M. 697, between 12.30 and 1.30 p.m.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS, FROM Moore's best stock; winners at Madison Square and America's biggest shows. Heavy winter layers. March average, 26 eggs per bird; $2 for 15, or $3.00 for 30. C. HOVEY, Box 131, Burlington, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS, WHITE WYANdottes. Eggs from matings that will produce winners; two-fifty setting; utility, one-fifty; stock for sale. Write E. HAYES, Cannington.

WHITE LEGHORNS (Wyckoff's Famous 267 Egg Strain), best thoroughbred stock, fertile eggs. Fifteen eggs, 75c; forty-five, $2.00; hundred, $3.90. E. NOURSE, Port Credit, Ontario.

HALEYDOTT'S STRAIN OF BRED TO lay White Wyandottes, are a superior strain of heavy winter layers. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.75 per 30; $7.00 per 100. 50 choice breeding hens for sale to make room for alterations. A. HALEY, Burlington, Ont.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE Eggs, for hatching, from good, healthy winter laying strain; dollar and dollar fifty per fifteen. NORMAN JAYNE, Baltimore R.R., 2, Ont.

BUTTERCUPS:—EGGS FROM THIS wonderful egg-producing breed. My strain first in Canada; new blood imported each year; $2 per 15. J. J. DEAN, Winona, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE — SICILIAN BUTtercups; Rose Comb Anconas; Columbian Wyandottes; pure bred; heavy layers; $1.50 and $1.25 per 15. H. F. KENNEDY, Warwick, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM PURE BRED White Rocks; one dollar for thirteen eggs, or five dollars per hundred. WM. NICOLL, Box 55, Ayr, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BEST pure bred stock in Barred and White Rocks, White, Silver, Golden and Partridge Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Buff, Black and White Orpingtons, White and Brown Leghorns. All bred to lay stock. Eggs, 60c per doz. in lots of 4 doz. and more. Also, pure bred day-old chicks in all the above breeds; price, 20c each up to the 15th of May; after the 15th of May, 15c each. Send for catalogue. EASTERN TOWNSHIPS POULTRY FARMS, Ltd. A. P. HILLHOUSE, Manager, Foster, P.Q.

BARRED ROCKS, ONTARIO AGRIculture College Heaviest Laying Strains; setting, dollar fifty; hundred four fifty, delivered. THOMPSON W.AGAR, Enterprise, Ont.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNERS. — White and Buff Leghorns, Red Caps, Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, $1.50 per 15; Buff Wyandottes, Buff and Black Orpingtons, $2.00 per 15; Blue Andalusians, 1st pen, $4.00; 2nd pen, $2 per 15; White Orpingtons, 1st pen, $5.00; 2nd pen, $2 per 15. My White Orpingtons won 13 specials, including a silver cup. WM. MUNROE, Grafton, Ont.

GREAT LAYING STRAIN, SINGLEComb White Leghorns; eggs one dollar per fifteen; four dollars per hundred. M. L. ROBERTSON, Kent Centre, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM PRIZE WINning pens. Buff Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians and Silver Grey Dorkins; $2.00 per fifteen eggs. F. W. KROUSE, Guelph, Ont.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

FOR GOOD RESULTS, GET YOUR newspapers and magazines from G. H. DEACON, Freetown, P.E.I. Special prices on clubs.

FORTY DIFFERENT CARDS, 12c; 30 Dandy Comics, 25c; 24 'Gems,' 25c. IMPERIAL CARD CO., Toronto.

$100 MONTHLY, MAILING CIRCUlars. Instructions, 25c. CLARENCE EDGAR, Brockville, Ontario.

NURSES WANTED.

PROBATIONERS WANTED FOR THE Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital. Apply to the Superintendent, 43 Argyle avenue.

FOR SALE.

FARMERS, ATTENTION. — WE CAN sell you a high class Cream Separator of American make. Special cash price; 30 day free trial. You take no risk. Write to THE ANKER-HOLTH SEPARATOR COMPANY, Limited, Sarnia, Ont.

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for a course of study at
THE BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE Limited
The Cost is little, Our training will double your earning power. Enter any time. Write for free Catalogue (A).
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THE COST OF A BUSINESS OR SHORTHAND EDUCATION IN THE ELLIOTT Business College. Toronto, Ont., is quite moderate when the splendid results are considered. One postal card—one effort—we do the rest. This College is open all year.

SHOW CARD WRITING
THE MODERN MONEY MAKING PROFESSION. We teach this very profitable art right at your home in spare hours under AN EXPERIENCED AND EXPERT SHOW CARD WRITER AND TEACHER. EXPERTS EARN $15 to $30 PER WEEK. DEMAND GREATER THAN SUPPLY. Every young man in business should take this course. Free particulars upon request.
SHAW CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, 391 Yonge Stre/t, Toronto.

The Philosopher of Folly.

(BY SHERWOOD KART.)

POETS.

Poets are many and divers and various—some wear the mantle of magical song, others make life for themselves most precarious, spouting fool rhymes as they amble along. Now and again comes an all-wool variety, breathing the music of song for his breath—giving his name to some highbrow society many years after the date of his death. Then there's a class who write stuff that is serious, full of false measures and little but sound; oh, how these minstrels with messages weary us, when in punk verse they exhort and expound! Others go in for the lightsome and lyrical, singing the flowers, the birds and the trees; one in a hundred, by some sort of miracle, tickles our fancy with verselets on these. Some poets sing us the love-songs of Italy, others translate us the epics of Greece; some write memoriams quaintly and wittily—let us all hope that their tribe may increase. Some of them starve on archaic pentameter; others keep raking in bushels of scads till they fill barrels nine feet in diameter, writing the verses we read in the ads. Others there are, and for these blame the editor, weary and seeking to fill a blank space,—not knowing whether he'd best double-lead it or use a near-poem to put in the place. Often he shocks the entire community printing the verse which keeps floating around; though he prints stuff like this here with impunity, rightly he ought to be put in the pound. If he keeps on, with appalling ferocity mobs will demolish his presses som night. Rather than rouse up such fierce animosity spaces like this he might better leave white.

A PIRATE SONG.

When spring comes, and the buds unfold, and the fields are green and gay —when the woods laugh and the waters call, then our thoughts fly far away: they turn back to our boyhood days and an old, familiar trail which we traced down of a shining morn to a shelving beach of shale. Then we cast off and we steered our ship from the lakelet's shingly shore,—we set sail for the Spanish Main, with a black flag at the fore! Fierce, terrible men were we, on our low and rakish craft, as we pushed out for the Carribbees with the 'Jolly Roger' raft, our course set for the little bay at the head of the tiny sea, where the creek croons to the sandy beach, and the life is wild and free. Heave-ho! past the fallen birch and over the baby bar; up the creek to the old fir stump, and once more here we are! All off of our square-built craft with a rousing hip-hurroo, for this spot is the Spanish Main, and we are a Pirate Crew! Near here is a Pirate's Cave, with a hoard of wealth untold; near here is our Pirate's Oath at the foot of a pine hid deep—a fierce, awful, terrible oath, which we dreamed of in our sleep. Little, indeed, do our neighbors think as they chat with us that we in the days of our youth were buccaneers, and the Terrors of the Sea!

FAREWELL TO THE OYSTER.

Farewell, thou luscious oyster! A long farewell to thee, thou peerless hunger-hoister, thou monarch of the sea! We would not now molest thee and pull thee from thy bed; oh, gentle bivalve, rest there till summer days are sped. Strange shadows may go gliding with sudden swish and swirl around where thou'rt residing within thy house of pearl, but safely canst thou slumber once more ready yet, thou summer time back number, thou winter pride and pet! No turmoil or commotion need mar thy calm repose; upon the floor of ocean contented canst thou doze; for no one now will grab thee with fell and fatal swoop, no traitor friend will nab thee and pop thee in the soup, no lover false will seize thee and pry thee from thy shell —and doubtless it will please thee to R.I.P. a spell. Thou wilt not now be eaten by fair Vancouver's shore; thy friends in fair Cape Breton will feast on thee no more; from Herschel Isle to Erie we'll miss thy honest face, and oh! the thought is dreary, for what can take my place? With what heartfelt yearning we'll wait through summer's heat the days of thy returning, thou tender thing and sweet! Thou art exalted, lonely, unique, aloof, apart! We clamor for thee only with longing in our heart. O sweet and luscious oyster, thou dweller in the sea, our eyes and lips grow moister each time we think on thee!

LITTLE THINGS.

Little drops of water wear away a stone; little aches and painlets make us grunt and groan; little pearly raindrops, as on us they beat, soak us good and plenty right from head to feet. Little words of wisdom help us in the fight; little sulphur matches kindle quite a light; little dabs of carmine, little spots of pink, oft escape detection, so some maidens think; little threes and deuces spoil a bully hand; little fabrications sell a lot of land; little deeds of kindness thoughtfully bestowed, lighten weary labors, ease the heavy load; little spoken slanders, little slurs in ink, put a reputation badly on the bink; little scraps of foodstuffs—flesh and fowl and fish—oft escape our notice in some fancy dish; little dimes and nickels, squandered on our way, often would have helped us through some rainy day; little piled-up atoms make a mountain high; little bits of cinders hurt when in one's eye; little bursts of anger, little fits of rage, make recording angels fill a half page; little mice cavorting make the ladies shriek; little bits of seconds total up a week; little that we care for often fills a book; little breaks and lapses earn for us the hook; little inches and inches make up lengthy miles; little lifts can help lame bow-wows over stiles; little germs and microbes slay the proudest kings,—let us ponder wisely on the little things.

A MAY SONG.

When summer-time draws near the songs of birds ring clear—from countless feathered throats trill wild, sweet woodland notes that fill all hearts with glee which list their melody. A warm, caressing breeze blows soft amid the trees and varied tints of green enliven every scene when earth, freed from the clasp of Winter's iron grasp, awakes to life anew; then flowers of loveliest hue burst once more into bloom and shed their sweet perfume where'er our footsteps stray this merry month of May—by valley, hill and mead now life is sweet indeed. When Nature thus beguiles our faces fill with smiles which stretch behind our ears, and gone are all the tears which from our eyes were squiz when blizzards used to bliz. Our thoughts are now of nooks by babbling waterbrooks, and butterflies a-wing, and all that sort of thing. We caper now with glee and gladsome lads are we when days are fair and bright; then life is a delight; each heart with rapture bounds at all the joyous sounds,—the high, clear songs of birds, the low of browsing herds, the buzz of laden bees, the rustling of the trees, the bullfrogs' burbling notes, the grunts of happy shoats, the rooster's clarion call, —all on our ears now fall in one grand chorus blent which tells of blest content. 'Tis well that we should sing and do a Highland fling, for when the world is glad, should man alone be sad?

THE VILLAGE CRANK.

Oft when we're chatting by the pump the village crank will mount a stump and start to hammer, knock and bump the greedy wealth-collectors; in diction choice and language chaste he'll wade right in to lam and baste all rich men to the king's own taste, till stopped by police inspectors. For hours and hours he'll wag his jaws in pointing out the grievous flaws which nullify our country's laws and let the wealthy plunder the poor and honest sons of toil who in the fields and workshops moil—upon this theme his blood will boil, and long and loud he'll thunder. He screams 'It's reached a pretty pass when scheming men can thus amass huge barrelfuls of tin and brass, while folks like me are idle. This grinding of the humble poor must we, my comrades, still endure? Let's work like blazes to secure a law this greed to bridle.' The leather-lunged and wordy wight who talks this way from morn till night is halfly wrong and halfly right but to one fact we tumble—if he would take a larger share he should not drop his work to swear and wave his idle hands in air, and at the hustlers grumble. If for a space his tongue he'd still, annex a job down at the mill and work away with right good will, he'd cease this dreary yawping; the man who labors day by day at cutting ice or making hay will seldom spend life's closing day where paupers are a-pauping.

with rosy cheeks and middle-aged women on whose faces the wind had painted the color of youth, making them sprightly again. They were riding for joy, because in the spring a middle-aged woman's thoughts turn back to youth with the determination to reconquer it. Even the horses seemed to have the new spring life in their gallow, for they threw up their heads, pricked their ears, and found diversion in flinging the re-laid tan from their hind feet.

BASHFUL
AS A BRIDE.

Yes, spring was all about, and yet, like a bashful birl-bride, it hesitated to declare itself. Thinking and feeling this, I sat down under that tree, a favorite tree, where you may command a long sight of the 'Row,' be sheltered a trifle from a north-easter, and get the warm sun. A pair of pigeons had their nest in it last year, away up towards the top, where the branches were close and the leaves thick. They cooed and cooed all the early season, troubling not about the butterfly-world down below, which, most likely, troubled little about them.

Well, I happened, for that memory was unconsciously in me, to look upward, and there, what do you think I saw? Why, the master pigeon sitting on a lean branch, prospecting the remains of his last year's home. He evidently had come to see if it had lasted the winter well enough to be made into a new nest for this spring. A pigeon which remembered, and meant to save herself undue labor; or a pigeon which had such a happy, loving, family time that he wanted it all over again in the same place — which? He hopped around the remains of the nest, which was jagged and disturbed, and of less bulk than it had been, testing a stick here and letting it fallen, if it happened to be a rotten one, cracked in two, almost at my feet. In a little while he flew away towards Kensington Gardens, perhaps to carry the tidings to his lady love that they will nest again in Rotten Row. Of course she will be the same lady love; but I am going to watch and make sure.

Those were all heralds of the spring, and, leaning against my tree, I could almost feel the sap rising within it from the ground below, where it had been safely stored away from the cold. Flowers were blooming on the grass, red and white and yellow, a fine sprinkling of nature in London. Partly, however, that was the art of the clever gardeners whom I saw actively digging in plants which had flowered in hothouses, making fine pictures with them on the green grass lawns. Art, you see, helping forward the coming of spring, and this thought made you look for her more wistfully. If you could not see her quite distinctly, was it because, like the Spanish fleet of history, she was not yet in sight?

THE VISION
SPLENDID.

Guided by this mood of wonder, I walked over and leaned on the rail which runs along the side of Rotten Row. Casually, idly, I looked up and down the far vista which this gave me, and then, swiftly but surely, I saw spring come like a dream. I saw it because I had looked in such a way that I got the big trees on either side of the 'Row' all aligned into a sort of processional way, and, seeing them so, they shot at me a lace-like world of tender green. You cannot fancy how beautiful those green mansions seemed — ethereal, as from heaven, yet real as of the earth.

The buds were still faint, but they were there; and when you had them as an organized pageant they gave you a picture of the airy, fairy greenery which is the true birth of spring. The vision only lasted for a moment during which the sun struck the 'Row' strongly, lighting it up as if with a great searchlight. Under that shaft from the source of all life the double range of trees seemed to catch their new birthright, and to become a long shimmer of poetry, fading away into the beyond of Kensington Gardens. It was a sweet wonder, this coming of spring to Rotten Row, and if you go there yourself, and look in the right fashion, you also may see it.

How Concrete Work Was Made Easy For You

UNTIL a few years ago farmers considered concrete a rather mysterious material, that could be used successfully only by experts. They knew that upon the quality of the cement depended much of the success of concrete work. They had no means of testing cement, such as big contractors employ, and so could not be sure of its quality.

Yet the farmer needed concrete.

He was kept from using this best and most economical of materials by

1. Lack of knowledge of how to mix and place concrete.
2. Lack of a brand of cement upon the quality of which he could absolutely rely.

Canada Cement

has supplied both these requirements.

We employed men to make a thorough investigation of the farmer's requirements; to find out where and how he could use concrete with profit to himself; to discover all problems he might come across and to solve them. This investigation was expensive. But when it was completed we had the material for our campaign to show the farmer how and where to use concrete, and we printed a book, "What the Farmer Can do With Concrete," for free distribution. That book makes every farmer who reads it a concrete expert, as far as his needs are concerned. He finds that there is nothing mysterious about concrete—that a few simple rules supply all the knowledge required.

At the same time we met the farmers' second objection—inability to test the quality of cement—by producing cement of a quality that does not need to be tested.

The Canada Cement that you buy by the bag is the same Canada Cement that is sold by the train-load for great elevators, buildings and bridges.

There is a Canada Cement Dealer in Your Neighborhood

If you have not already done so, write for the book "What the Farmer can do with Concrete." It is Free.

Canada Cement Company Limited
Montreal

This Label is your assurance of satisfactory concrete work

SHOPPING IN MODERN TUNIS --AN EXPERIENCE

The Charm of the Suks---A Stroll Through the Native Bazaars.

(London 'Telegraph.')

Carthage fell and Tunis arose. Historically the whole of Tunisia is vastly interesting, but to the modern traveller and pleasure seeker the town of Tunis is amongst the most attractive places in Northern Africa. Not the least of its charms is the feeling of safety with which one can go about. Timid people are at times afraid of crossing from Marseilles or Sicily to that part of the Dark Continent. They associate the district with Morocco, many hundreds of miles away; but from the troubles and lawless outbreaks of Morocco one is as safe in Tunis as in London. The danger of Tunisia are as imaginary as the Sicilian brigand, a picturesque type rapidly becoming extinct.

On arrival at Tunis, after a dreary passage of seven miles along the canal which made the town a seaport, the tourist is apt to be a little disappointed. Apart from the ease with which one passes the Customs officials, there does not at first sight seem much to repay the trouble of having journeyed from Europe. Powerfully-built and scantily-attired Arabs seize one's luggage in much the same style as the porters at any other landing place. One's ears are assailed by a mixture of Arabic, Italian, and French, a cacophonous volume of sound shrieked from hundreds of throats. The usual attempts at extortion, and a large group of insistent beggars impede one's progress to the hotel omnibus or carriage, and, having arrived at the friendly hostelry, there is every appearance of a modern French town, with boulevards, cafes, the ubiquitous French cuisine, and so forth. But a little patience is son rewarded; the charms of Tunis will be revealed before many hours have passed.

AN ARAB
GUIDE.

Reliable Arab guides are numerous and easily found, the wisest plan being to secure one known to the hotel proprietor, who in his own interests takes care that only respectable men shall conduct the visitors on their various expeditions. After a short walk, the Gate of France is passed, and on the left are the native quarters. The French authorities very wisely did not interfere with the Arab quarters in the old town, known as Medina. They built modern Tunis quite apart, and allowed the interesting portion to remain practically intact.

On the way to the Bazaars or Suks the Arab guide is usually entertaining in his conversation, which is always in French. He dismisses with brief comment the modern buildings, especially the Catholic church, which to him is ever a source of irritation. Rather does he prepare his charge for the pleasures that await in the Medina. His salutations to co-religionists are dignified and uttered in a most impressive manner. At every few yards a short pause, an inclination of the head, and with hand to heart he says 'Sabah al-Kahir' ('Good morning') to a comrade. He is at great pains to explain that the women with uncovered faces, dressed in gaily-colored vests and trousers, are Jewesses; but the timid female closely veiled he proudly points to as an Arab and one who believes in the Prophet.

With considerable cunning the guide finds out if the visitor has ever seen the Suks before; if there is anything specially wanted in the way of perfumes, clothing, or carpets. Then with great care and wealth of detail, the traveller is assured that there are dishonest traders in Tunis, but the fortunate visitor having selected a guide famous for his integrity, the nefarious ones shall be rigidly avoided. Only first-class houses will be patronized; which being interpreted means those who are prepared to pay the most liberal commission.

A STROLL
THROUGH THE BAZAARS.

Just a few minutes must be spared in watching the snake-charmers before entering the Suks. The entertainments of these men are weird and, to some sensitive natures, somewhat revolting. Then the patient camel is seen with a load of charcoal for market. Native beggars are on the alert to accost the stranger, but the guide will not allow any such interference. He carefully watches over the comfort of his patron, and in this respect Tunis is much more enjoyable than Naples, where the life of the tourist is positively unendurable because of the unceasing attention of street beggars. Despite the attractions of the street, the mixed crowd of Arabs, Turks, Tunisian Jews, and Bedouin girls from the desert, the wonderful Bazaars must be entered.

Beneath each Arabic inscription is a notice in French indicating the nature of the trade to which the particular Suk is devoted, although the wares exposed for sale leave little room for doubt. In the el-Attarin are displayed fragrant perfumes; another bazaar is famous for carpets and clothes; whilst that in which saddlery is sold is very important to the Arabs, who esteem highly anything to do with horses. The cicerone moves somewhat hurriedly through the saddlery Suk, knowing full well that business is not likely to be done. He shows the tomb of a saint, which he salutes with reverence. 'It was the desire of the holy man to be buried in the bazaar,' explains the guide as he moves along to other portions of the intricate arcades. It is well-nigh impossible for the unaided stranger to find entrance or exit in this labyrinth of extremely narrow streets, which extends for miles.

Most of the shops are little more in size than a cubicle in the dormitory of a public school in England. The storage of large stocks in so small a space is a matter that baffles the understanding of the stranger. At any shop in the Rue des Parfums, in the Suk el-Attarin, there is an extensive collection of scent, some of which is of delightful quality and remarkable potence. The proprietor, however, is not above displaying a sample of surpassing excellence, and then delivering a firmly-sealed bottle containing an inferior perfume much diluted. No one ever pays the original price demanded. Bargain sales are perennial in Tunis.

RECEPTION
OF VISITORS.

Native patronage supports most of the small shop-keepers, and visitors are content to walk about the bazaar studying the people, listening the while to their deafening clatter. In the large establishments, however, it is quite another matter. Upon entering the proprietor and his servants display the utmost courtesy and consideration to the stranger, who is requested to sit on a luxurious couch and partake of coffee and cigarettes, both of which are excellent. Not the slightest mention is made of purchasing. If visitors care to do so, they may wander around and examine everything undisturbed. Nor does the Arab merchant complain if the same people repeat their unprofitable visits every day for a week or more. He merely begs that his card be given to other sojourners in the town. The only exception to this mode of conduct is the treatment meter out to Americans, whose habits of rushing from place to place are so well known that the owner of a large Suk makes a point of getting to business with the least possible delay. Evidently the wily Arab is not the disinterested philanthropist he would appear at first sight.

All kinds of articles are to be had in the Suks. Clothing, jewellery, curios (genuine and otherwise), Carthaginian relics of doubtful origin and manufacture, beautiful Kairwan carpets, and wonderful embroideries, are but a few of the things stored in a firstclass bazaar. A graceful burnous (Arab cloak), of fine French cloth, but made by the natives, is to be bought quite cheaply if one knows how to drive a bargain. Considerable experience is necessary to purchase anything to advantage in Tunis. One must not be afraid to bid a small fraction of the 'fixed price'—the most flexible of fixtures—and the assumed grief and despair of the Arab who always sells below cost should fall on callous ears.

All must admire the combined dignity and subtlety of the Arab trader. He is polite and courteous without undue servility, and displays just enough independence to impress the visitor. Apparently of a confiding and trustful nature, he is careful enough to make sure of payment for his goods. That is only to be expected of a race with many sage proverbs, one of which is that a man should always consult his wife, and act contrariwise to her advice. Tunisia is indeed full of interest, and if the ruins of Carthage are somewhat disappointing, the Suks of Tunis, the finest in Africa, will more than compensate the average tourist, especially if that tourist is fond of shopping, which women have been known to be at times.

BIRTHDAYS.

SUNDAY, MAY ELEVENTH.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice in the Borden Government, was born at Montreal on May 11, 1855. He practised law for many years in Montreal, finally becoming judge of the Supreme Court of Quebec in 1891. He retired from the bench in 1906 and entered parliament in 1908.

* * *

Mr. Lyon Cohen, prominent Jewish merchant, Montreal, was born on this date in 1868, in Poland. He is deeply interested in various movements looking to the betterment of Jewish conditions in this country.

* * *

Mr. Wallace Downey, noted builder of racing yachts, including the German Emperor's famous 'Meteor,' was born at Minudie, N.S., on May 11, 1862. He is now resident in New York.

MONDAY, MAY TWELVE.

Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Ontario, was born at Drumondville, Ont., on May 12, 1846. He engaged in academic pursuits as a young man, but became a barrister in 1871, and practised for many years in Toronto. He went on the bench in 1887, and was knighted in 1908.

* * *

The Hon. Wilfred Mercier, judge of the Supreme Court of Quebec, was born at St. Esprit, Que., May 12, 1860. He practised law in Montreal, where he won considerable distinction as a criminal lawyer.

* * *

Colonel John Bruce, special examiner of the High Court of Ontario and veteran soldier, was born at Beaverton, on May 13, 1851. He was for some time commanding officer of the Tenth Royal Grenadiers, Toronto.

* * *

Professor Alfred T. DeLury, University of Toronto, was born on this date in the year 1864, at Manilla He has been professor of mathematics since 1908

FRIDAY, MAY SIXTEEN.

Mr. Frank S. Barnard, financier and business man, Victoria, B.C., was born on May 16, 1856, at Toronto. He went to British Columbia in 1860 with his parents. Here he has had a successful career. He was for ten years M.P. for Cariboo.

* * *

Lieut.-Col. J. G. Barr, St. Johns, Que., was born May 16, 1851 He was for several years commanding officer of the Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars

SATURDAY, MAY SEVENTEEN

The Hon. Robert Beith, Senator of Canada and noted as a horse breeder, was born seventy years ago to-day in Darlington Township, Ont. He was a farmer in early life. Latterly he entered political life and represented West Durham at Ottawa for several years. He became a Senator in 1907.

* * *

The Right Rev. M. F. Fallon, Roman Catholic Bishop of London, was born on May 17, 1867, at Kingston, Ont He was on the staff of Ottawa University and vice-rector for several years prior to being appointed bishop He has always been interested in sport and was coach of the championship 'Varsity football team

* * *

Mr. C. W. Young, editor of the Cornwall 'Freeholder' and president of the Canadian Press Association, a familiar figure among newspapermen, is sixty-six years old to-day.

SUNDAY, MAY EIGHTEEN.

Colonel Andrew D. Davidson, chief land commissioner of the Canadian Northern Railway and closely identified with the Mackenzie and Mann interests, is sixty years of age to-day. He is a native of Glencoe, Ont.

* * *

Mr. P. C. Larkin, president of the Salada Tea Company, the Sir Thomas Lipton of Canada, was also born on this date in the year 1860. His native place is Montreal. As a young man he was a commercial traveller, but recognizing the possibilities of the packet tea business, he presently went into business for himself and has made a fortune in this business.

* * *

Mr. Elliott G. Stevenson, Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, was born in Middlesex County, on May 18, 1856. He has practised law in Detroit since 1887. He succeeded the late Dr. Oronhyatekha as head of the Foresters in 1907.

* * *

Mr. John Stanfield, chief Conservative whip at Ottawa, and head of the Stanfield Company, Truro, N.S., was born at Charlottetown, on May 18, 1868. He is one of the leading manufacturers of the Maritime Provinces.

Laughs With Joy! No More Indigestion

Montreal Man So Ill, Thought He Would Die of Stomach Trouble.

Found a Simple Remedy That Has Kept Him Well Ever Since.



The experience of Mr. Larose is one very common to-day:

'I suffered from dyspepsia and indigestion for five years. I suffered so much that I could hardly attend to my work. I was weak and lost all courage. I enjoyed no rest until I decided to follow your treatment. To my great surprise I immediately began to feel better. I am now using the second box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and I feel so well that I want to tell you that I owe this great change to your famous pills. I recommend Dr. Hamilton's Pills to every person who is suffering from dyspepsia. Your grateful servant, D. R. Larose, 338 Joliette street, Montreal, P.Q.

All who have weak stomachs, and those who suffer with indigestion, headaches, biliousness, can be perfectly cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. 25c. per box, at druggists and storekeepers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont., and Buffalo, N.Y.

THE COMING OF SPRING IN ROTTEN ROW

Like a Fairy Story, It Arrived Stealthily After a String of Heraldings.

(James Milne in the London 'Chronicle.')

Spring came to Rotten Row the other forenoon while I sat under a tree looking for it. It came like a fairy story, as it should, after a whole string of heraldings. It is odd how you look and look for things in the wrong way, and then suddenly, out of the blue of space, or the crack of time, they arrive stealthily, beautifully, taking you by surprise.

It was a fine forenoon, with the wind northeast and cold, but the sun clear, and for once masterful of our London haze. I happened to look up at those iron shutters which the 'Iron Duke' put on his windows at Hyde Park Corner. They are a memorial of much that has happened since the far Chartist days, and perhaps they are also a portent of the future, or so their grim endurance might suggest. What struck me, however, was the lighter thought that somebody must have been dusting them, that they looked more green and less grey than usual, as if a kindly hand had been rubbing them up to meet the rising sun of spring. Perhaps I was wrong, but it did not matter, for it was a pleasant fancy with which to go into Rotten Row.

ONE OF THE
DANDIES.

Scarcely had I put foot there when I ran against a particular man, a stranger, and yet no stranger, whom I have often seen in my Hyde Park walks. He is one of the 'regulars' of Rotten Row, a real Pomanderer, if I may make a word, a fellow with a merry, jestful face, who somehow takes you back in thought to the dandies of the Georgian days. He creases his trousers hard and hitches them high, he wears his hat — bowler, straw, or topper — far back on his head, and he has a general, if somewhat weary air of the old 'bloods.' He is not a present-day 'nut' at all, being come over to years, and he carries his dandyism, if it be a little threadbare, with a certain leisurely dignity. I had learned to regard him as a portent of the 'season' in the park, of spring budding in London, and here he was to confirm my idea. Perhaps later, if I had been in another part of London, I should, as I once did, have seen him taking a halfpenny fare homeward on a tramcar, but that would have been to spoil the tale.

Next it struck me that the brigade of nursemaids in Rotten Row was less conspicuous than usual. It was not that there were fewer of them about, but that they were somewhat lost in the presence of a crowd of other people. Spring was in the air, it had got into the bluish blood of my lady and my lord, and they had stepped along to see the 'Row' once more after the winter. Possibly, too, they had read in the papers that the King was resuming his morning canters, and though it was late to see him, they would be in the fashion by strolling where he had ridden. Imitation, you know, is the sincerest loyalty as well as flattery.

It is a second, different company of horsemen and horse-women who frequent Rotten Row in the forenoon, the decorative folk. They were more numerous than they had been, and there seemed to be more life in them than the riders of the dim winter manifested. These had ridden for duty and health, but here were young girls

SCOTS FAMILIES IN NORWAY

The Scots of the seventeenth century possessed an extraordinary faculty for assimilating the culture of other nations; and in the many cases when they took up a permanent abode abroad their descendants speedily rose to a position of great distinction. In Russia the prevalence of Scotch names in high official positions is well known. The greatest Russian national poet was Learmontoff (Learmont). In the Dutch army there are reputed to be as many Fergussons and Grahams as there are men of any common Dutch name. The distinction of the transplanted Scot in yet another country, Norway, is shown by a note in the recent 'Year-Book of the Viking Society,' which refers to the position attained by a Christie, a Dundass, and a Greig in Norwegian history.

First, Peter Dass (Dundass), 1647-1708, 'the most striking and popular figure in the history of Northern Norway,' a famous prelate, called also 'the Fisherman's Poet,' was the son of a Scotch emigrant. His death was the signal for national mourning. Then the Christie family was always prominent in Norwegian affairs after the emigration of the founder in 1647, the most famous of its members being Vilhem Christie, who was first President (repeatedly re-elected) of the first constitutional Assembly of Norway, 1815. Finally, Alexander Greig, of Cairnlulg, became British Consud at Bergen in the middle of the eighteenth century, dying there in 1803. His direct descendant, Edward Grieg, the famous Norwegian composer, is perhaps the most universally illustrious of all Norwegian Scots. To become famous in poetry, music, and politics is a notable record for a denizen race. —Westminster 'Gazette.'

Nerves on Edge Every Sound Annoys

Weak, worn-out nerves keep one in a constant state of irritability and excitement. The eyes are sensitive to light, and every noise jars on the overwrought nerves.

If children are about they are a constant source of annoyance and irritation. Every door seems to slam, and a little extra excitement or exertion leads to wakeful nights, nervous headache or indigestion.

In this condition women are likely to be hysterical, and suffer greatly at regular periods. The nerves must be nourished back to vigor by such treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Being gentle and natural in action, this food cure is highly prized by women, and used with most remarkable results in building up the broken-down nerve cells.

In a few days after beginning this treatment you will find yourself resting and sleeping naturally and taking your food with a greater relish. As vigor is restored to the system it will be apparent in improved complexion and building up of the tissues of the body.

With the nerves revitalized the organs of the body resume their natural functions, and weakness and disease give way to new hope and confidence, new vigor and health.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Limited, Toronto.

PHOTOGRAPHY REVOLUTIONIZED BY NEW INVENTION.

Films, Plates and Dark Room Made Unnecessary.

New Camera Takes Finished Pictures In Two Minutes.

Mr. Edmond F. Stratton, of New York City, has invented a camera that takes and completes pictures ready to see in two minutes. It does away with the expense of buying films or plates, and the trouble, expense and delay of having them developed, and pictures printed by a photographer. The camera has a fixed focus lens, and there is no delicate focusing mechanism to get out of order or for you to learn to operate.

This camera, which is called the Gordon Camera, is being manufactured by the Gordon Camera Company, of New York. As they are desirous of making it known in every locality, they are making a special offer to our readers. For a limited time, upon receipt of $2.50 (and 90 cents additional to cover express charges, sensitized cards and developing powders), they will send you a regular $5 Model Gordon Camera.

The sensitized cards, which make pictures 2 1-2 by 3 1-2 inches, are wrapped for daylight loading, and the powders make the developing solution to be put into the developing tank, which is inside the camera. The camera itself is 5 x 8 1-2 x inches, and weighs 2 pounds 4 ounces.

The cost of taking pictures with the Gordon camera is almost nothing in comparison to all other cameras. Extra sensitized cards can be bought for 1 1-2 cents each, and 10 cents worth of developer will develop over 40 pictures. The Gordon Company sells flash light lamps for 80 cents which will enable you to take pictures at night in your own parlor, or out of doors.

The operation of this new camera is so simple that any little boy or girl can easily take good pictures with it after reading the directions sent with each one. There is no customs duty to be paid, as the Gordon Company will ship to you from their Canadian factory, which is near Toronto. All orders and letters, however, must be sent to their office, which is at 1749 Stuyvesant Building, New York, N.Y. When ordering a camera under this special offer, be sure to mention that you are a reader of the MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.

The death is announced in London of Mr. Herbert Druce, the central figure in the Druce case, which resulted in the opening of a family vault at Highgate and establishing the fact that a coffin there contained the remains of Druce's father, and was not filled with lead, as alleged.



A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS



HOW ONE MAID WAS HELPED BY HER MISTRESS.

Our Home Page readers will be interested in this letter which was written by a physician's wife to a Chicago newspaper:

'I am a married woman, 45 years old, have two grown sons, both away at college now. My husband is a physician with a good practice, and we are in very good financial circumstances; own our beautiful home and have an automobile. I keep one maid and a man to work about the house and could spend more money and put on lots more "style" than I do if I only wanted to.

'My parents died while I was a child, and my relatives beat me out of the little money that was left. At the age of 11 I hired out to a neighbor as a nurse girl, receiving $2 a month, with room and board. When I was 13 she raised my wages to $4 a month. I did all the light housework and tended the babies.

'After I was about 15 I hired out as a "regular" domestic. I learned from my mistress to make my own clothes, trim a hat and the like and was able to save a few dollars each month. My wages ranged from $6 to $8 a month.

'I always wished that I could go to school and learn how to write (I could read a little), but I did not see my way clear until my mistress suggested night school. After going to night school for a time I got a place where I could work for my room and board and $4 a month and attend a day school. After I was 18 I took a county teachers' examination, and to my surprise received a second-grade certificate. Through the kindness of my mistress I secured a position in a country school at $35 a month, and the following three years in a country town at $50 a month for a term of eight months.

'During vacation, after spending three or four weeks in a summer school, I hired out again, doing general housework at $12 a month, and at one of these places I met my husband, who was the family physician there.

'I remember how I resented his quizzical look, and try as he would I would not get familiar with him, but strictly kept my place and made him keep his.

'He knew my whole history, and in spite of my extremely plain looks and the objections of his family—especially his three sisters—he married me.

'We have been married now twenty-two years, live happily and are contented. I think my ability from the very first to cook my husband a good, square meal, keep the home sweet and clean, and my habit of saving money has been the means of our success and happiness.'

A mistress who was able and willing to teach the little maid to make her own clothes and trim her own hats, who encouraged her to go to night school, and later helped her secure a position as a teacher, is certainly one who has learned how to do a very real and just work in the world. It is by such personal work the best results are got. We may not all be able to help our maids turn into teachers, but if we take a wise and friendly personal interest in them we will find many ways of helping them to grow into good women and develop whatever special talent they have.

WHERE IS YOUR CHILD AFTER DARK?

Where are the children of your home after dark? We fear that in only too many cases the parents must answer, 'We do not know.' They may be at a neighbor's, they may be at church, they may be at a moving picture show, or they may be on the street, but the parents do not know. They may be learning something of what true manhood and womanhood is, or they may be taking lesson in youthful depravity from precocious but all too capable teachers, but the parents do not knonw.

There are children, little children of six and seven, and older ones of thirteen and fourteen, who are roaming the streets at night, unattended by any save the ignorant, the foolish, or the vicious, and their God-ordained guardians, the parents, are seated comfortably at home, quietly reading the newspaper, or it may be the Bible, or pleasantly visiting at a neighbor's, while their little children are ignorantly wooing destruction. In regard to this matter we may lay down one or two things as absolutely certain.

The first is that the father and mother are absolutely responsible for proper oversight of their children. It makes no difference whether the father be a distinguished preacher or an ordinary artisan, nor whether the mother be a woman of genius or simply an ordinary housewife, they are absolutely responsible for exercising a proper oversight over their children, and if they fail it is only too probable that a sword will pierce their hearts, for which no success outside of the home should have any healing balm.

And this means that the father and mother have a right to know, and ought to know, where, and with whom, their children spend their time. This is not so easy as it used to be, but the parent should find out in some way or other.

And then the young children should always be at home before dark, unless accompanied by some responsible party or under the care of someone who is wholly trustworthy. It not infrequently happens that we sing, 'Where is my wandering boy to-night?' just a few years too late. If we know where the boy is during the first fifteen years it will not usually be hard to find out for the after years. Every little while our police courts see sad-faced fathers and mothers whose boys have been arrested for criminal offences, and the broken-hearted parents didn't even know that the boys were bad until then. Many a ruined boy has been ruined, not by the criminality of his young comrades, but by the awful blindness and well-nigh incredible carelessness of his own Christian parents, and no bitter tears can ever blot out the sin and the shame of a parent's failure to keep faith with his God and with his child. —'Christian Age.'

FATHERS AND SONS.

'During the last two or three generations a change of some importance has come about in the relations between parents and children of the public school class in this country. A hundred years ago most English boys looked upon their fathers very much as the Children of Israel looked upon Moses. They lived under the law (and the Catechism), and they showed their respect for the law-giver by habitually addressing him as "Sir," says the 'Times.'

'To-day it has to a large extent been superseded by a system under which the child is placed on terms of the most friendly and intimate familiarity with his elders—in many ways and for many reasons a most desirable consummation in itself, but not always productive of the primitive childish virtues of obedience, lowliness, and submission.

'The significant change from the patriarchal and formal "Sir" to the familiar and affectionate "dad" of today did not take place all along the line at the same moment. But the change, though not yet universal, was making headway all through the Victorian age, and in the last two reigns its momentum has increased with startling rapidity. Not only parents, but all grown ups, are affected by the new condition of things.

'In a very large number of cases the modern father is an admirable product of the age. He takes his duties and responsibilities with great seriousness, and cares deeply for the spiritual, moral, and intelectual advancement of his children. He has made himself, in a way never seen before in the history of the world, their friend and playmate.

'But the worst of it is that self-sacrifice in the parents does not always tend to produce the same quality in the children. It is possible to be too unselfish and too familiar in our dealings with the young, to treat them too much as playmates, and to think too much about their amusements. And the consequence too often is that when parental authority has to be exercised it is met by argument instead of obedience. That undoubtedly is the modern tendency; and it provokes the question whether we should not do well to go back on our tracks and import into the friendly and familiar atmosphere of the home a little more of the ordered discipline of school life a little more of the quiet and obedient spirit of the Roman centurion who was set under authority.'

THE LITTLE AND THE FRAIL.

'O God,' we cried, 'this little child,
That goes to thee to-day,
Is still so young, so small, so frail,
How can she know the way?
The road is long; her little feet
Have never walked alone;
How can they find, mid thorn and brier,
The pathway to Thy throne?'

'Dear suffering ones,' the Christ-voice spoke
In accents fond and near,
'I, too, have known Gethsemane;
You need not doubt or fear.
Your little child will go with me;
She will not walk alone;
E'en as my arms close round, I feel
The clinging of your own.
There is no uphill road, no night,
No thorn or brier at all,
But only love and tenderness
For those so frail and small.'

So warm the clasp, so strong the grasp,
So safe the heavenward trail,
Ah, who could fear, with Christ so near,
The little and the frail!
—Jean Dwight Franklin.

Five-year-old Ella had been enthusiastically engaged in garden work all the spring. She was especially interested in planting seed, and watched anxiously for sprouts to appear above the ground.

One day, while visiting a neighbor who possessed a six-months'-old baby, Ella was delighted to see two tiny front teeth displayed when the baby smiled.

'O Mrs. May!' the little girl cried, excitedly, 'the baby's teeth have come up!'—Exchange.

THAT PUG-NOSE.

His dimpled cheek is chubby,
His eyes are big and bright,
His mouth is small and smiling,
His teeth are straight and white.
Amid these perfect features
His nose seems out of place—
Looks like a lump of putty
In the middle of his face!

His head is long and shapely,
His forehead broad and high,
His silken hair is sunny
As any golden sky.
His close-set ears are dainty,
But that nose seems a disgrace—
Put like a piece of putty
In the middle of his face.

His legs are straight and sturdy
With muscles strong and hard,
And how he likes to use them
To walk all round the yard!
The tiny hands are dimpled
That take the food with grace
To the mouth below that pug-nose
In the middle of his face.

From early in the morning
All by himself he'll play,
And is so sweet and happy
Through all the live-long day,
To know him is to love him
And forgive in any case,
That little dab of putty
In the middle of his face.
—A. D., in the 'Independent.'

TO CLEAN METAL.

TO CLEAN BRASS AND COPPER APPARATUS.

Rottenstone, sweet oil, scouring flannels, chamois, skin, clean dry towel and a saucer; also, if necessary, a soft brush.

Wash the article in hot, soapy water. If badly tarnished, it may be necessary to make a weak solution of oxalic acid and rub this over the article before washing it. The acid, however, is a dangerous thing to use if the skin is broken anywhere on the hands.

TO CLEAN RUSTY IRONWARE.

APPARATUS:

An old newspaper, a flannelette duster, a lump of beeswax or mutton fat tied in a square of cloth, a piece of old cloth for scouring, some coarse salt, and a basin of soapy water.

Spread the newspaper on the table. If very rusty, rub the ironware with kerosene and let stand for an hour, or longer if necessary, before further treatment.

Heat the utensil enough to melt the wax or fat.

Rub with wax or fat until well covered. Then scour off with salt.

Wash the utensil with hot soapsuds and dry.

Heat until thoroughly dry.

If the weather is damp or the ironware is being put away for some time, rub with wax, vaseline or saltless fat of any kind, in order to prevent rust.

(Note.—It may sometimes be necessary to use finely pulverized bathbrick in addition to the salt. Flatirons should be cleaned as described for ironware.)

TO CLEAN NICKEL.

APPARATUS:

A bottle of ammonia, a tablespoonful of whiting in a small bowl, a small woollen cloth, and a large woollen cloth or flannelette duster.

Stir enough household ammonia into the whiting to make a thin paste as thick as milk.

Rub the paste over the nickel, rubbing it well into crevices.

When dry, rub the whiting off and polish with the dry woollen cloth.

If stains still remain, it will be necessary to scour them off with sapolio or something similar. (Note.—When nickel on a stove has been neglected and is very dirty it is often easier to clean the pieces after they have been unscrewed and taken off; but it is necessary to look after all the bolts and screws carefully and see that all are put back in their proper places.)

TO CLEAN SILVER

APPARATUS:

A bottle of silver polish, a small piece of old, soft cloth, a clean flannel or flannelette cloth, a plate brush and a clean chamois skin.

Shake the polish bottle thoroughly, wet the old cloth with the polish and rub all the silver over with it. Then wash the mouth and cork of the bottle and cork the bottle tightly. When cleaning a large amount of silver, pour the polish in a small saucer to use.

When the whiting is dry on the silver, rub off as much as possible with the flannel cloth.

Brush the whiting out of cracks and crevices with the plate brush.

TO CLEAN STEEL WARE

APPARATUS:

A knife board, if knives are to be cleaned, bath brick or sapolio, cork, dishcloth, dish towel and clean chamois.

Spread a newspaper on the table and place on it the utensils to be cleaned.

Pulverize finely some of the bath brick.

Moisten the cork with water and dip it in the bath brick or sapolio.

Rub the steel utensil vigorously with the moist bath brick.

Wash in warm water, being careful not to immerse knife handles in hot water.

Wipe thoroughly dry.

Note.—If steel utensils are to be kept some time without being used extra precaution must be taken to have them thoroughly free from moisture. They may be dried in very gentle heat. Dry flour, dry bath brick or oil on the blades will prevent any rust.

TO CLEAN ZINC

APPARATUS:

The kerosene can, some cotton waste or an old cloth, a bottle of vinegar and alum mixture (see below) and an old pot.

Take a piece of cotton waste or an old cloth, pour a little kerosene on the zinc and spread it all over with the waste or cloth.

Start at one corner and rub hard with the waste or cloth until the zinc is clean and bright.

Finally, rub off all superfluous kerosene with a piece of fresh waste.

If the zinc has been neglected and is very dirty heat some of the vinegar and alum mixture in the old pot. Apply it hot, rub hard and wipe off immediately.

Burn the waste.

Home Cooking

PUFF PASTE AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

There are many good cooks who will tell you frankly that they cannot make good pastry. Either it is tough or it is greasy or possibly it has boin faults. We need none of us think very hard to remember pies and tarts we would rather not have been invited to eat. And yet, the making of pastry began away back when the first cook discovered that by adding oil and honey to the meal for her flat cake she could make it into a tempting dainty. Somewhere in the beginning of the middle ages butter began to take the place of oil, salt was used as a flavoring and it was discovered that eggs imparted lightness and richness to the pastry. Then began the use of pastry as an enclosure for meat followed quickly by its combination with fruit and cream. In these days of groaning boards heaped with everything edible there was no lack of opportunity for its use and up to the middle of the nineteenth century every chef vied with his fellows in the construction of wonderful pastles and confections, huge in size, and elaborate in design and decoration. In recent years our talent in this direction has been limited to small pastries which if less imposing still afford scope for ingenuity, taste and manipulative skill.

The quality most to be desired in pastry is lightness and when it is thoroughly understood that this depends almost entirely in the amount of cold air in the pastry when expansion takes place in the oven there will be few failures. The difference between puff paste and short paste is that in the former there are thin layers of air and pastry alternating, while in the latter the air is mixed in irregularly.

A frequent cause of failure with pastry is the use of the ordinary household flour which, while more valuable as food than the fine starchy flour, contains a larger proportion of gluten and makes tough pastry.

The butter used for pastry should be good and sweet. For ordinary pastry, good clarified fat is better than lard or dripping.

Rich short crust is lighter when made very stiff using little water, but a plain crust unless it is sufficiently moistened will be hard and tough. The consistency of the butter determines the amount of water to be used in making puff paste; when the butter is soft the paste must be equally so, otherwise it is impossible to keep the layers separate and the paste is deprived of some of its flakiness.

The fat or butter should never be rubbed in with the palms of the hands but lightly and thoroughly with the finger tips. A knife is best for mixing as it is cooler than the hands and paste shoudd be kept as cool as possible.

Paste should never be rolled backwards and forwards, but in short forward rolls, lifting the pin between the rolls. Puff paste should never be rolled off the edges, as this forces out the air; thin the edges by a little pressure or by an inward roll. Care in this respect and allowing the paste to stand between the turns and so giving the butter time to harden and keep the layers separate; will ensure success with puff paste. Paste to which baking powder has been added should be got into the oven as speedily as possible, otherwise the effect of the baking powder will be lost.

Puff paste:—One pound of flour, one pound of butter, one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Wash and squeeze the butter in cold water, dry well in a floured cloth. Keep out about two tablespoons, shape the remainder into a square about the size of a slice of sandwich bread and keep in a cool place until the paste is ready. Sift the flour, mix in lightly, but thoroughly the two tablespoons of butter. Make a well in the centre, put in the lemon juice and add water gradually until a smooth paste is formed. The condition of the butter determines the consistency; when soft the paste must be equally so. Toss the paste out on a floured board and knead it into a strip a little wider than the butter and more than twice its length. Place the butter on one-half the paste, fold the other half over enclosing the butter entirely, and press the edges together with the rolling pin. Let it remain in a cold place for about fifteen minutes, then roll out to about three times the original length, but keeping the width the same, and fold from ends to centre exactly in three. Turn the edges round so that the folded edges are on the right and left, roll and fold again, set aside for fifteen minutes in cool place. Repeat this until the paste has been rolled out six times. The rolling should be done as evenly as possible and the paste kept in a long, narrow shape which when folded forms a square. Each time the paste is rolled out it may if necessary be sprinkled with flour, but it should be evenly distributed and all the loose flour brushed off with a pastry brush before beginning to roll. When it has had its sixth roll it is ready for use. It should be baked in a hot oven and set where the bottom will get the heat first. A layer of brown paper should be used to line the bottom of the pan in which it is baked.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Questions and Answers on Practical Cooking.*

Dear Editor.—Miss L. L. H., asks for recipe for cheese cakes. I think I know what she means as I have heard people call them cheese tarts. But I call them Banbury tarts. Everybody likes them, and they will keep a long time in a covered tin. Make pastry in small patty pan tins. I roll out a large piece as flat as for pie, then cut in rounds with a round cake cutter and this just fits my patty pans. The filling is made by using 1 cup of currants 1 cup of brown sugar, butter the size of a walnut (melted), and two eggs, well beaten; mix and put in patty pans, not too full or they will run over when baking. Now you answered by giving the recipe for cured cake. I was glad to get it, as it is a good way to use curd or sour milk. You said: 1 pound of curd, eggs, butter, currants and essence. Now did you mean them to be cooked that way, or did you forget sugar. I made some to-day, but I added one cup of sugar. Now the Bambury tarts are the best, but the curd tarts are just the same with the cured and essence added.

'Could you tell me how to make tarts about one inch thick with a small hollow in top for a small piece of jelly. I have tried and cannot get them just as I want them. I have had some at a party that just melted in your mouth. They are not cooked in patty pans. I should be pleased to get full instructions how to make them. I always read your columns and cut out anything that is useful to me.

MRS. M. MCP.

Thank you for calling attention to the slip, these cheese cakes should have sugar, thought some are made without. The recipe for Banbury tarts is good also. The tarts you enjoyed so much been made of puff paste. The paste is cut with a round cookie cutter and the centre of every second round of paste is cut out with a smaller cutter. The circles of paste are brushed with ice water round the edge and the rings laid on and pressed lightly. The small round pieces may be baked separately and kept for covers for the patty shells. This week's article on puff paste will probably give you an idea.

Dear Madam,—I am sending those English recipes for the lady who wanted one, I trust she will find the one, of which she has such pleasant memories. I am also sending directions for pease pudding as we use it in England.

NEMO.

Curd Cheesecake:—Strain the whey from the curd of 2 quarts of milk, crumble through a sieve, and mix 3 oz. of butter, 1 oz. lemon peel, 3 oz. currants, 3 eggs, and half a pint of milk, a few breadcrumbs, beat up, fill the tins three parts full, and bake.

Potato Cheesecakes:—4 oz. butter, 4 oz. sugar, potatoes crushed through a sieve 6 oz., 3 eggs, nutmeg or lemon peel, line the moulds with puff paste, and fill them, bake.

Rice Cheesecake:—Boil 4 oz. rice till tender, and drain, mix with 2 eggs, 4 oz. butter, 1-2 pint of milk, 4 oz. sugar, nutmeg, bake in paste.

Bread Cheecake. — Slice one penny loaf thin, pour over it a pint of milk, let it stand 2 hours, 4 eggs, 4 oz. butter 4 oz. currants, nutmeg.

Pease Pudding as made in the North of England.—Take half a pint of peas, put into a small cotton bag, tie loosely so that you can meet your fingers in the middle of the bulk, put into cold water, boil 2 hours, then mash or run through a sieve; add salt, or salt and pepper to taste, an egg, and butter can be added, but it is very good without.

Dear Madam,—Will you kindly give me the recipe for 'Divinity Candy.' I understand granulated sugar and cream are two of the ingredients, but I do not know what else or the method of making it.

X. Y. Z.

The following recipe make a delicious cream candy. Divinity fudge:—3 cups white sugar, good 1-2 cup Corn syrup, 2-3 cup cold water, 1-4 small teaspoon salt. When it commences to boil up, with cloth wet in cold water remove all the scum from top and sides. This will prevent the syrup boiling over, and make the candy more creamy. Boil until it forms a workable ball in cold water. Have ready beaten white of two eggs, flavored with vanilla. Also one cup broken walnut meats. When syrup is removed from the fire, beat in the white of egg, and continue to beat for about ten minutes, or until it commences to stiffen round edge of pot. Stir in nuts just before turning out. Flavoring may be omitted.

*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.

O WISE LITTLE BIRDS.

O wise little birds, how do ye know
The way to go
Southward and northward, to and fro?

Far up in the ether answered they,
'We but obey
One who calleth us far away.

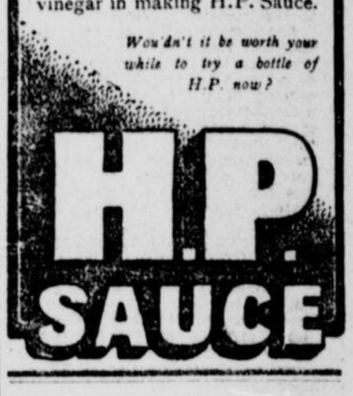
He calleth and calleth year by year,
Now there, now here; ever he maketh the way appear.
Dear little birds, He calleth me
Who calleth ye:
Would that I might as trusting be!
—Harriett McEwen Kimball.



A little
H.P. SAUCE
gives the finishing touch which makes the meal so enjoyable

You can taste the rich oriental fruits and spices which are secretly blended with pure malt vinegar in making H.P. Sauce.

Wou'dn't it be worth your while to try a bottle of H.P. now?



THE GARDEN

NOTES BY A PRACTICAL MAN

WHY PLANTS FAIL.

Nowadays, the nurseryman is ready to tell you the proper way to grow everything you buy of him. In some cases he tells you the botanical family of each plant and gives a glossary.

This sort of catalogue would scarcely have been possible twenty years ago. There are not only vastly more gardeners to-day, however, but also they are better gardeners. The interest in nature study has caused the application of that knowledge to the hobby of flower growing. We are gardening more in accord with natural principles than formerly was the case.

Take the question of rock gardening, for instance. We are learning that an indiscriminate jumble of clinkers and crocks on a mound of soil is no fit home for the alpines which are now becoming so popular; but that the rock garden (which some of us are now engaged in fashioning) must resemble as closely as possible a natural outcrop of rock or stone upon which the free sun shines. A little knowledge of the natural homes and habits of plants is of inestimable value to the gardener.

Raspberry planting is an operation of the moment. Now, in its wild state the raspberry flourishes in woodland which is fairly open and rather moist. Consequently raspberries must not be expected to do their best in light, dry soil, which is always exposed to the full glare of the sun.

But the raspberry flourishes in a deep, moist (but not wet) soil as an undercrop, in the semi-shade afforded, for instance, by plum trees.

Sometimes one hears complaints of plants failing after a promising beginning, the owner stating that he knows of no cause for the failure.

The cause is very often unsuitability of position. Perhaps it has not been realized, for instance, that no soil is too sunny for poppies or dahlias, but that anemones and lilies are among the things which require a certain amount of shade.

It is these points which the nurseryman who does understand, and is naturally anxious for his plants to do well in their ultimate destinations, brings out in the new type of catalogue.

Sometimes he recommends you to go out and take note of how flowers grow in the wild state, and then, as in the naturalization of daffodils, tells you to throw down an armful of bulbs at random and plant them where they fall.

A ramble through the woods shows that the violet will not expose itself to the sun's full power. All violas, violets and pansies welcome shade from the midday sun.

The wild bellflowers and harebells flourish in the sunshine on commons, banks, and hillsides, and this is a guide to the position for the campanulas, to whose family they belong.

On the other hand, the meadowsweet is only found in moist soil, and therefore its cultivated forms, the spiraeas, should have a fairly moist lodgment in the garden.

MELONS IN FRAMES.

Many who possess small gardens, and do their own gardening, with the occasional help of a laborer for the rough work, grow cucumbers well enough, but are often afraid to attempt the culture of melons. To this large class the following simple directions have been given by an authority:

Given a frame, some material to form a kind of hotbed is needed; part of it old and part new, if properly mixed, will answer admirably. For decayed straw manure, which is employed to moderate the violent fermentation that fresh stuff undergoes, more especially during warm weather, old leaves or other material which is handy may be substituted. The object is to moderate the heat, and so make it last longer. Before using new stable manure throw it into a heap, loosely shaken out, and make it moderately moist, if dry. At the end of a week turn it over, and water again if necessary. If it is heating too rapidly, some more cooling material should be mixed in, and after this has lain another week arrange the bed.

First take the size of the frame, and make the bed 15 inches wider and broader, building the sides perpendicularly and beating it firmly with the fork as the regular levelling work proceeds. Its height may be 4 feet. In very favored districts a mound of earth alone will frequently give good results; but it is a pity to risk the loss of one's labor for the small amount of material necessary to supply the required bottom heat during the younger stages of growth.

Having built up the bed, place on the frame and pack some more manure all round the sides of the frame to prevent currents of air getting underneath. Next put on the light and wait until the heat rises above 80 deg. in the bed. Should the weather prove sunny, it is likely to go higher than that if the material heats at all, but a bottom heat above 90 deg. is dangerous, above 100 deg. is fatal. If it gets extravagantly hot—say, 120 deg.—make holes with a rake-handle, and pour in a can-ful or two of water to cool it down. When the bottom heat has become steady at, say, 75 deg., put out plants six weeks old. These can be bought at most nurseries, or obtained from some neighboring gardener who has surplus plants to give away. When planted on an earth hillock in the centre of the frame, give a little air on favorable occasions, and protect at night until all danger of frost or cold weather is over. When they have added two more leaves pinch out the centres, and this will cause them to throw out shoots.

Some do not adopt the latter plan, but put out two or three plants together, and train out the leading shoots. I have tried both ways, and, although the latter is best in a well-furnished melon house when the plants have to be trained to trellises, for a frame I prefer pinching out the centres of the plants, then they throw out side shoots between the first and the rough leaves, and these run out more quickly than main ones, and are earlier in showing fruit blossoms.

RHEUMATISM FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS

CURED BY TWO BOXES OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Quebec Man Tells How He Found Quick Relief and Permanent Cure When He Got to the Root of the Disease.

ST. FAUSTIN STATION, Que., May 9.—(Special).—'I suffered from rheumatism for thirty-four years. Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me.' That is the statement of Joseph Boisleau Chartier of this place, and his neighbors are satisfied that the statement is a true one.

Pressed for further details of his cure, Mr. Chartier said:

'I had rheumatism, sciatica, and pains in my back. My memory was failing, and I was always tired and nervous. I perspired freely with the least exertion, and my perspiration had an unpleasant odor.

'I was also troubled with heart flutterings, my limbs were heavy, and I had a dragging sensation across the loins.'

These symptoms tell just why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured Mr. Chartier so quickly and completely. They are, every one of them, symptoms of kidney disease. Mr. Chartier's rheumatism was caused by the diseased kidneys failing to remove the uric acid from the blood.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured his kidneys; the cured kidneys strained the uric acid out of the blood, and the rheumatism disappeared.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

(By Helena H. Thomas.)

'Yes, we have a new neighbor across the way, but the house might as well be empty, as far as her society goes!'

This was said with a toss of the head, and such a characteristic that-settles-it air, that the guest made no comment, and, after a moment's pause, Mrs. Raymond added:

'Not that I know anything against "Mrs. Lofty,' as I have dubbed her, for she is as much a stranger as when she moved in, three months ago, but I took a dislike to her from the start, and, you know, I pride myself on the correctness of my first impressions of strangers.'

'Yes, I know that your intuitions are usually keen in that direction,' rejoined the guest, 'but I feel sorry for your new neighbor, when I recall what your many kind acts meant to us when we moved into the same house, and were strange, as is she, perhaps, now.'

'Oh, I know what you have in your mind to say,' interrupted Mrs. Raymond, 'but the cases are not at all parallel. I liked you, from the start, as much as I dislike "Mrs. Lofty." No, I can always rely upon my first impressions, so I shall not make any advances toward knowing the neighbor who carries herself with such a lofty air.'

And there the subject was dropped, for the erstwhile neighbor well knew that argument would not avail.

A year elapsed before these friends met again, and it had been a most trying year to Mrs. Raymond, as well, for, after a long distressing illness, her husband had been taken from her.

The bereft wife had been re-living those wearisome days, on the eve of the second visit of her old-time neighbor, and ended her sad recital by saying:—

'And now I feel bereft, anew, for I have just lost, by removal, as kind a neighbor as one could possibly have. Yes, the dear woman was as good as gold, and I shall never feel reconciled to her leaving. By the way, she lived across the way, in your old home.'

'Had she moved in recently?'

'She came in over a year ago,' was the answer, which ended in a sigh.

'Why, there must be a mistake somewhere,' said the guest, hesitatingly, 'for you know I visited you a year ago, and I recall that the house had been occupied by a woman you styled "Mrs. Lofty," because of the dislike you had taken to her.'

Mrs. Raymond seemed too intent upon the work of her hands to reply for a moment, and then, with a determined air, said:

'I may as well own up that I can no longer rely upon my first impressions of people, for the one I so misjudged and slighted, at the start, is the neighbor who so endeared herself to me as soon as she had the opportunity to reveal her true character.'

'Really, you take me by surprise,' was the laughing comment of her listener, who understood that such a confession meant much, coming as it did from one whose weak point was confidence in her own judgment of people.

'Laugh if you will,' retorted Mrs. Raymond, with rising color, 'and I can't blame you any if you do. The joke is on me this time, surely, for I now recall what I said a year ago, and I am heartily ashamed, too, when I think of how sneeringly I called that noble woman "Mrs. Lofty."'

'What altered your opinion, if I may ask?'

'Proof so positive that my first impressions had led me astray that I never will bank on them again. Though I might never have known how I had misjudged one of the noblest women that ever lived had it not been for my husband's tedious illness. His disease was so peculiar, withal, that he became as unreasonable as a child. A nurse he would not have, and consequently the demands upon me were unceasing.

'Ordinarily my long-time neighbors would have been ready to assist, but all had their hands full with sickness in their own homes, at the time, but one day when I felt as if I hadn't a friend in the world, and had about reached the limit of endurance, I heard a rap at the rear door, and on opening it I saw the woman I had so slighted. She shook her head when I asked her to enter, and then said, hurriedly

'"I do not want to detain you, but I could not stay away any longer, for I have heard what you are passing through. I know all about it, for after a long, lingering illnes my own husband died, two years ago, and, with the memory of those wearisome days fresh in mind, I long to help you. May I?"

'She said it so much as if she were asking a favor, too, that I hastened to assure her that, though I appreciated her offer, there was no way in which anyone could relieve me in the care of my husband, as he would allow no one else in the room.'

'"Yes, I heard as much," was the hesitating reply, "but there are other ways. Now, my forte is cooking, especialy delicacies for invalids, and I heard that your husbands appetite was very capricious, and, anyhow, wouldn't he at least relish a change?"

'Now, to tell the truth, I was at my wit's end to know what to cook for Mr. Raymond, for, though his appetite was fairly good until the last week of his life, it was so difficult to suit him that I welcomed the offer of delicacies, even coming from the source that it did, and I impulsively exclaimed:

'"Indeed, he would! but I hesitate to accept such kindness from a stranger. I——'

'She interupted me, though, by saying, with a gratified smile: "That settles it! Now, if you will leave this door ajar, I can place whatever I have to offer here on this table, and you will not be disturbed."'

'So her ministries began, and during the week that followed not one day was allowed to pass without some evidence of our angel's loving thought of her undeserving neighbor. Indeed, her errands of mercy were often repeated several times a day, for she knew, from experience, that I could give little thought to my own food, so, besides bringing tempting delicacies to the invalid that he had no further complaints to make, she brought substantials, as well, for me.

'Some days I did not even get a glimpse of the kind donor, but often I would find so tender a note accompanying the viands that the poultice of sympathy did more for me than the food. Sometimes it was only a comforting Bible verse, then again, such words as "Cling, close, close to Him."'

Mrs. Raymond closed her eyes for a few moments, and then, with a long-drawn sigh, continued

'And when the end came she was my mainsta- doing for me all that a sister could, and if I attempted to remonstrate she would plead

'"Do let me, dear. I know all about it, and because I do know I long to stand between you and the world, as much as possible, until all is over."

'Yet, withal, she was so quiet, unassuming and tactful that nothing she said or did jarred in the least, which was saying much, for I was in such a nervous, overwrought condition that none of my own kin could have understood me as did she.'

'And now,' continued Mrs. Raymond, after a long pause, 'this dear, faithful friend has gone, but, oh, the sweet memories that I will always have for her!'

'Did she ever know that you purposely held aloof from her, at the start?' ventured the guest.

'Oh, yes, I frankly told her how I had misjudged her, but she made light of it and tried to comfort me by telling me that she was aware that strangers were rarely drawn to her.

'But, be that as it may, I have had my lesson,' added Mrs. Raymond, as she brushed aside a tear, 'and never again will I allow an unfavorable impression to so dominate me.' —The 'Christian Intelligencer.'

WORLD'S WELFARE

The Menace of Cocaine

'With the month of May comes the opening of the six months' harvest of the soda fountains,' writes Cleveland Moffett, in 'Hampton's Magazine.' 'What will you have?' asks the amiable clerk, and points to a list of syrups, a row of gaily colored bottles, and some large bowls on the counter containing crushed strawberries, sliced pineapple, and other tempting fruits. If you stick to the fruit syrups, and the fruit is really good, no harm is done. On the contrary, if you turn to the bottled attractions or listen to the promise of their much advertised qualities, then beware.

According to a government chemist, scores of soft drinks, dangerously medicated, are sold at soda water fountains as stimulating and refreshing summer drinks without the slightest intimation to purchasers that their stimulating and refreshing qualities come from cocaine, a drug that produces one of the worst habits known to the medical profession.

There is no doubt but that the presence of cocaine in soft drinks tends to create in the consumer, whether child or adult, a predisposition towards the cocaine habit. It is evident that the manufacturers of these soft drink syrups have only one motive for putting cocaine into them, that is to make them popular, to make the taste good, to make them sell better. And this popularity, this pleasant taste and better sale come simply and solely because there is enough cocaine in these soft drinks to give something of the stimulating and exhilarating effect that cocaine always gives.

'Parents, as a rule, withhold tea and coffee from their children, but, having no knowledge of the presence of cocaine, caffeine, or other deleterious agents in soft drinks, they unwittingly permit their children to be harmed by their use.'

WHAT IS COCAINE?

Cocaine? What is it?

The 'Standard Dictionary' tells us: 'Cocaine, a white, bitter, crystalline alkaloid contained in coca leaves; used in medicine as a local anaesthetic.'

And again. 'Coca, the dried leaves of a South American shrub of the flax family, used in medicine as a tonic, and chewed by the native Indians as a nervine stimulant.' Needless to add, there is no connection between the coca shrub and the cocoa palm tree that produces cocoa nuts.

For years it has been known to English athletes, football players, and others, that by chewing leaves of the coca plant they could gain resistance against fatigue and indifference to blows and hurts. No particular harm comes from this chewing of the coca leaves in their natural state, but within a score of years, science, by concentrating their essence in the white powder or crystals of cocaine, has put into the hands of men, women, and children a most terrible agency for evil.

Cocaine was unknown until about twenty-five years ago, but its abuse has grown so common and extensive that it has already invaded all classes of society and found its way into the ranks of school children.

The misuse of cocaine is undoubtedly the most threatening of the drug habits that has ever appeared on this Continent. It is most terrible in its hold and effects of all drug habits. It destroys the moral sense, it wrecks the body. It is worse than morphine, worse than opium, worse than hashees. It is the easiest habit to acquire and the hardest to cure. Among adults it is practically incurable.

HOW THE HABIT IS OFTEN ACQUIRED.

It is generally acquired by accident, and sad to say, one of these accidents is the presence of cocaine in catarrh medicines. A physician tells a story of a young man who became a cocaine fiend quite innocently by taking a widely advertised 'catarrh cure,' that contained only a small percentage of cocaine, but, unfortunately, enough to establish the habit.

The young man sniffed this 'catarrh cure' up his nose, and after each sniffing experience a characteristic sense of elation, a peculiar well being. He took more and more of the stuff, and soon discovered that his exhilaration came from cocaine in the powder. Now it was cocaine he wanted, not the catarrh cure; and presently he began to take the drug pure, sniffing it after the manner of adepts, and finally learning to use it in hypodermic injections.

Soon he learned that the sensations were not all pleasant. Far from it! Quick after each period of intoxication came the dread reaction that calls for more and always more cocaine. The characteristic physical and moral deterioration went on rapidly. The victim grew sallow-faced, sunken-eyed, restless, irritable. He lost ambition and perseverance. He became a liar, a wreck, helpless and useless, and within a year he was placed in an asylum.

Notice that all this came to pass because a perfectly well-meaning young man bought at a reputable drug store what was advertised as an excellent cure for catarrh. And before he knew what he was doing and taking he had become a 'coke fiend' and his life was irretrievably ruined.—'War Cry.'

God's Highway

(By Elodie.)

I slept, and lo! a motley crowd
Trod long-diverging roads.
Some gently, some with bitterest tongue,
Drove ceaselessly the old and young;
Some bent 'neath weary loads.

One cried aloud—'There is no God
But Allah ever blest!'
And one salaamed towards the East,
And one confessed to Catholic priest,
All sought eternal rest.

Some trod the paths with bitter tears,
And some with laughter light;
And some with argument waxed wroth;
And some joined hands in heavenly troth—
Each thought his road was right.

And the patient Christ walked there—
He bore the Cross of shame—
With legion followers from afar,
Their footsteps led by Bethlehem's star,
Their brow marked with His name.

Theosophist and Spiritist,
Buddhist and Christian meek,
Met where diverging roads converged,
In the home they came to seek.

Where Truth stood steadfast, waiting
At the portals of the gate,
And all were bade to enter,
And none was asked to wait.

The Powers and the Balkan Christians

(By the Hon. W. Pember Reeves, in the 'Daily Chronicle.')

Sir,—Unaided by the Great Powers, the Balkan Christians have achieved for their country what should be a final deliverance. The Powers have done nothing to help and something to hinder this. A good deal of sympathy has been expressed for the Allies in civilized Europe, but in terms so studiously vague as to make some of us wonder how much it would be worth. What it is worth the Powers are now showing. At the request of Turkey they have intervened between her and her conquerors and are dictating conditions to the latter. Most of the details of these terms are unsettled or purposely withheld. But enough has been revealed to show that they are entirely one-sided. The Powers do not propose to take anything from Turkey but one doomed fortress. But they do propose to make the Allies surrender a considerable portion of their conquest. This is to be Europe's sole contribution to the freeing of the Balkan Peninsula. It is indeed a contribution to be proud of!

The Allies are told that they must accept the terms imposed or to be imposed by the Powers. They are distinctly threatened that otherwise force will be employed to compel them. They are not even informed at present what all the terms are. They are to cease fighting and give the Powers a blank cheque under penalty of taking the consequences. A statesman whom everyone esteems assures us that this is not compulsory arbitration. As one who has been interested for many years in that expression, I heartily agree. It is not compulsory arbitration; it is arbitrary compulsion. The word 'arbitration' presupposes a judicial frame of mind and a readiness to grant concessions to either of two contending parties according as they may be entitled to them. But in this case the Powers begin by frankly excluding the suggestion of granting anything to the Allies which the Allies have not already secured for themselves. They start with the settled purpose of depriving the Allies to a greater or less extent of the 'fruits of victory.' So much, at any rate, is clear of their intentions, though much is still dark. Two of these arbitrators are trying to make a profit for themselves out of the transaction.

The arrangement of the Powers to put England into the chair at the conferences and to deal with boundary and other questions one at a time shows a certain astuteness. The one Liberal Government in Europe has been manoeuvred into a quasi-neutral position. And by deciding vexed questions piecemeal the Powers minimise the greatness of the sacrifices they mean to exact from the Balkan Christians. For instance, Scutari and a small strip of Northern Albania do not of themselves seem enough to warrant a continuance of a great struggle. In the same way, if the interests of each of the Allies can be dealt with separately, the chance of encouraging apathy in Europe or fomenting disunion among the Allies will be so much the greater. It remains, however, to be seen whether the Allies will be blind enough to allow themselves thus to be sacrificed in detail and despoiled in succession. With commendable discretion the Powers have begun by coercing the smallest of the four—the tiniest military Power in Europe. Whose turn is to be next? Greece has just freed Epirus, Southern Macedonia and half the Aegean Islands. Everywhere her soldiers or sailors have been received as friends and saviours by the Christians whom they have delivered from bondage. Is she to be told that half Epirus and South-Eastern Macedonia are to be torn away from their deliverers and handed over—to their own dismay—to a Moslem majority in an Albanian anarchy, to a race with absolutely the worst record of any in the Balkan Peninsula? Is Greece furthermore to be informed that she cannot keep the northern Aegean Islands because they are near the Dardanelles, and must not have the others because they are near Asia, though they are far less Asiatic in every sense than is Cyprus? After Greece, Bulgaria. She, as we know, is to hand back to the Turks something like one-third of Thrace and with it Christians by scores of thousands. The alleged reason is that otherwise Turkey and Russia combined could not keep her out of Constantinople. As well might we say that without Andalusia Great Britain could not hold Gibraltar! When the other Allies have been disposed of there will come, one supposes, the question of Servia's commercial port on the Adriatic. There, it may be pointed out, the new boundary of Northern Albania seems to have been carefully drawn so as to render that outlet unattainable. Finally the Powers may have something to say about Salonika, and will certainly burden the Allies with a crushing share of Turkey's debt. On what ground of law or equity they will do this last, I am unable to imagine.

Such is the treatment extended by Christian Europe to those Christians of the Balkans with whom statesmen have been sympathizing and for whom poets have been singing for a century! What would Mr. Gladstone say to it all if he could return from the grave? For eighty years European diplomacy in the Balkans has been 'a supreme ironic procession' in which indifference has waited on covetousness and timidity been the handmaid of failure. Yet as each fresh futility is staged we are invited to clap our hands.

W. P. REEVES.

April 4, 1913.

African Stories

Recently at the Bechstein Hall, London, Mr. Dan Crawford, F.R.G.S., author of 'Thinking Black,' gave an account of his 'Twenty-three years in Central Africa—without a break.'

One of Mr. Crawford's happiest pictures was his description of going to school with the natives in their circumscribed, verminous huts. For ten days they refused to have anything to do with him until at length they took him to their hearts and gave him a great hug. Then with note book and pencil he began to learn, first of all by 'washing out his stupid, stilted John Bull idioms,' how to 'think black.' 'You get to the back of the black man's brain and then you find what a terror he is!' Long after Homer had written his immortal lines a 'silly thing called grammar' was discovered, and these natives, what did they know about grammar? Yet they had verbs with thirty-two splendid tenses—lovely, subtle, sinuous verbs, and nouns with nineteen genders! The poetry of the native was wonderful, and Mr. Crawford gave an example of the felicitous and expressive language used by his native boy.

'Now,' continued Mr. Crawford, when he had reached this stage of his talk, 'let us get down to the bed-rock. All these wild cannibals here con. have a burning belief in the immortality of the soul. They say that the dead do not really die, and they describe the body as the cottage of the soul. They beat London—this precious, hoity-toity London! You say so-and-so has departed. The native says he is alive. He never says a man is dead. Now, then, we will go one forward!' Mr. Crawford passed to the native belief in God. The native when questioned replies, 'Why do I know there is a God? Why do I know where my goats have taken themselves, but by the prints in the ground left by their feet!' Even the devil doctor had his God-song before he attempted his cures and referred to the fact that 'Up in Heaven yonder there is a travelling doctor passing through the lands with healing.' Commenting on this belief in God amongst these cannibals Mr. Crawford quoted the words, 'He has not left Himself without a witness.'

The natives defend their cannibalism with the remark: 'If you eat man you are doubly man!' If, continued Mr. Crawford, he described to them the great loss of life in the Balkans, they would reply: 'Oh! venomous hate of the white man, who killest and eateth not what he kills!' Back of it all, he wanted to say, however, that they were very kindly. Truth was stranger than fiction, and he quoted from his diary cases of suicide because of human sorrow—a father because he had lost his child and a daughter because of the death of her mother. 'There's a tenseness and throb of life in those wilds!' he exclaimed. The ordinary traveller might describe the old women as hags, but he called them 'dear old ladies' and 'charming old dowagers with polish and grace.'

CHURCH OF THE LEPERS.

Miss Zelia McAuley, a missionary among the lepers in a Christian institution at Sholapur, writes of much blessing in her work. The lepers have their own church, with a membership of seventy-seven. Once a week they give grain out of their rations for the church, and also pay part of the pastor's salary. The untainted children have been separated from their parents recently, and the others are in school under a Christian teacher, who is also a leper. There is also a hospital in connection with the work for those who are unable to be with the others, and they receive careful, daily attention. Services are held every day with much singing interspersed, and are greatly enjoyed by the lepers. Miss McAuley reports three conversions among the leper women recently, and others are asking for baptism.

The Supply Committee of the Labrador Medical Mission ask all donations by the third week in May, addressed care of the Sailors' Institute, 5 Place Royal, Montreal. Express charges should be prepaid as far as Montreal.

LABRADOR FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$796.33
A Friend, Croydon	2.00
Miss Walker, Hamilton, Scot., 2s. 6d.	.60
Jas. Walker, Hamilton, Scot., 2s. 6d.	.60
W.C.T.U., Sackville, Mrs. Sprague	1.00
W. A. Waterson, Almonte, Ont.	4.00
Junior Class of Woodbay S.S., Bella Mackinnon	2.00
	$806.53

Addresss all subscriptions for this work to Labrador Fund, care of John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating with the subscription the object toward which it is to be placed.

From Constantinople comes word that the Pomaks, to the number of twelve thousand, were baptized about the first of February into the Bulgarian Church. These people are Moslems living in the Chepino Valley of the Rhodope Mountains, and were not forced in any way to their change of faith nor unduly influenced by the victories of Bulgarian troops. Pray that this wholesale conversion may be deeper than that of other Slavic races of the Middle Ages.

THE SERMON

THE SECOND MILE; OR THE CHRISTIAN IDEAL.

(By John H. Kerr, Pastor of the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.)

The text; Matthew v:41.—And whosoever shall compel thee to go one mile go with him two.' Dr. Kerr said:

The subject this morning is 'The Second Mile; or, the Christian Ideal.' The text is taken from our Lord's Sermon on the Mount. That sermon occupies a very important place in the ministry of Jesus. It was delivered immediately after He had chosen twelve of His disciples to be apostles. He had but recently returned from a visit to Jerusalem, where his reception by the leaders of the Jewish nation was so definite and positive that it was clearly evident that He must seek elsewhere for those who would directly assist Him in carrying out His mission. 'He came unto His own, and they that were His own received Him not.' So our Lord turned from the leaders of the people and called from the common walks of life the men who were to be associated with Him in the founding of His Church.

It was most fitting that Jesus should follow up His selection of His apostles by an address in which He sets forth somewhat in detail the principles that were to prevail in His kingdom. The Sermon on the Mount was a kind of inaugural. It is an exposition of the principles and practices of the life He came to develop among men. This sermon has been called 'The Directory of the Devout Life.' Such would be a fitting title for it. No life can really be devout that is not guided by its practical, ethical, and religious teachings. Its subject is 'The Ideal Christian Life.'

My text is taken from the part of it in which our Lord places this ideal life in contrast to the prevalent Jewish ideal of that day. Its illustration is drawn from the custom of impressment for the transmission of royal messages. Cyrus the Great had established in the Persian Empire a service for the speedy transmission of such messages. Couriers were kept ready at regular intervals throughout the empire for the purpose of carrying the imperial dispatches. These couriers had the power of impressment of anything or any one along the way that was deemed necessary to the service. They could compel any one to go with them a mile out of the way.

To this custom Jesus refers when in the text He says, 'And whosoever shall compell thee to go one mile, go with him two.' In other words, the Christian ideal demands that we shall do not merely whatever may be by custom required of us. There is no question as to the obligation of that first mile. But the ideal disciple of Jesus Christ will not stop there. And the extent to which he shall exceed that first mile is the measure of the ideality of his life. In bringing this portion of His sermon to a close, Jesus said to His hearers, 'For if ye love them that love you, what reward have ye? Do not even the publicans the same? And if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others? Do not even the Gentiles the same?' The ethical and religious principles that controlled His disciples must be higher than those of the publicans and Gentiles. In short, the Christian ideal, if it is to be worth while, must exceed that of any and all others. The pertinent question, 'What do ye more than others' is very searching. In this same sermon Jesus said, 'Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven.'

The Christian ideal demands a service that surpasses what is required by the conventionalities and customs of human society. That is what Jesus affirmed when He said, 'Whosoever shall compel thee to go one mile, go with him two.' To be willing to do more than what is required is the real test of character. That is the thing that reveals what one's ideal is. If this is more than any one is ready to render, it is evident that his morality, let alone his religion, does not rise above the standard which the world sets up for itself.

There are three things that I wish to say with reference to this matter of the Christian ideal.

First—The world expects, and has the right to expect, that the ideal of the Christian shall be higher than its own. Sometimes the arraignment of the Church by its critics is terrific. Often the criticism is nothing shor tof invective, and discounts itself by its manifest animus and intemperate utterance. Or, again, it may be a calm and searching inquiry as to whether the Church does realize its own ideal. This latter kind may not be hostile, but, on the very contrary, it may be given in the friendliest spirit, by some who have never seen fit to identify themselves with it.

But from whatever source criticism may come, whether from avowed enemies or professed friends, it is an evidence if the fact that Christian people are expected to have a higher ideal than others. It is entirely aside from the matter in hand, whether we attain unto that ideal or not, for that is not the question. That there is a failure to attain unto our ideal none are more ready to confess than those who stand in the closest possible relation to Jesus Christ, and who are doing their utmost truly to represent Him in the world. They are keenly conscious of the fact that too often they misrepresent rather than represent their Lord. Even the apostle Paul did not claim to have reached the ideal of his religion, for he wrote, 'Not that I have already obtained, or am already made perfect; but I press on, if so be that I may lay hold on that for which also I was laid hold on by Christ Jesus.'

Now, is it not right and proper that the world should expect that the Church shall stand for a higher ideal than itself? Is not this one of the reasons for the existence of the Church on earth? It is true that there are those who lay so much stress on the social service of the Church that they practically lose sight of its religious vocation. Pressure of all kinds is being brought to bear upon the Church to give its time and energy to the fostering of all sorts of enterprises, whose sole object is what is known as social service. To these things the Church of Jesus Christ must give due attention, or she would forfeit her character by which she exists, and under which she operates. But she must be careful lest she be diverted from that which alone can give her vitality even on these lines, and that is the realization and maintenance of her ideal which the world instinctively recognizes to be her real mission and demands that she shall fulfill.

Second—The normal Christian knows and acknowledges that this expectation and demand is just. No matter how many fall in this, or may try to evade their responsibility, the fact remains that every disciple of Christ of normal inteiligence believes that he has failed if his ideal does not exceed that of the world about him. Though he may be inconsistent in his conduct, and not live up to his theory, still it has within its scope the second as well as the first mile. In the moments when he is most seriously interrogating his own conduct and testing his motives he remembers the words of Jesus in the conclusion of one of His parables, saying, 'When ye have done all the things that are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants, we have done that which it was our duty to do.'

The things commanded constitute the first mile. But to stop there is to be content with the standard of the world's morality and never to surpass its ideal. The second mile is that which differentiates him from the rest I am confident that this feature of the Christian life is one that helps to make it attractive to a large number of those who have embraced it. It gvies them something to do. It puts one on his mettle. It gives one a real live mission in the world.

I am well aware of the fact that a vast number of professed followers of Jesus Christ never enter in upon this second mile. Indeed, there are entirely too many who never actually complete even the first mile. There can be no question, however, but that they are, at least at times, conscious of their failure. Goaded by the pricking of conscience in this matter, they do every now and then put forth a spasmodic effort to catch up with their theory. And what is this but an acknowledgment that the second mile is not a mere theory, but a definite obligation?

Third—this ideal of the second mile was set before His followers by the Master, and He expects them to strive toward it. The very perfection and holiness of God are placed before us as the goal of our endeavors. Peter's message is, 'Like as He who called you is holy, be ye yourselves also holy in all manner of living; because it is written, Ye shall be holy; for I am holy.' And our Saviour also in close connection with the words of the text said, 'Ye therefore shall be perfect, as your heavenly Father is perfect.' No higher standard or ideal could have been placed before us than this. And while we might well exclaim, almost in despair, 'Who is sufficient for these things,' are there any of us who would wish to have had a lower ideal presented to us?

But our Lord's injunction in this matter of the second mile is made more effective by reason of the fact that He Himself was the embodiment of that ideal. He did not preach one thing and practice another. Search as carefully as you will into the minutest known details of His life, and you will not be able to point to one of them in just criticism, nor wish that He had not done this or that. We are often compelled to take up the defensive for ourselves and others who are avowedly His disciples, but that is never necessary in His case. He ran the gauntlet of the most searching and hostile scrutiny, but never once could His enemies convict Him of sin. In the verdict of Herod and Pilate all ages agree, and in view of the evidence, each must say with them, 'I find no fault in Him.'

The requirement of the second mile is therefore enforced by our Lord's own example. And this example He left us that we should follow His steps. By word and deed He showed us the ideal life. This can be affirmed by none of the founders of the great human religions, for the less said about their lives as a rule the better, for they will not bear to close scrutiny.

How severely Jesus arraigned the leaders of the people in His day because they were blind leaders of the blind They assumed to pose as examples, but their examples were not worthy of imitation. Our Lord did not mince words with them or about them. Thus He said, 'Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for ye have left undone the weightier matters of the law, justice, and mercy, and faith; but these ye ought to have done, and not to have left the other undone.' No second mile entered into their scheme of life. They were ready to go to the utmost extent of scrupulosity about some minor details of life, but when it came to the broader principles of virile living they failed. And it was because in spite of this fact they passed as examples, that our Lord was so severe in His arraignment of them.

'Whosoever shall compel thee to go one mile, go with him two.' Only one who had himself lived up to this ideal could place it before others as their objective in life. And that which gives vitality to this ideal is the fact that Jesus never for one moment fell short of it. Nor does He hesitate to make this ideal binding upon His followers. He does not advise this ideal. He gives it defintely as their rule of life.

It is the second mile that lifts one above the average life and transcends the limits of ordinary duty. One who catches the spirit of the second mile will not readily excuse himself from any of the calls of duty by saying, 'I don't feel that this or that is my duty,' or, 'I don't feel that I am under obligation to do thus and so.' Dr. Campbell Morgan has said with reference to this second mile, 'We leave our homes in the morning not expecting any demand for help or any other circumstances to interfere with the regular routine of the day's engagements; and then, all suddenly and unexpectedly, there are the sounds of horses' hoofs. A great demand has burst in on our lives, and we are obliged to go off in in a direction which we never contemplated. We have no option. We are compelled to go one mile and then the question will arise: Now you have performed what you were bound to perform, and given what any other man would have given, what are you going to do? The next mile is of prime necessity; it is in your option to go or not to go, and your action will determine whether or not you have entered into the inner heart of Christ, and are His disciple, not "in word only, but in deed and in truth."'

It is after all a matter of great moment what we do in regard to the second mile. Some people get into the way of easily dismissing it from their minds. They are very emphatic; it may be, that duty ends with the first mile. Probably duty does end there, but privilege does not. To such may it not be said, 'What do ye more than others?' They seem almost to carry a little bit of a measuring rod with which they are ever ready to measure off the distance travelled, and say, 'I have done my duty, and here I stop.' Well, the person who stops there stops short of the second mile. This principle may be applied to every line of Christian service and activity.

Oh, for the spirit of the second mile that will lead us to go farther than the ordinary duty, that will not stop to take out its little measure rod. This is the spirit that will lead us to say not, 'What must I do?' but 'What may I do?' If the former is the impulse of any soul, it will be liable always to render short measure. But the latter will never count the cost nor measure the distance. Our Lord did not give by measure and one who catches His spirit will never dole out in scanty, scrimping measure, but generously and freely anything whereby he carries out the Ideal of the Second Mile.

But how is this possible, for it really runs counter to nature to do more than simple duty? It is just here that the inherent vitality of the Christian faith comes in, for our Lord Jesus Christ by His grace can enable us to do the things that belong to the second mile. He and He alone can beget in these natures of ours the impulses and powers that will enable us to go beyond the boundaries of average duty into the wider fields of gracious privilege.

A GREAT GIFT.

A gift of $650,000 by Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson for social welfare laboratories to be conducted by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was announced by the association recently. The gift is the largest single one ever made to the association and, so far as is known, to any organization for a similar purpose, except the separate foundations, such as the Russell Sage Foundation.

The gift is not for relief of dependent individuals or families, or for charity organization, but is to be used exclusively to foster preventive and constructive social measures. Establishment of experimental laboratories for purposes of testing proposed measures is a part of the programme under which the fund is to be utilized. In general, it is intended to foster those activities which are calculated, in the words of the doro, 'to prevent sickness and thus diminish poverty, such as the promotion of cleanliness and sanitation and aid in securing a proper food supply.'

The gift, the association announces, makes possible a new social welfare department. Extension of public bath work, of the work of serving hot lunches to school children approximately at cost, and of increasing clinic facilities for treatment of physical defects of school children are among the lines of effort contemplated by this department. Establishment of public laundries and public bake shops in congested districts is also suggested.

LIVINGSTONE'S BEARERS.

One of the faithful black fellows who helped to carry the embalmed body of Livingstone across Africa to the coast, is still alive. This man's name, given in baptism, is Matthew Wellington, and he is still living at Freretown, Mombasa, British East Africa.

He has been in the public service for twenty-three years, and has lived a consistent Christian life. For some years he was in the employ of the Imperial East Africa Company, and he had charge of a farm at Mombasa which received and accommodated rescued slaves. For the last eight years he has been employed in the Public Works Department as a supervisor of road work. Old age has lately necessitated retirement. He is in full possession of his faculties, and takes much pleasure in talking of his connection with the great missionary. He is a widower, and has taken charge of his four grandchildren.

INDIA'S MISSIONARY STAFF.

The number of missionaries in India, Burma, and Ceylon is estimated at 4,387. There are 47 colleges, 64 theological seminaries, 47, normal schools, 142 high schools, and 122 hospitals, etc. The total number of institutions is about 1,.047.

The Lahu tribes, of Northern Burma, are only recent converts from savagery, yet 'Missions' tells us that last year three hundred Lahu Christians volunteered to go out for preaching tours of from three days to three months, each at his own expense.

Sunday School Lesson

(By Dr. G. Campbell Morgan.)

JOSEPH AND BENJAMIN.

May 25, 1913.

Lesson—Genesis xliii.

Golden Text—I. John ii:10.

'He that loveth his brother abideth in the light.'

THE STORY.

The famine still continuing, its pressure was felt in the land of Canaan. When the corn which they brought out of Egypt was exhausted, Israel commanded his sons to go again to Egypt, and buy food. This they resolutely refused to do unless they were accompanied by Benjamin. Reluctantly, under the pressure of circumstances, Israel consented, the last words of his consent being an expression of evil foreboding, as he exclaimed, 'If I be bereaved of my children, I am bereaved.'

On arrival in Egypt, they received what necessarily seemed to be a most strange reception. Instead of being received in the ordinary way, they were brought into the house of Joseph, and every attention was given to them, as to guests to whom special hospitality was extended. Their state of mind is revealed in the fear that possessed them. They looked upon this extension of hospitality with suspicion, being afraid that the governor was but seeking some occasion against them, in order that he might seize them as his slaves, and appropriate their asses. nI their difficulty they consulted with the steward; and he evidently in the secret of the intention of Joseph, and that on the highest level, answered them, 'Peace be to you, fear not; your God and the God of your father, hath given you treasure in your stocks; I had your money.' This was a most remarkable word coming from the steward of Joseph's house, and it is impossible to read it without feeling how here again, in a position of power, Joseph had made known his religion and his relation to God.

The story of the feast is a most interesting one in many ways. The emotion of Joseph is very full of beauty, and yet how natural! As the chronicler declares, 'He lifted up his eyes and saw Benjamin his brother, his mother's son.' As the taking of Benjamin was an assault on the heart of Jacob in its tenderest relationships, so his coming to Joseph affected him in the same way. The sight of Benjamin brought back to him memories of Rachel, his mother, the woman whom his father had supremely loved.

It was a strange feast, in which all were more or less under constraint: his brethren under the constraint of their fears, and Joseph under the constraint of the necessity for restraining his tears.

THE TEACHING.

The mental processes through which these men passed are very full of interest, as they are revealed in the course of this particular lesson. It is evident from beginning to end that the haunting memory of the past affected them. Whereas they had not the slightest suspicion that this Egyptian with whom they were dealing was their brother, the very fact that they felt themselves in danger in Egypt inevitably recalled the selling of their brother into Egypt long ago, and they never seemed to have been able to escape from the consciousness. It was clearly manifest in the covenant which Judah made with his father in order to secure the company of Benjamin as he said, 'I will be surety for him; of my hand shalt thou require him; If I bring him not unto thee, and set him before them, then let me bear the blame for ever.' These words cannot be read without the memory of how these mene had come back in the olden days to Jacob with a life concerning Joseph. It is clear that they were all thinking of those past experiences in this hour of their difficulty. This perturbation was equally manifested in the suspicion they entertained of the hospitality which was offered to them in the house of Joseph. Truly 'conscience doth make cowards of us all.' Had there been nothing in the past of evil in their family relationship, they need have had no such fears as they went, in company with men of many nations, to Egypt for corn in this time of famine; for Egypt was providing corn for the famine-stricken people, as part of her policy.

And yet again, we have a revelation of the greatness of the character of Joseph. Not only had his faith remained strong through the trials of years, he had also retained his love, and the springs of his emotional nature were fresh and flowing. Nevertheless it was necessary to see this thing brough, for the sake of his brethren; and he was strong enough to refrain himself in order to the accomplishment of this high purpose.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The words of the golden text were evidently chosen as applicable to Joseph, and in that way they are valuable as revealing the secret of the strength of his emotional nature. Because he had remained in the light, his love for his brethren remained strong. Abiding in the light always means being true to God, and that necessarily means being true to love. It also means a new interpretation of dark things. To walk in the light is to see the things of darkness, not as though they were things of light, but as completely under the control of God. All this will become more clear presently in the case of Joseph, when, making himself known to his brethren, he interpreted their evil actions of long ago, as within the Divine economy, by the overruling mercy of God. However, wrong our brother's actions toward us may be, to walk in the light is to see the Divine overruling, and is to be able therefore to forgive.

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.)

The Bradley-Garretson Co., Ltd., Publishers, Brantford, Ont., Canada.

May 25, 1913.

Joseph and Benjamin. Gen. xliii.

Golden Text.—He that loveth his brother abideth in the light I John ii. 10.

(1.) Verses 1-7 — Which has the greatest tendency to draw men to God, and why, famine or plenty? (This is oone of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(2.) What part had Judah taken in selling Joseph into Egypt?

(3.) When in Egypt the first time they had told Joseph the simple truth about their father and Benjamin. Show how the truth always harmonizes and that Jacob was wrong in wishing they had kept back the truth about Benjamin.

(4) Verses 8-10—Can there be true repentance without making such restitution as we are able?

(5.) In what way did Judah show that he was truly penitent?

(6.) Verses 11-14—What was the pressure or motive which finally induced Jacob to let Benjamin go to Egypt with the other brothers?

(7.) If we receive too much change in making a purchase or are paid too much when we check money out of the bank, what should we do with it, and why?

(8.) Would you say or not, and why, that a man is a common thief who keeps what does not belong to him even if he has come into its possession innocently?

(9.) Do parents, as a rule, love their grown-up sons as tenderly as when they were little children? Why or why not?

(10.) Verse 15—What is more horrible than famine, and can you state some of the tragedies that have resulted from famines?

(11.) Whatever may have been thought proper in those days, is it right in these days or not, and why, to make presents in order to influence those with whom we do business?

(1.) Which gives us more pain, the anticipation or the realization of a dreaded event? Why? 2

(13.) Verses 16-18—What effect did the sight of Benjamin have upon Joseph and why was it so?

(14.) If these men had been truly good, with clean consciences, would they have been afraid to meet Joseph? Why?

(15.) How is it that people, as a rule, are more partial and hospitable to their relatives than they are to others?

(16.) Verses 19-22—What spirit did it show and what wisdom did it manifest that these men brought up the matter of the money which they had found in their sacks to Joseph's steward at the first meeting with him?

(17.) Verses 23-25—What is the evidence to the true children of God that events are generally better than their fears and even better than their faith?

(18.) If we are living right, is it our privilege to take everything that comes to us as the very best thing that could happen to us? Why?

(19.) Is it our privilege to have 'peace' all the time and our duty never to 'fear'?

(20.) Verses 26-34—Would you say or not, and why, that it is ever right for us to dissimulate as Joseph did?

(21.) Why was it that Benjamin more than any of the others so stirred the emotions of Joseph?

(22.) From this story would you judge that Joseph and his brethren got into a good social mood with each other, and if so how do you account for subsequent events?

Lesson for Sunday, June 1, 1913. Joseph Tests His Brethren. Gen. xliii.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM INDIANA

By BOOTH TARKINGTON, Author of 'Monsieur Beaucaire' and 'The Two Vanrevels.'

(Copyright by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.)

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

A young journalist from the East who had had a brilliant college career, but had not been very successful later, comes to the small town of Plattville, Indiana, to edit the local paper, which he has purchased. He finds the journal in a moribund condition, but by the improvements he makes in it, and by defeating the candidature of Rodney McCune, a local political 'boss,' he establishes it on a firm foundation. He engages on his staff, Fisbee, a man of education, who had lost his position as principal of the High School. The visit of a strange lady to Judge Briscoe has aroused speculation in the town. Harkless, the newspaper man, is invited to meet her. We learn that owing to the threats of McCune's supporters, a gang known as the 'White Caps,' some young men of the town form a guard for Harkless, unknown to him, when he takes his customary country walks in the evenings. One night he is near the Judge's house, when he is shot at. The lady visitor, Miss Sherwood, comes out, and refuses to return unless he takes refuge in the house. He does so, and before the evening is over, has fallen in love with her. The following day Plattville has the great excitement of a visit from a circus.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

There was another flourish of music. Immediately all the band gave sound, and then, with blare of brass and the crash of drums, the glory of the parade burst upon Plattville. Glory in the utmost! The resistless impetus of the march-time music; the flare of royal banners, of pennons on the breeze; the smiling of beautiful Court Ladies and great, silken Nobles; the swaying of howdahs on camel and elephant, and the awesome shaking of the earth beneath the elephant's feet, and the gleam of his small but devastating eye (every one declared he looked the alarmed Mr. Snoddy full in the face as he passed, and Mr. Snoddy felt not at all reassured when Tom Martin severely hinted that it was with the threatening glance of a rival; then the badinage of the clown, creaking along in his donkey cart; the traffic recklessness of the spangled hero who was drawn by in a cage with two striped tigers; the spirit of the prancing steeds that drew the rumbling chariots, and the grace of the helmeted charioteers; the splendor of the cars and the magnificence of the paintings with which they were adorned; the ecstasy of all this glittering, shining, gorgeous pageantry needed even more than walking on your hands to express.

Last of all come the tooting calliope, followed by swarms of boys as it executed, 'Wait Till the Clouds Roll By, Jennie,' with infinite dash and gusto.

When it was gone, Miss Sherwood's intent gaze relaxed—she had been looking on as eagerly as any child,—and she turned to speak to Harkless and discovered that he was no longer in the room; instead, she found Minnie and Mr. Willetts, whom he had summoned from another window.

'He was called away,' explained Lige. 'He thought he'd be back before the parade was over, and said you were enjoying it so much he didn't want to speak to you.'

'Called away?' she said, inquiringly.

Minnie laughed. 'Oh, everybody sends for Mr. Harkless.'

'It was a farmer, name of Bowlder,' added Mr. Willetts. 'His son Hartley's drinking again, and there ain't any one but Harkless can do anything with him. You let him tackle a sick man to nurse, or a tipsy one to handle, and I tell you,' Mr. Willetts went on with enthusiasm, 'he is at home. It beats me,—and lots of people don't think college does a man any good! Why, the way he cured old Fis——'

'See!' cried Minnie, loudly, pointing out of the window. 'Look down there. Something's happened.'

There was a swirl in the crowd below. Men were running around a corner of the court house, and the women and children were harking after. They went so fast, and there were so many of them, that immediately that whole portion of the yard became a pushing, tugging, pulling, squirming jam of people.

'It's on the other side,' said Lige. 'We can see from the hall window. Come quick, before these other folks fill it up.'

They followed him cross the building, and looked down on an agitated swarm of faces. Five men were standing on the entrance steps to the door below, and the crowd was thickly massed beyond, leaving a little semi-circle clear about the steps. Those behind struggled to get closer, and leaped in the air to catch a glimpse of what was going on. Harkless stood alone on the top step, his hand resting on the shoulder of the pale and contrite and sobered Hartley. In the clear space, Jim Bardlock was standing with sheepishly hanging head, and between him and Harkless were the two gamblers of the walnut shells. The journalist held in his hand the implements of their profession.

'Give it all up,' he was saying in his steady voice. 'You've taken eighty-six dollars from this boy. Hand it over.'

The men began to edge closer to the crowd, giving little, swift, desperate, searching looks from left to right, and right to left, moving nervously about, like weasels in a trap. 'Close up there tight,' said Harkless, sharply. 'Don't let them out.'

'Why can't we git no square treatment here?' one of the gamblers whined; but his eyes, blazing with rage, belied the plaintive passivity of his tone. 'We been running no skin. Why d'ye say we gotter give up our own money? You gotter prove it was a skin. We risked our money fair.'

'Prove it! Come up here, Eph Watts. Friends,' the editor turned to the crowd, smiling, 'friends, here's a man we ran out of town once, because he knew too much about things of this sort. He's come back to us again and he's here to stay. He'll give us an object lesson on the shell game.'

'It's pretty simple,' remarked Mr. Watts. 'The best way is to pick up the ball with your second finger and the back part of your thumb as you pretend to lay the shell down over it: this way.' He illustrated, and showed several methods of manipulation, with professional sang-froid; and as he made plain the easy swindle by which many had been duped that morning, there arose an angry and threatening murmur.

'You all see,' said Harkless, raising his voice a little, 'what a simple cheat it is—and old as Pharaoh. Yet a lot of you stood around and lost your own money, and stared like idiots, and let Hartley Bowlder lose eighty-odd dollars on a shell racket, and not one of you lifted a hand. How hard did you work for what these two cheap crooks took from you? Ah!' he cried, 'it is because you were greedy that they robbed you so easily. You know it's true. It's when you want to get something for nothing that the "confidence men" steal the money you sweat for and make the farmer a laughing stock. And you, Jim Bardlock, Town Marshal!—you, who confess that you "went in the game sixty cents worth, yourself"—' His eyes were lit with wrath as he raised his accusing hand and levelled it at the unhappy municipal.

The Town Marshal smiled uneasily and deprecatingly about him, and, meeting only angry glances, hearing only words of condemnation, he passed his hand unsteadily over his fat moustache, shifted from one leg to the other and back again, looked up, looked down, and then, an amiable and pleasure-loving man, beholding nothing but accusation and anger in heaven and earth, and wishing nothing more than to sink into the waters under the earth, but having no way of reaching them, finding his troubles quite unbearable, and unable to meet the manifold eye of man, he sought relief after the unsagacious fashion of a larger bird than he. His burly form underwent a series of convulsions not unlike sobs, and he shut his eyes tightly and held them so, presenting a picture of misery unequalled in the memory of any spectator. Harkless' outstretched hand began to shake. 'You!' he tried to continue—'you, a man elected to——'

There came from the crowd the sound of a sad, high-keyed voice, drawling: 'That's a nice vest Jim's got on, but it ain't hardly the feathers fitten for an ostrich, is it?'

The editors gravity gave way; he broke into a ringing laugh and turned again to the shell-men. 'Give up the boys money. Hurry.'

'Step down here and git it,' said the one who had spoken.

There was a turbulent motion in the crowd, and a cry arose, 'Run 'em out! Ride 'em on a rail! Tar and feathers! Run 'em out o town!'

'I wouldnt dilly-dally long if I were you,' said Harkless, and his advice seemed good to the shell-men. A roll of bills, which he counted and turned over to the elder Bowlder, was sullenly placed in his hand. The fellow who had not yet spoken clutched the journalist's sleeve with his dirty hand.

'We hain't done wit' youse,' he said, hoarsely. 'Don't belief it, not fer a minute, see?'

The Town Marshal opened his eyes briskly, and placing a hand on each of the gamblers, said: 'I hereby do arrest your said persons, and declare you my prisoners.' The cry rose again, louder: 'Run 'em out! String 'em up! Hang them! Hang them!' and a forward rush was made.

'This way, Jim. Be quick,' said Harkless, quietly, bending down and jerking one of the gamblers half-way up the steps. 'Get through the hall to the other side and then run them to the lock-up. No one will stop you that way. Watts and I will hold this door.' Bardlock hustled his prisoners through the doorway, and the crowd pushed up the steps, while Harkless struggled to keep the vestibule clear until Watts got the double doors closed. 'Stand back, here!' he cried; 'it's all over. Don't be foolish. The law is good enough for us. Stand back, will you!'

He was laughing a little, shoving them back with open hand and elbow, when a small, compact group of men suddenly dashed up the steps together, and a heavy stick swung out over their heads. A straw hat with a gay ribbon sailed through the air. The journalist's long arms went out swiftly from his body in several directions, the hands not open, but clenched and hard. The next instant he and Mr. Watts stood alone on the steps, and a man with a bleeding, blaspheming mouth dropped his stick and tried to lose himself in the crowd. Mr. Watts was returning something he had not used to his hip-pocket.

'Prophets of Israel!' exclaimed William Todd, ruefully, 'it wasn't Eph Watt's pistol. Did you see Mr. Harkless? I was up on them steps when he begun. I don't believe he needs as much takin' care of as we think.'

'Wasn't it one of them Cross-Roads devils that knocked his hat off?' asked Judd Bennett. 'I thought I see Bob Skillett run up with a club.'

Harkless threw open the doors behind him; the hall was empty. 'You may come in now,' he said. 'This isn't my court-house.'

CHAPTER VIII.

GLAD AFTERNOON: THE GIRL BY THE BLUE TENT-POLE.

They walked slowly back along the pike toward the brick house. The white-ruffed fennel reached up its dusty yellow heads to touch her skirts as she passed, and then drooped, satisfied, against the purple iron-weed at the roadside. In the noonday silence no cricket chirped nor locust raised its lorn monotone; the tree shadows mottled the road with blue, and the level fields seemed to pant out a dazzling breath, the transparent 'heat-waves' that danced above the low corn and green wheat.

He was stooping very much as they walked; he wanted to be told that he could look at her for a thousand years. Her face was rarely and exquisitely modelled, but, perhaps, just now the salient characteristic of her beauty (for the salient characteristic seemed to be a different thing at different times) was the coloring, a delicate glow under the white skin, that bewitched him in its seeming a reflection of the rich benediction of the noonday sun that blazed overhead.

Once he had thought the way to the Briscoe homestead rather a long walk; but now the distance sped malignantly; and strolled they never so slow, it was less than a 'young bird's flutter from a wood.' With her acquiescence he rolled a cigarette, and she began to hum lightly the air of a song, a song of an ineffably gentle, slow movement.

That, and a reference of the morning, and, perhaps, the smell of his tobacco mingling with the fragrance of her roses, awoke again the keen reminiscence of the previous night within him. Clearly outlined before him rose the high, green slopes and cool cliff-walls of the coast of Maine, while his old self lazily watched the sharp little waves through half-closed lids, the pale smoke of his cigarette blowing out under the rail of a waxen deck where he lay cushioned. And again a woman pelted his face with handfuls of rose-petals and cried: 'Up lad and at 'em! Yonder is Winter Harbor.' Again he sat in the oak-raftered Casino, breathless with pleasure, and heard a young girl sing the 'Angel's Serenade,' a young girl who looked so bravely unconscious of the big, hushed crowd that listened, looked so pure and bright and gentle and good, that he had spoken of her as 'Sir Galahad's little sister.' He recollected he had been much taken with this child; but he had not thought of her from that time to this, he supposed; had almost forgotten her. No! Her face suddenly stood out to his view as though he saw her with his physical eye—a sweet and vivacious child's face with light-brown hair and gray eyes and a short upper lip. . . . And the voice. . . .

He stopped short and struck his palms together. 'You are Tom Meredith's little cousin!'

'The Great Harkless!' she answered, and stretched out her hand to him.

'I remember you!'

'Isn't it time?'

'Ah, but I never forgot you,' he cried. 'I thought I had. I didn't know who it was I was remembering. I thought it was fancy, and it was memory. I never forgot your voice, singing—and I remembered your face too; though I thought I didn't.' He drew a deep breath. 'That was why—'

'Tom Meredith has not forgotten you,' she said, as he paused.

'Would you mind shaking hands once more?' he asked.

She gave him her hand again. 'With all my heart. Why?'

'I'm making a record at it. Thank you.'

'They called me "Sir Galahad's little sister" all one summer because the Great John Harkless called me that. You danced with me in the evening.'

'Did I?'

'Ah,' she said, shaking her head, 'you were too busy being in love with Mrs. Van Skuyt to remember a waltz with only me! I was allowed to meet you as a reward for singing my very best, and you—you bowed with the indulgence of a grandfather, and asked me to dance.'

'Like a grandfather? How young I was then! How times changes us!'

'I'm afraid my conversation did not make a great impression upon you,' she continued.

'But it did. I am remembering very fast. If you will wait a moment I will tell you some of the things you said.'

The girl laughed merrily. Whenever she laughed he realized that it was becoming terribly difficult not to tell her how adorable she was. I wouldn't risk it, if I were you,' she wraned him, 'because I didn't speak to you at all. I shut my lips tight and trembled all over every bit of the time I was dancing with you. I did not sleep that night, because I was so unhappy, wondering what the Great Harkless would think of me. I knew he thought me unutterably stupid because I couldn't talk to him. I wanted to send him word that I knew I had bored him. I couldn't bear for him not to know that I knew I had. But he was not thinking of me in any way. He had gone to sea again in a big boat, the ungrateful pirate, cruising with Mrs. Van Skuyt.'

'How time does change us!' said John. 'You are wrong, though; I did think of you; I have al—'

'Yes,' she interrupted, tossing her head in airy travesty of the stage coquette, 'you think so—I mean you say so—now. Away with you and your blarneying!'

And so they went through the warm noontide, and little he cared for the heat that wilted the fat mullein leaves and made the barefoot boy, who passed by, skip gingerly through the burning dust with anguished mouth and watery eye. Little he knew of the locust that suddenly whirred his mills of shrillness in the maple tree, and sounded so hot, hot, hot; or those others that railed at the country quiet from the dim shade around the brick house; or even the rain-crow that sat on the fence and swore to them in the face of a sunny sky that they should see rain ere the day were done.

Little the young man recked of what he ate at Judge Briscoe's good noon dinner; chicken wing nad young roas'n'-ear; hot rolls as light as the fluff of a summer cloudlet; and honey and milk; and apple-butter flavored like spices of Arabia; and fragrant, flaky cherry pie; and cool, rich, yellow cream. Lige Willetts was a lover, yet he said he asked no better than to just go on eating that cherry pie till a sweet death overtook him; but railroad sandwiches and restaurant chops might have been set before Harkless for all the difference it would have made to him.

At no other time is a man's feeling of companionship with a woman so strong as when he sits at table with her—not at a 'decorated' and becatered and bewaited table, but at a homely, appetizing, wholesome home table like old Judge Briscoe's. The very essence of the thing is domesticity, and the implication is utter confidence and liking. There are few greater dangers for a bachelor. An insinuating imp perches on his shoulder, and, softly tickling the bachelor's ear with the feathers of an arrow shaft, whispers: 'Pretty nice, isn't it, eh? Rather pleasant to have that girl sitting there, don't you think? Enjoy having her notice your butter plate was empty? Think it exhilarating to hand her those rolls? Looks nice, doesn't she? Says 'Thank you' rather prettily? Makes your lonely breakfast seem mighty dull, doesn't it? How would you like to have her pour your coffee for you to-morrow, my boy? How would it seem to have such pleasant company all the rest of your life? Pretty cheerful, eh?'

When Miss Sherwood passed the editor the apple-butter, the casual, matter-of-course way she did it entranced him in a strange, exquisite wonderment. He did not set the dish down when she put it in his hand, but held it straight out before him, just looking at it, until Willetts had a dangerous choking fit, for which Minnie was very proud of Lige; no one could have suspected that it was the veil of laughter. When Helen told John he really must squeeze a lemon into his iced tea, he felt that his one need in life was to catch her up in his arms and run away with her, not anywhere in particular, but just run and run and run away.

After dinner they went out to the veranda and the gentlemen smoked. The judge set his chair down on the ground, tilted back in it with his feet on the steps, and blew a wavery domed city up in the air. He called it solid comfort. He liked to sit out from under the porch roof, he said; he wanted to see more of the sky. The others moved their chairs down to join him in the celestial vision. There had blown across the heaven a feathery, thin cloud or two, but save for these, there was nothing but glorious and tender, brilliant blue. It seemed so clear and close one marvelled the little church spire in the distance did not pierce it; yet, at the same time, the eye ascended miles and miles into warm, shimmering either. Far away two buzzards swung slowly at anchor, half way to the sun.

"O bright, translucent, cerulean hue,
Let my wide wings drift on in you,' "

said Harkless, pointing them out to Helen.

'You seem to get a good deal of fun out of this kind of weather,' observed Lige, as he wiped his brow and shifted his chair out of the sun.

'I expect you don't get such skies as this up in Rouen,' said the judge, looking at the girl from between half-closed eyelids.

'It's the same Indiana sky, I think,' she answered.

'I guess maybe in the city you don't see as much of it, or think as much about it. Yes, they're the Indiana skies,' the old man went on.

". . . Skies as blue
As the eyes of children when they smile at you."

There aren't any others anywhere that ever seemed much like them to me. They've been company for me all my life. I don't think there are any others half as beautiful, and I know there aren't any as sociable. They were always so.' He sighed gently, and Miss Sherwood fancied his wife must have found the Indiana skies as lovely as he had, in the days of long ago. 'Seems to me they are the softest and bluest and kindest in the world.'

'I think they are,' said Helen, 'and they are more beautiful than the "Italian skies," though I doubt if many of us Hoosiers realize it; and—certainly no one else does.'

The old man leaned over and patted her hand. Harkless gasped. '"Us Hoosiers!"' chuckled the judge. 'You're a great Hoosier, young lady! How much of your life have you spent in the State? "Us Hoosiers!"'

'But I'm going to be a good one,' she answered, gaily, 'and if I'm good enough, when I grow up maybe I'll be a great one.'

The buckboard had been brought around, and the four young people climbed in, Harkless driving. Before they started, the judge, standing on the horse-block in front of the gate, leaned over and patted Miss Sherwood's hand again. Harkless gathered up the reins.

'You'll make a great Hoosier, all right,' said the old man, beaming upon the girl. 'You needn't worry about that, I guess, my dear.'

When he said 'my dear,' Harkless spoke to the horses.

'Wait,' said the judge, still holding the girl's hand. 'You'll make a great Hoosier, some day; don't fret. You're already a very beautiful one.' Then he bent his white head and kissed her, gallantly. John said: 'Good afternoon, judge'; the whip cracked like a pistol-shot, and the buckboard dashed off in a cloud of dust.

'Every once in a while, Harkless,' the old fellow called after them, 'you must remember to look at the team.'

The enormous white tent was filled with a hazy yellow light, the warm, dusty, mellow light that thrills the rejoicing heart because it is found nowhere in the world except in the tents of a circus—the canvas-filtered sunshine and sawdust atmosphere of show day. Through the entrance the crowd poured steadily, coming from the absorptions of the wild-animal tent to feast upon greater wonders; passing around the sawdust ellipse that contained two soul-cloying rings, to find seats whence they might behold the splendors so soon to be unfolded. Every one who was not buying the eternal lemonade was eating something; and the faces of children shone with gourmand rapture, indeed, very often the eyes of them were all you saw, half-closed in palate-gloating over a huge apple, or a bulky oblong of popcorn, partly unwrapped from its blue tissue-paper cover; or else it might be a luscious pink crescent of watermelon, that left its ravisher stained and dripping to the brow.

Here, as in the morning, the hawkers raised their cries in unintermittent shrillness, offering to the musically inclined the Happy Evenings Song-book, alleged to contain those treasures, all the latest songs of the day, or presented for the consideration of the humorous the Lawrence Lapearl Joke-book, setting forth in full the art of comical entertainment and repartee. (Schofields' Henry bought two of these—no doubt on the principle that two were twice as instructive as one—intending to bury himself in study and do battle with Tom Martin on his own ground.)

Here swayed the myriad palm-leaf fans; here paraded blushing youth and rosy maiden, more relentlessly arm-in-arm than ever; here crept the octogenarian, Mr. Bodeffer, shaking on cane and the shoulder of posterity; here waddled Mr. Snoddy, who had hurried through the animal tent for fear of meeting the elephant; here marched sturdy yeomen and stout wives; here came William Todd and his Anna Belle, the good William hushed with the embarrassments of love, but looking out warily with the white of his eye for Mr. Martin, and determined not to sit within a hundred yards of him; here rolled in the orbit of habit the bacchanal, Mr. Wilkerson, who politely answered in kind all the uncouth roarings and guttural ejaculations of jungle and fen that came from the animal tent; in brief, here came with lightest hearts the population of Carlow and part of Amo.

Helen had found a true word: it was a big family. Jim Bardlock, broadly smiling and rejuvenated, shorn of depression, paused in front of the 'reserve' seats, with Mrs. Bardlock on his arm, and called loudly to a gentleman on a tier about the level of Jim's head: 'How are ye? I reckon we were a leetle too smart fer 'em, this morning, huh?' Five or six hundred people—every one within hearing—turned to look at Jim; but the gentleman addressed was engaged in conversation with a lady and did not notice.

'Hi! Hi, there! Say! Mr. Harkless!' bellowed Jim, informally. The people turned to look at Harkless. His attention was arrested and his cheek grew red.

'What is it?' he asked, a little confused and a good deal annoyed.

'I don't hear what ye say,' shouted Jim, putting his hand to his ear.

'What is it?' repeated the young man. 'I'll kill that fellow to-night,' he added to Lige Willetts. 'Some one ought to have done it long ago.'

'What?'

'I say, what I- it?'

'I only wanted to say me and you certainly did fool these here Hoosiers this morning, huh? Hustled them two fellers through the court-house, and nobody never thought to slip round to the other door and head us off. Ha, ha! We were jest a leetle too many fer 'em' huh?'

From an upper tier of seats the rusty length of Mr. Martin erected itself joint by joint, like an extension ladder, and he peered down over the gaping faces at the Town Marshal. 'Excuse me,' he said sadly to those behind him, but his dry voice penetrated everywhere, 'I got up to hear Jim say "We" again.'

Mr. Bardlock joined in the laugh against himself, and proceeded with his wife to some seats, forty or fifty feet distant. When he had settled himself comfortably, he shouted over cheerfully to the unhappy editor: 'Them shell-men got it in fer you, Mr. Harkless.'

'Hain't that fool shet up yit?' snarled the aged Mr. Bodeffer, indignantly. He was sitting near the young couple, and the expression of his sympathy was distinctly audible to them and many others. 'Got no more regards than a brazing calf—disturbin' a feller with his sweetheart!'

'The both of 'em says they're goin' to do fer you,' bleated Mr. Bardlock. 'Swear they'll git their evens with ye.'

Mr. Martin rose again. 'Don't git scared and leave town, Mr. Harkless,' he called out; 'Jim'll protect you.'

Vastly to the young man's relief the band began to play, and the equestrians and equestriennes capered out from the dressing-tent for the 'Grand Entrance,' and the performance commenced. Through the long summer afternoon it went on; wonders of horsemanship and horsewomanship; hair-raising exploits on wires tight and slack; giddy tricks on the high trapeze; feats of leaping and tumbling in the rings; while the tireless musicians blatted inspiringly through it all, only pausing long enough to allow that uproarious jester, the clown, to ask the ring-master what he would do if a young lady came up and kissed him on the street, and to exploit the hilarities during the short intervals of rest for the athletes.

When it was over, John and Helen found themselves in the midst of a densely packed crowd, and separating from Miss Briscoe and Lige. People were pushing and shoving, and he saw her face grow pale. He realized with a pang of sympathy how helpless he would feel if he were as small as she, and at his utmost height could only see big, suffocating backs and huge shoulders pressing down from above. He was keeping them from crowding heavily upon her with all his strength, and a royal feeling of protectiveness came over him. She was so little. And yet, without the remotest hint of hardness, she gave him such a distinct impression of poise and equilibrium, she seemed so able to meet anything that might come to understand it—even to laugh at it—so Americanly capable and sure of the event, that in spite of her pale cheek he could not feel quite so protective as he wished to feel.

He managed to get her to one of the tent-poles, and placed her with her back to it. Then he set one of his own hands against it over her head, braced herself and stood, keeping a little space about her, ruggedly letting the crowd surge against him as it would; no one should touch her in rough carelessness.

'Thank you. It was rather trying in there,' she said, and looked up into his eyes with a divine gratitude.

'Please don't do that,' he answered in a low voice.

'Do what?'

'Look like that.'

She not only looked like that, but more so. 'Young man, young man,' she said, 'I fear you're wishful of turning a girl's head.'

The throng was thick around them, garrulous and noisy, but they two were more richly alone together, to his appreciation, than if they stood on some far satellite of Mars. He was not to forget that moment, and he kept the picture of her, as she leaned against the big blue tent-pole, there in his heart: the clear gray eyes lifted to his, the delicate face with the color stealing back to her cheeks, and the brave little figure that had run straight to him out of the night shadows. There was something about her, and in the moment, that suddenly touched him with a saddening sweetness too keen to be borne; the forget-me-not finger of the flying hour that could not come again was laid on his soul, and he felt the tears start from his heart on their journey to his eyes. He knew that he should always remember that moment. She knew it, too. She put her hand to her cheek and turned away from him a little tremulously. Both were silent.

They had been together since early morning. Plattville was proud of him. Many a friendly glance from the folk who jostled about them favored his suit and wished both of them well, and many lips, opening to speak to Harkless in passing, closed when their owners (more tactful than Mr. Bardlock) looked a second time.

Old Tom Martin, still perched alone on his high seat, saw them standing by the tent-pole, and watched them from under his rusty hat brim. 'I reckon it's be'n three or four thousand years since I was young,' he sighed to himself; then, pushing his hat still further down over his eyes: 'I don't believe I'd ort to rightly look on at that.' He sighed again as he rose, and gently spoke the name of his dead wife: 'Marjie,—it's be'n lonesome, sometimes. I reckon you're mighty tired waitin' for me, ever since sixty-four—yet maybe not; Ulysees S. Grant's over on your side now, and perhaps you've got acquainted with him; you always thought a good deal more of him than you did of me.'

'Do you see that tall old man up there?' said Helen, nodding her head toward Martin. 'I think I should like to know him. I'm sure I like him.'

'That is old Tom Martin.'

'I know.'

'I was sorry and ashamed about all that conspicuousness and shouting. It must have been very unpleasant for you; it must have been so, for a stranger. Please try to forgive me for letting you in for it.'

'But I liked it. It was "all in the family" and it was so jolly and good-natured, and that dear old man was so bright. Do you know,' she said softly, 'I don't think I'm such a stranger—I—I think I love all these people a great deal—in spite of having known them only two days.'

At that a wild exhilaration possessed him. He wanted to shake hands with everybody in the tent, to tell them all that he loved them with his whole heart, but, what was vastly more important, she loved them a great deal—in spite of having known them only two days!

He made the horses prance on the homeward drive, and once, when she told him that she had read a good many of his political columns in the 'Herald,' he ran them into a fence. After this it occurred to him that they were nearing their destination and had come at a perversely sharp gait; so he held the roans down to a snail's pace (if it be true that a snail's natural gait is not a trot) for the rest of the way, while they talked of Tom Meredith and books and music, and discovered that they differed widely about Ibsen.

They found Mr. Fisbee in the yard, talking to Judge Briscoe. As they drove up, and before the horses had quite stopped, Helen leaped to the ground and ran to the old scholar with both her hands outstretched to him. He looked timidly at her, and took the hands she gave him; then he produced from his pocket a yellow telegraph envelope, watching her anxiously as she received it. However, she seemed to attach no particular importance to it, and, instead of opening it, leaned toward him, still holding one of his hands.

'These awful old men!' Harkless groaned inwardly, as he handed the horses over to the judge. 'I dare say he'll kiss her, too.' But, when the editor and Mr. Willetts had gone, it was Helen who kissed Fisbee.

'They're coming out to spend the evening, aren't they?' asked Briscoe, nodding to the young men as they set off down the road.

'Lige has to come whether he wants to or not,' Minnie laughed, rather consciously; 'It's his turn to-night to look after Mr. Harkless.'

'I guess he won't mind coming,' said the judge.

'Well,' returned his daughter, glancing at Helen, who stood apart, reading the telegram to Fisbee, 'I know if he follows Mr. Harkless he'll get here pretty soon after supper—as soon as the moon comes up, anyway.'

The editor of the 'Herald' was late to his supper that evening. It was dusk when he reached the hotel, and, for the first time in history, a gentleman sat down to meat in that house of entertainment in evening dress. There was no one in the dining-room when he went in; the other boarders had finished, and it was Cynthia's 'evening out,' but the landlord came and attended to his guest's wants himself, and chatted with him while he ate.

'There's a picture of Henry Clay,' remarked Landis, in obvious relevancy to his companion's attire, 'there's a picture of Henry Clay somewheres about the house in a swallow-tail coat. Governor Ray spoke here in one in early times, Bodeffer says, except it was higher built up 'n yours about the collar, and had brass buttons, I think. Ole man Wimby was here to-night,' the landlord continued, changing the subject. 'He waited fer ye a good while. He's be'n mighty wrought up sence the trouble this morning, an' wanted to see ye bad. I don't know 'f you seen it, but that feller 't knocked your hat off was mighty near tore to pieces in the crowd before he got away. 'Seems some the boys re-cog-nized him as one the Cross-Roads Skilletts, and sicked the dogs on him, and he had a pretty mean time of it. Wimby says the Cross-Roads folks 'll be worse 'n ever, and, says he, "Tell him to stick close to town," says he. "They'll do anything to git him now," says he, "and resk anything." I told him you wouldn't take no stock in it, but, see here, don't you put nothin' too mean fer them folks. I tell you, Mr. Harkless, plenty of us are scared fer ye.'

The good fellow was so earnest that when the editor's meal was finished and he would have departed, Landis detained him almost by force until the arrival of Mr. Willetts, who, the landlord knew, was his allotted escort for the evening. When Lige came (wearing a new tie, a pink one he had hastened to buy as soon as his engagements had allowed him the opportunity), Mr. Landis hissed a savage word of reproach for his tardiness in his ear, and whisperingly bade him not let the other out of reach that night, to which Willetts replied with a nod implying his trustworthiness; and the young men set off in the darkness.

Harkless wondered if his costume were not an injustice to his companion, but he did not regret it; he would wear his best court suit, his laces and velvets, for deference to that lady. It was a painful thing to remember his dusty rustiness of the night before, the awful Carlow cut of his coat, and his formless black cravat; the same felt hat he wore again to-night, perforce, but it was brushed—brushed almost to holes in spots, and somehow he had added a touch of shape to it. His dress-coat was an antique; fashions had changed, no doubt; he did not know; possibly she would recognize its vintage — but it was a dress-coat.

Lige walked along talking; Harkless answering 'Yes' and 'No' at random. The woodland-spiced air was like champagne to him; the road under foot so elastic and springy that he felt like a thoroughbred before a race; he wanted to lift his foot knee-high at every step, he had so much energy to spare. In the midst of a speech of Lige's about the look of the wheat he suddenly gave out a sigh so deep, so heartfelt, so vibrant, so profound, that Willetts turned with astonishment; but when his eyes reached his companion's face, Harkless was smiling. The editor extended his hand.

'Shake hands, Lige,' he cried.

The moon peeped over the shoulder of an eastern wood, and the young men suddenly descried their long shadows stretching in front of them. Harkless turned to look at the silhouetted town, the tree-tops and roofs and the Methodist church spire, silvered at the edges.

'Do you see that town, Willetts?' he asked, laying his fingers on his companion's sleeve. 'That's the best town in the United States!'

'I always kind of thought you didn't much like it,' said the other, puzzled. 'Seemed to me you always sort of wished you hadn't settled here.'

A little further on they passed Mr. Fisbee. He was walking into the village with his head thrown back, a strange thing for him. They gave him a friendly greeting and passed on.

'Well, it beats me!' observed Lige, when the old man was out of hearing. 'He's be'n there to supper again. He was there all day yesterday, and with 'em at the lecture, and at the deepo day before, and he looks like another man, and dressed up—for him—to beat thunder! What do you expect makes him so thick out there all of a sudden?'

'I hadn't thought about it. The judge and he have been friends a good while, haven't they?'

'Yes, three or four years; but not like this. It beats me! He's all upset over Miss Sherwood, I think. Old enough to be her grandfather, too, the old——'

His companion stopped him, dropping a hand on his shoulder.

'Listen!'

They were at the corner of the Briscoe picket fence, and a sound lifted through the stillness—a touch on the keys that Harkless knew. 'Listen,' he whispered.

It was the 'Moonlight Sonata' that Helen was playing. 'It's a pretty piece,' observed Lige after a time. Jonn could have choked him, but he answered: 'Yes, it is seraphic.'

'Who made it up?' pursued Mr. Willets.

'Beethoven.'

'Foreigner, I expect. Yet in some way or another makes me think of fishing down on the Wabash bend in he saw in the flying picture that he Vigo, and camping out nights like this; it's a mighty pretty country around there—especially at night.'

The sonata was finished, and then she sang—sang the 'Angel's Serenade.' As the soft soprano lifted and fell in the modulations of that song there was in its timbre, apart from the pure, amber music of it, a questing, seeking pathos, and Willets felt the hand on his shoulder tighten and then relax; and, as the song ended, he saw that his companion's eyes were shining and moist.

(To be continued.)

£15,000 DAMAGES

In the King's Bench Division, London, Mr. Thomas Cormac Nelson, meat salesman, Glasgow and Liverpool, was awarded £15,000 damages for alleged breach of contract and wronful dismissal against James Nelson & Sons (Ltd.), the well-known meat importers. Counsel said the plaintiff had been joint managing director with his brother of the defendant company. After a visit to the company's South American stations he was asked to resign. Legal argument followed the jury's finding, and judgment was therefore not entered.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

REFLECTING HIS IMAGE.

Once upon a time there lived in a little hamlet in Japan a young couple. They had had one child, a beautiful little girl. While the child was still very young the father was obliged to take a journey alone to a far distant city.

There he saw many things he had never seen before. He desired to take home a gift to his wife, and the most wonderful gift, it seemed to him, was a mirror. He wished to share with his wife the pleasure and surprise he had experienced when he first looked into one.

When his wife looked into the mirror for the first time he asked: 'What do you see?' She replied: 'I see a very pretty woman. She wears her hair just as I do mine. And she smiles and moves her lips just as if she were talking to me.' Her husband told her that the mirror was his gift to her, and that he hoped she would use it every day. But the wife thought it too fine a present to use every day, so she put it carefully away, and never spoke of it to the little daughter, who grew more beautiful and more like her mother as time passed on.

By and by a great misfortune fell upon that little household. The wife and mother fell sick, and it was soon evident that she must die. As she lay upon her death-bed, she called her little daughter, and told her that she was going away forever. She could point to no future life in which they could be reunited, but in the love and simplicity of her heart she did the best she could. She told her little daughter about the wonderful mirror. 'After I am dead,' she said, 'take down that box, and look into the mirror that it contains. There you will see my face. And I want you to look into the mirror every day, that you may never forget your mother, and that you may grow more and more like me.'

So the mother died. The little girl did as she had been told, and in the wonderful mirror she thought she saw her mother's face, young and beautiful—not as she had seen her, pale and ill as she lay lying, but fair and fresh, as before the fatal illness. As she looked daily into the mirror, and thought of her mother and her many lovely ways, it came about that she grew to be still more and more like that mother.

As we consider the face of Christ as portrayed in the Bible, we realize more and more clearly that He is indeed risen—a living and loving Lord and Saviour. The more closely we study that face, the more we grow into His likeness, till all around us may know that we belong to Him.—'Sunday School Illustrator.'

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead, price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Biliousness

is certainly one of the most disagreeable ailments which flesh is heir to. Coated tongue—bitter taste in the mouth—nausea—dizziness—these combine to make life a burden. The cause is a disordered liver—the cure Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They go straight to the root of the trouble, put the liver right, cleanse the stomach and bowels, clear the tongue and take away the bitter taste from the mouth. At the first sign of biliousness take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills 40



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



The

OUR WEEKLY PAGE OF FUNNY PICTURES

MR. TWEE DEEDLE.



1—One day Mr. Twee Deedle meets Dickie and Dolly playing with two stuffed ducks.



2—Mr. Twee Deedle tells the children he wishes them to go with him and see where the ducks came from.



3—He takes them to Mrs. Penelope Puddleduck's house and knocks at the door.



4—Mr. Twee Deedle asks Mrs. Puddleduck if she recognizes the little stuffed ducks. Mrs. Puddleduck cries and says they were two of a brood of ten cute little ducklets which she hatched.



5—Mr. Twee Deedle calls to two mice and two little gnomes who are passing and asks them to carry the little ducklets down to the meadow, where they can have two little graves among the flowers.



6—They put the little ducklets in a box and walk toward the meadow.



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7—Just before they reach the meadow they meet Doctor Giggle, with his bottle of magic medicine. When Mr. Twee Deedle tells him that men have taken thousands of ducklings and smothered them in a hot oven to sell for Easter Mr. Giggle puts some of the medicine on each of the duckies and they come to life.



8—The ducklets fly to their mother, and the children and all the little creatures who followed the procession are very happy. Dickie and Dolly say they will tell all their friends to refuse to accept little stuffed ducks and chicks as Easter presents.

LETTERS FROM READERS

It should be explained to correspondents that long letters are not welcomed by readers, and that, as our space is limited and very costly, many a letter has to be laid aside on account of its length. Other things being equal, the shorter letter has greatly the preference.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In letters from correspondents, I noticed one, 'Duties of husbands and wives.' The writer seems to think every word Paul spoke was God's word. Paul was a good man and faithful missionary, and did his best to live right and help ignorant people to learn to do right, but law did not originate with Paul. When he said the husband should have authority over the wife, he said also 'it is better not to marry,' and as far as we know he lived up to his convictions, and men ever since have been very busy trying to teach women their place, that they should get married and have a head, a head of some kind, and live in subjection. God, our Heavenly Father, never said any such thing. God said, 'Let us make man in our image, after our likeness, and let them have dominion over all the earth.' So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him: male and female created he them, and God saw everything that he had made, and behold it was very good.' It was only man that said one was superior, and that was man, and he should tell women how to comb their hair and put on their dress if they had one, and keep very quiet, while her head goes to the man-trap and spends his dollars in the accursed stuff, and she dare not want to mark a ballot to say, 'Stop,' in a way that will count, or she is very unwomanly.

It is the prayer of every thinking Christian woman, 'May God speed the day when women can speak in a way that will count, and say, you shall not grow fat on the destruction of homes and lives of ours. No man can make a home what it ought to be without woman. No more can he make satisfactory laws to guard home and life without woman. Why cannot a whole family go to the polling place as well as any other place? Is it a very dangerous place?

A CONSTANT READER.

THE BIBLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of May 3 is an article on the 'Fallibility of the Bible.' In reading it one is made to feel that the writer must have been very unfortunate in her social environment, or in her choice of reading matter. It is deeply to be regretted that much is being written, and talked, these days, that is calculated to lead the inexperienced and unreflective to a list of conclusions such as this article contains; and are believers in the Bible doing all that can be reasonably expected of them to counteract the sceptical tendency of the age?

Some one has said that the 'Higher Critics' have put into the hands of the enemies of the Bible the strongest weapon they have ever had to use against it. It is much to be feared that this is true. In this democratic age—this age of independent thought, one man considers himself just as capable of judging as another, and each one naturally claims his right to judge of the eliminations as well as the interpretations. Is not tampering with the Bible likely to make unsaved people think lightly of it, or reject it altogether? It has been preserved by God, just as it is, and just as it is the Holy Spirit has used it with powerful effect in bringing men and nations to the knowledge of God and His salvation.

Jesus was evidently a thorough student of the Scriptures, as His frequent reference to them shows, and if any change had been necessary would He not have effected it? Is it not presumption for us to put the allegorical stamp upon things which He spoke of as facts?

Years ago the enemies of the Bible thought they had searched out and destroyed every copy of it, but God was watching over it, and the hidden seed developed, and is now become the mighty tree whose leaves are being scattered broadcast over the world for the healing of the nations. It is now known to be impossible to destroy it, and so its arch enemy is putting forth every effort to destroy man's faith in it. But it is still in God's keeping, and He who preserved it from the relentless hate of the ages past, and multiplied it so mightily, can as wonderfully affirm and perpetuate man's faith in it.

Personally I have read the Bible from cover to cover many times, beginning in childhood, through the influence of a Christian mother. To write all it has been to me through all the varying scenes of a life, which has had its joys and sorrows, its trials and bereavements, its hardships and perplexing problems, until now, when I am writing with the snows of life's autumn resting on my head, would be impossible. It has been a source of delight, of comfort, of strength, of wisdom and of salvation. I have never expected or tried to understand it all—have never felt it was all for me—nor have I expected to realize its truths as meeting my own heart's needs, or its application to the need of my circumstance, without the aid of the Holy Spirit. This experience is not mine alone, but millions who have passed on before, and millions who are still living bear similar testimony. But it is not strange that the unconverted person does not find these things in the Bible. Perhaps there is no better proof of one's conversion than is to be found in his changed experience in regard to the Bible. Jesus said: 'Unless a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God.'

PERSIDAS.

Montreal, May 8, 1913.

SCOTS IN CANADA WHO BECAME NOBLES OF FRANCE

Long List of Famous Names in History of Quebec Province.

CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY IS NAMED AFTER ONE

Archives of Scottish Historical Society to Be Removed to Longueuil.

The Scottish Historical Society of North America is taking a renewed and active interest in Canadian history.

The vice-president of this society for the Province of Quebec is Principal Peterson, of McGill University. The collection of its historical books and dates relating to the deeds of the Scottish founders of this part of Canada are in a department of the College of Christ, of Canada, soon to move into its new quarters in the city hall of Longueuil.

Among these Scots may be named Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, the founder of Nova Scotia, and the 1st Viscount of Canada, the Comte de Douglas, a co-seigneur of Montreal, and his brother Douglas, Seigneur de Bassansac and officer of Louis XIV, at Montreal, Claude de Ramezay, Governor of Montreal, who in 1705 built the Chateau, the most historical edifice in Canada; John Law, who before being finance-minister of France, explored to the Arkansas, of which he was afterwards made Duc d'Arkansas by the Regent of France and was inscribed in the College of Amur, of Canada.

Then came the Gordons and Monroes, baronets of Nova Scotia; Grant, Baron de Longueuil; Frasyth, Vicounte de Fransac, Fraser, Seigneur de Fraserville, Nairne, Seigneur de Malbay, Stuart and Heriot, Bannerate, of Quebec, Col. MavLean, so great in the defence of Quebec in 1775, and many other of ancient lineage and loftier conceptions than that of mere money grabbing — conceptions that build states and empires.

With a commencement such as this of which no province can show a better; the growth of the society should engage the hearty support of every Scottish gentleman in the province. The very seal of the commission of King Francis II. for the first establishment of seigneurial tenure anr registrations in Canada bears the empalement of the fleur-de-lis of France with the Lion of Scotland, out of courtesy to the king's wife, Mary, Queen of Scots, and this seal has been continued to the present day on the Seal of the College of Arum of Canada.

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Outing Shoes
For Everybody
THE PERFECT SHOE FOR SUMMER SPORTS
ASK YOUR DEALER. 1

WHITEWASHED BY PARTY VOTE

Committee Majority Say the Proudfoot Charges Are Without Foundation.

Toronto, May 6.—The Privileges and Elections Committee met to-day and adopted their report of the Proudfoot charges. The majority report was carried on a strictly party vote, and the minority reported rejected in a precisely similar division.

Neither Mr. N. W. Rowell nor Mr. Proudfoot attended the meeting, but all the other minority members were there. The sense of the two reports is understood to be in the summing up, viz: By the majority report:

'Your committee finds, after a full and complete inquiry, that there is absolutely no evidence to support the charges referred to, and they have no foundation in fact.'

And by the minority report: 'In view of the evidence this committee recommends that the Legislature be requested to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the whole subject of the charges.

A New Way to Find a Wife

Flour Bag Scheme May Mean a Pretty Prize, a Valuable Prize—or Just a Prize.

London, May 6—The Canadian Press Association is happy to inform a certain lonely man in an Ontario settlement, who put a letter in a sack of flour asking the finder to put him in communication with a likely young woman with a view to marriage, that the letter has fallen into sympathetic hands. The request will receive a discreet consideration by a certain party well qualified to act in such matters.

SEEK FRANCO-GERMAN UNISON FOR PEACE.

Strassburg, Germany, May 7. — The Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopted a resolution yesterday, requesting the Stadholder, Count Von Wedel, to instruct the Alsac-Lorraine delegates to the Bundesrath to take a decided stand against the idea of war between France and Germany. The delegates will be further instructed to urge the Bundesrath to seek ways and means for a reprochment between France and Germany, with the object of checking the rivalry in armaments among the European nations.

PARLIAMENT OF BRITAIN REJECTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

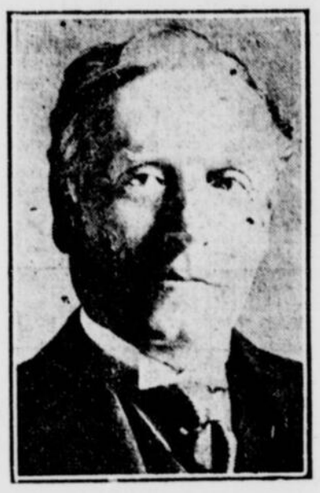
Militant Outrages Admitted to Have Done Women's Cause Great Harm.

BILL REJECTED BY A MAJORITY OF 47

Mr. Asquith Sees No Evidence That Women Generally Want Vote.

London, May 7. — The woman's suffrage bill was defeated last night by the votes of more than fifty Irish Nationalists, who voted against it. The bill, whereby it was sought to enfranchise 6,000,000 women, was rejected by a majority of 47. The vote stood 266 to 219.

Whether there is any chance that the present Parliament will pass a bill of more limited character may be doubted. The Nationalists, it is suggested, fear that if they allow a women's



MR. ASQUITH.
British Premier, who opposed the Woman's Suffrage Bill, saying he sees no evidence that British women, as a whole, want the vote.

franchise bill to pass the second reading it would lead to a parliamentary struggle, which would not unlikely end in the dissolution of Parliament before the Home Rule Bill gets on the statute book.

Furthermore, the debate proved that the militant policy of the suffragettes has done the cause great harm. The Conciliation Bill of last session was rejected by only a small majority compared with the Dickinson bill, which was under consideration yesterday, and previous bills, giving some measure of enfranchisement to women, have passed the second reading, although they never succeeded in running the gauntlet in subsequent stages.



SIR EDWARD GREY.
British Foreign Minister, who supported Woman's Suffrage Bill on the ground that a large section of the women of Great Britain have shown by constitutional means that they favored the enfranchisement of their sex.

The figures of the division, showing the defeat of the bill, were greeted with a great cheer from all sides of the House.

Neither Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, nor Mr. Balfour voted in the division. Among the ministers who voted against the bill were Mr. Asquith, Mr. Reginald McKenna, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Mr. J. E. B. Seely, Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, and Mr. C. E. Hobhouse.

The Cabinet supporters of the bill included Sir Edward Grey, Mr. David Lloyd George, Sir Rufus Isaacs, Mr. Augustine Birrell, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, Sir J. A. Simon and Mr. F. D. Acland.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said there was ample evidence that a very large section of the women of the country had shown by constitutional means that they favored the enfranchisement of their sex. Militancy he characterized as 'the inconsiderate and criminal conduct of a small body of representative individuals, with whose outrages the law had dealt and ought to deal severely.'

Lord Robert Cecil, advocating the bill, contended to vote against it because of militant outrages would be utterly illogical and unworthy the high standard of intelligence claimed by the members of the House of Commons.

In opposing the bill Mr. Asquith defended the Government's course, saying it was consistent with the best traditions of British satesmanship. He regretted that he found himself at variance from his colleagues on the question, and greatly as he would regret severing himself from the prosecution of other great causes, he would lay down his office if his colleagues ever suggested that they did not feel justified in following a government, the head of which was opposed to them. 'They never did that,' declared the Premier, amid cheers. Mr. Asquith said the bill created 6,000,000 new voters, and it had never been approved by the existing electorate. He continued: 'Would our political fabric be strengthened? Would our legislative fabric be more respected? Would our social and domestic life be enriched? Would our standard of manners—and by manners I mean the old-fashioned virtues of chivalry, courtesy, and inter-dependence of the sexes to one another — be raised or refined if women were given if women were given the vote?' Cries of 'Of course they would,' were raised on all sides of the House.

The Premier strongly denied that Parliament had been neglectful of the interests of women, and said he saw no evidence that British women as a whole wanted the vote.

IMPERIAL NAVAL CONFERENCE IS PROPOSED IN LONDON

'Daily Telegraph' Says Mistake Was Made in Admiralty Dealing With Mr. Borden Alone on Navy Question, and Urges Defeat of Canadian Bill Should be Avoided at All Costs.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 7.—Commenting on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech at Toronto this morning the 'Daily Telegraph' says: 'When the leader of the Opposition asserts that "defence, like charity, should begin at home," it is difficult to reconcile such a declaration with a recognition of the world-wide peace that the British Navy has assured for the Empire in the past, or with any Imperial conception of co-operation for the future. It is apparent that in dealing with naval affairs Sir Wilfrid is moving in an unfamiliar atmosphere, using terms of strategic significance which he does not understand.

'The Canadian ex-Prime Minister is stated to have remarked that Great Britain, in persuance of her new naval strategy,' had concentrated her fleets in home waters, whereas former' she had vessels in every sea.'

There is no new 'naval strategy,' says the paper, which adds that strategic principles underlying the disposition of the navy have undergone no change owing to developments on the continent of Europe. 'We have to-day more than one sea frontier,' continues the 'Telegraph,' 'and it is necessary to build up a considerable naval force in the Mediterranean, which is a vital artery of Imperial relations and Imperial trade—vital alike to Canadian interests, Canadian credit and Canadian commerce.'

The 'Telegraph' then throws out a suggestion and says that the discussion of naval problems in the Dominions points to an absence of unity of thought between the Admiralty and the statesmen overseas. The only remedy for this increasing confusion of word and act is an Imperial Naval Conference. The mistake created last summer was in dealing with Mr. Borden in isolation. There should have been a conclave of the Empire. Only thus could the late unhappy incidents in Canada have been prevented. The time was then ripe for a free and full exchange of views between the Imperial ministers and their naval and military experts on the one hand, and responsible ministers for the Overseas States on the other. This opportunity will never occur again.

'Once the Naval Bill has passed the Canadian House of Commons,' continues the 'Telegraph,' 'the whole Empire will suffer in prestige if the Imperial aid offered by the Canadian Government is after all withheld by the vote of the Senate, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech suggests. The mere possibility of such an affront to a responsible cabinet and to the ideal it cherishes ought to be avoided at all costs.'

TURKISH SULTAN WOULD ABDICATE HIS THRONE

Government, However, Binds Him Down, and Serious Developments Expected

London, May 6. — The 'Daily Chronicle's' Constantinople correspondent wires: 'Rumors are frequent here that the Sultan has several times of late insisted on abdicating.

'The heir to the throne, Prince Youssouf Izzeddine, however, it is said, maintains that he cannot step on to the throne at this difficult juncture, and holds that a change at the present time would be unwise.

'The Government dare not entrust the throne to any one else. If, however, Kiamil Pasha returned to power—a not improbable contingency — common report has it that he favors Prince Vahid Eddine Effendi. The Turks would like Prince Medjid Effendi, who is third in the order of succession. He is high-minded and erudite, but not a very strong man.

'The enlightened section of the population is beginning to despair of the salvation of the country. Mahmoud Shefket has forbidden Kiamil Pasha and Ferid Pasha to re-enter the country. The general impression is that something is happening behind the scenes, and that serious events may happen at any moment.'

SAYS DR. FRIEDMANN'S 'CURE' HAS DONE GOOD

London, Ont., May 7.—Thirteen of the patients treated by Dr. Friedmann at his clinic at the Institute of Public Health, on March 15, returned yesterday afternoon to be examined by the German scientist. Of the thirteen, one refused to receive another injection. Four were informed that second was not necessary at the present time, and the other eight were given the serum. Several other patients were present, but as was his custom in other cities, Dr. Friedmann treated only patients whom he accepted on his last visit. The missing patient was from Berlin, concerning whose condition nobody could give any information.

There were not more than half a dozen local physicians at the clinic. Dr. Peters, as a professional, seemed to treat his visit with indifference, paying no attention to him whatever.

Whatever the opinion of physicians on the merits of the serum may be, the patients, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions, stated that they felt better, that their temperatures had been reduced, that the amount of sputum had been much less since the inoculation. The replies of the patients were not handed to the press directly, but the reporters were allowed to hear the answers themselves. No effort was made to conceal the condition of a single individual.

SEEK TO LENGTHEN PASTORATE TERMS

London, Ont., May 7.— At the regular meeting of the Methodist ministers of London, held in Wesley Hall, the length of the terms was one of the principal matters discussed. With regard to this it was felt that particularly in the instance of ministers in large city churches, they might be well lengthened. These men, it was felt, had often become engaged in work at the end of the present length terms which they were both loath to leave, and which would be the better for remaining under an unchanged superintendency.

The following committee will act in the matter: The Revs. G. N. Hazen, William Harvey, D. McCamus, Dr. Manning and J. E. Millyard. It will be their duty to gather information for a report to be given at the district meeting to be held in Askin St. Church in about two weeks time. If satisfactory, the district meeting will be asked to send recommendations based on this report to the London district conference, asking them to apply to the general conference for legislation.

PERHAPS GOING FOR THE MEN HIGHER UP?

New York, May 7.—The conviction of the demoted police inspectors, Dennis Sweeney, James E. Hussey, James F. Thompson, John J. Murtha, on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice, by a jury which required only 37 minutes to reach its verdict last night, was declared by Mr. Whitman, district attorney, to-day to be likely to lead to 'still more important work' in clearing the police situation. No explanation, however, of what further action is contemplated was forthcoming.

The results thus far of the ten months war to end the police 'carnival of graft' have included the conviction or pleas of guilty by ten policemen, and the conviction of several associates in crime. The list begins with Lieut. Charles Becker, who was convicted last October of the instigation of the murder of Herman Romenthal in July because the latter threatened to expose police graft.

In November four gunmen were convicted of the same crime and sent to Sing Sing, where, with Becker, they are awaiting the execution of death sentences.

The Becker-Rosenthal case led to a general investigation of the police syster for vice and crime. Revelations were made which forced Policeman Eugene Fox and Captain Thomas W. Walsh to pleas of guilty of bribery, a confession to grafting by Policeman James E. Wrenn, the conviction of John J. Hartigan, a patrolman, on charges of perjury; the conviction of Policeman Thomas R. Robinson on charges of extortion, and the conviction yesterday of the four demoted police inspectors on charges of conspiracy in plotting to buy the silence of a witness against them.

The four former inspectors still stand accused of bribery under another indictment, there being fourteen counts against Sweeney.

THE REGISTERED NAME——
"SALADA"
On a Sealed Lead Packet
IS OUTSIDE EVIDENCE OF INSIDE QUALITY

PARIS WELCOMES KING ALFONSO

Reports Persistent That Visit is of Great Political Significance.

Paris, May 7.—King Alfonso of Spain arrived in Paris this morning with Count Alvaro de Romanones, premier, for a two days' official visit.

President Poincaré and M. Louis Barthou, premier, with all the members of the French Cabinet, were present to receive the Royal party at the station.

The King and the President, while driving together through the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne to the King's temporary residence at the Palais d'Orsay, talked with animation.

A succession of artillery salutes was fired, and the whole route was lined on both sides by troops, some 20,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry being on duty.

An immense crowd had gathered to await the King, who was greeted with loud cheering. There is a general impression among the people that Spain is about to become the ally of France, and King Alfonso's visit is regarded as a political event of the first importance.

According to reports from the provinces there were few demonstrations during the King's journey from the frontier to Paris. Seven arrests, however, were made of men who cheered for the Spanish anarchist Ferrer, shot at Mont Juich fortress in 1909.

MR. ASQUITH'S THREAT.

London, May 6.—In opposing the Women's Suffrage Bill in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith said he would resign if his colleagues in the Cabinet ever suggested that they did not feel justified in following a government, the head of which was opposed to them.

MURDERED IN CROWDED BROOKLYN STREET

New York, May 7.—David Mizner, a young clerk, was the victim of a spectacular murder in a busy section of Brooklyn last night. Three gangsters, who had trailed him across the Williamsburg Bridge, shot him down in sight of thousands on the bridge plaza, firing several times into the body after the man fell. One of the men slipped away while his companions held up the crowd, firing into the air before making an attempt to escape. Followed by hundreds of men and women, the two men fled into buildings, but were captured by police. A girl who burst through the crowd and threw herself on the murdered man's body, declared that it was that of her brother. She was Lillian Mizner.

The two men captured were Salvatore Andrella and Charles Friedman. The police say that the killing was probably due to a feud between the 'bear cat' levy gang and the Ciacarella gang. Mizner is said to have been a member of the former.

Ambassador Met President

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice Formally Presented to Mr. Wilson.

Washington, May 7.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, Ambassador from Great Britain, and successor to the Right Hon. James Bryce, yesterday, was formally presented to President Wilson.

In the absence of Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, Mr. John Bassett Moore, acting secretary, introduced the new ambassador.

Sir Cecil read a brief address, and the President made a short response, after which the ambassador presented members of his staff.

MANY CANADIAN RIFLEMEN IN PICTURE

London, May 7.— An oil painting of special interest to Imperial riflemen will be completed some time during the present month, showing a group which includes several Canadians, officials and supporters of rifle shooting. King George is the central figure, as an expert marksman and the head of the N. R. A., for whom the picture is being painted.

The artist is Wallace Hester, whose portraits of celebrities in Vanity Fair are well known. The picture includes among others, Lord Cheylesmore, Earl Waldegrace, Earl Roberts, Sir Evelyn Wood and the following Canadians J. Cripper, W. Stimson, J. Duff Stuart, W. Burlan McHarg, Lieut Mortimer, and W. O. Morris.

The picture will be placed in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution, where the King will inspect it early next month.

SUICIDE LEADS TO PANIC IN NEW YORK

New York, May 7.—Samuel Gordon, a despondent East Side paper cutter, released such a quantity of gas when he turned on the jet in committing suicide last night that fumes filled the tenement building where he lived and an explosion followed, in which more than a score of persons were injured, two of them probably mortally. The explosion and fire which followed caused a panic in the neighborhood, a crowded section on Madison street. The blaze did little damage. Some one is believed to have lighted a match, igniting the gas. William J. Cummings, the investigating policeman, is one of those who sustained probably mortal hurts.

VOTE WAS CLEAN, BUT IS APPEALED.

North Bay, Ont., May 6.—An appeal against the local option vote held in North Bay was heard by Chancellor Boyd here yesterday. Mr. H. E. Irwin, K.C., appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. James Haverson, K.C., for defendants. Mr. Irwin stated that while there was not much to be complained of in the conduct of the election, which appeared to have been a clean contest, he claimed that the by-law had not been properly submitted to the electors. Mr. Haverson asked for a dismissal of the action, claiming that there had been a fair, square and honest vote, and that the provisions of the municipal act had been adhered to.

Chancellor Boyd reserved judgment.

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LITERARY REVIEW

A PRINCESS AND HER HUSBAND

'Memoirs of the Husband of an ex-Crown Princess.' By Enrico Toselli. Translated by Lady Theodora Davidson. (London: Duckworth and Co. Pp. viii. 296. 10s. 6d. net.)

Not long ago the ex-Crown Princess of Saxony published under the title 'My Own Life,' an account of certain widely discussed passages in her career. The 'Almanach de Gotha' gives the Princess four lines of print, into which nevertheless much is compressed. It tells how she was born in 1870, married to the present King of Saxony in 1891, divorced at Dresden in 1903, and how in London four years later she married, being then known legally as the Comtesse de Montignoso, a certain Enrico Toselli of Fiesole, the little town near to Florence, of which, by the way, as a place of residence for those who have to consider ways and means there is an inviting account in the present volume. This brief summary of the 'Almanach de Gotha' is being amplified at an alarming rate, and one hopes that even the present modern craving for details from the private unhappiness of those who are illustrious either by nature or by name, will soon in this instance, at any rate, be satisfied. The ex-Crown Princess explained that she wrote and published her book in defence of her sons, who are now growing up. Mr. Toselli says exactly the same thing. In the quarrels of ordinary people it is generally agreed that the least written is the soonest mended, and it is an experience of life to find oneself straining to recapture, form or substance, that harsh thing which seemed unforgettable when it was said. These people are for having it all in print, rendered imperishable in a stout binding, and one has but a faint hope that all this linen can edify the adolescence of the young Toselli when he sees it all in this ordered array upon the line.

Enrico Toselli is the son of quite nice people in Florence. At the end of 1906 he was a pianist of some note, and as such he was taken by a certain Madame B. to the house of the Princess Louise of Saxony, about whom everybody in Florence was talking at the time.

'We were proceeding to the Princess's villa outside Florence. When only half-way, a tyre burst, and we were obliged to get out of the automobile. I can still see Louise o Saxony as she appeared to me that evening, strolling languidly along the road. She was full of seductive charm and grace. A faint smile touched her tender lips, and lighted up her glorious eyes. She wore a beautifully embroidered white dress, a thin scarf floated bout her head, and a voluminous cloak of some nondescript color draped her figure.

. . . Our walk seemed all too short. I was sorry when the automobile, once more restored to order, overtook us. We went on to the Villa Montano, at Bellosguardo, on a slight eminence above Florence. . . . A wide shallow staircase leads to the first floor. The Princess preceded us into a gloomy salon, bare and cold as a vault. A round table and a few sofas and chairs occupied the centre of the room, and at one end stood a small cottage-grand piano, a 'Bosendorfer.' A sixteenth-century fireplace was filled with massive logs. The fire crackled pleasantly and reflected a bright glow upon the apartment, which was otherwise scantily lighted by oil lamps. We talked for a few minutes while I warmed my frozen hands. Then I sat down to the piano. I remember that I played a Berceuse of Grieg, a Nocture, a Polonaise of Chopin, and Rhapsodie No. 6 of Liszt. Mme. B. sang two of my compositions. The Princess congratulated me warmly. . . . I bowed my acknowledgment of the compliment, feeling extremely flattered. Then I begged Her Royal Highness to sing. She consented to do so at once. I played her accompaniment to some Schumann. Her voice was of small compass, and husky in tone; some of the notes of the middle register were even hoarse. It was evident that she did not possess the artistic temperament.'

At the end the Princess gives Mr. Toselli her telephone number, not such a descent into prose as it might seem, and the rest follows all in its due order—another meeting with more music, then frequent meetings, the complete suspension of all Mr. Toselli's practising and composing, desolating hangings-about for the post, which sometimes brought something and sometimes not. The motives of the Princess in determining so soon upon a marriage with the young pianist do not come out in this book. If he believes himself irresistible he does not say so, but he sketches quite vividly his state of mind, his complete subjugation by this stronger will, the days in which he was posessed by the excitement of the adventure, the occasional moments in which he had glimpses of the dark places of doubt and fear. But when the talk about the affair had gone quite sufficiently far they were married at a registry office off the Strand.

From this point Mr. Toselli sets himself to analyse the qualities in his wife which made living with her an abstruse and difficult art. But he tells us in this process a good deal about himself. Though a pianist and a composer, he wished very ardently for a well-regulated life. In the way recommended by Flaubert, he wished to think as the artists and to live as the bourgeoisie. The first shock came very soon. They had arrived after their honeymoon at Fiesole:

'I . . . went to inquire about the Mercedes Louise had stored at a garage. . . . I had been considering whether it would be wise for us to retain the car, and whether I should engage a chauffeur, but I was saved all hesitation. The proprietor of the garage presented me with a notice that the Princess's Mercedes was sequestered for the sum of two hundred and forty pounds. . . . I flew back, in a state of mind easily imagined. I was quite prepared to take a wife without a penny, but I did not expect to be loaded with debts incurred by her in her former condition. It was a rude awakening. When I delivered my message, Louise shrugged her shoulders, then rushed at me, and threw her arms round my neck. "What nonsense! I will settle to-morow. I had forgotten the bill. It is for motor requisites, and they have overcharged me disgracefully in my absence; but I cannot bother my head with it just now." . . . Louise answered that she intended in future to live only for me. . . . She was eloquent, tender, impassioned . . . and again I believed her. We set to work to plan our future.'

After that it came on very fast, and the couple misunderstood and reunderstood one another, and finally began to understand one another very well indeed, the process being continued from one hotel to another, the Princess's habit of constantly packing her boxes and making her husband pack his being one of the recurring grievances which come out in the book. There were other vexations—visits by Mr. Toselli to the bank with disillusionment administered in a severe dose by the cashier, the discovery that certain jewels useful at the moment were already in pawn, no doubt interchangeable, about the inability to get a word in edgeways, and, finally, separation after four years of it. One notices in the two of them a certain eye to the price of things which should be characteristic neither of young composers nor of the daughters of the House of Hapsburg. A certain violin which the Princess gave Mr. Toselli as a 'Guarnerius' turns out to be no 'Guarnerius' at all, 'but a cheap instrument such as might be bought in any bazaar,' and there is an incident about a ring, 'a large sapphire set between two brilliants,' given and afterwards taken back again. Here is a picture of th two temperaments separated outwardly by a luncheon table, but essentially by infinitely wide differences of training and tradition:—

'My wife's conduct was not equal to the standard fixed by my father and mother and myself. She behaved in a manner unworthy of her station, and even of good sense. I have not mentioned the names of the extraordinary people she insisted upon inviting to Baby's christening luncheon, in the month of June, but in October I resolved not to admit any guests to our house but those whose presence could add to its comfort and reputation. Miss —— was Louise's great crony; at every moment of the day we were liable to her intrusion. One morning we were about to sit down to luncheon when she was announced, and of course had to be invited to stay. The conversation turned upon some item of domestic gossip. My wife had allowed some footman to attend a Socialist meeting. I remarked that one ought not to encourage one's servants to conspire against social conditions. Louise laughed at my arguments, but presently grew angry; Miss —— caught fire. I am somewhat obstinate by nature, especially when I feel that I have right on my side, so I also lost my temper. The discussion became acrimonious and Miss —— joined in so aggressively that I at last intimated to her that her presence in our home was uninvited and unwelcome.'

There is a picture in the volume of Mr. Toselli and the child and a collie dog—an engaging group, though in the handsome face of Mr. Toselli himself there lurks a coroboration of that self-accusation of 'obstinacy,' with a hint of some possible petulancies as well.—W. H. M. in the 'Manchester Guardian.'

BABY'S BATTLES.

Baby's battles for health are many. The precious little life is in constant danger from the many ills that afflict little ones such as constipation, indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, etc., and unless the mother guards her little ones against these troubles serious results may follow. Baby's Own Tablets is the best medicine to fight baby's battles. They are a mild laxative that will regulate the stomach and bowels, and will thus ward off sickness and will keep baby happy, healthy and strong. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE BUSINESS OF BEING A WOMAN

If life be a continuous adjustment of one's self to one's environment, much of the trouble arising out of that adjustment seems to be caused by the clashes between those who desire to speed the process and those who wish to make haste slowly; or, to change the figure, between those who would give full rein to the coursers along life's highway and those who constantly pull back. It may be that between the runners and the hangers back, the great procession of life's travellers moves along at a pace below the danger limit, and yet that will enable them ultimately to reach the goal. The author of 'The Business of Being a Woman' is inclined to call a halt in some of the modern developments of the feminist movement. The woman studied is the American woman, and, as Miss Tarbell is herself an American woman and one who has tackled the problems of economics with a very unusual precision and courage, and in a manner that has put her in the front rank of publicists, she ought to know her subject. Her book contains some useful exposures of glaring faults in the woman of to-day, and many just and timely criticisms of her extravagance, excessive social ambition and dissatisfaction with what is considered the narrowness of her 'sphere.' Yet in other criticisms of those in the lead of the progressive movement, her characterizations do not seem to tally with the facts. She has nothing but praise for the women of the Revolutionary period, with 'their intelligent understanding of political issues' and 'their sympathetic co-operation in the struggle'; nothing but praise for the women who fifty years later in the nation's history were 'among the first and most daring of the protestants against the institution, and who, 'for the sake of shattering slavery, broke the silence in public which, by order of the Christian Church, they had so long kept.' But she gives the appellation of 'Uneasy Woman' to the present unit of the vanguard of the present, and argues on the hypothesis that these 'uneasy women' are the women who are not normally fulfilling their lives in the making of a home, who are mateless, childless, friendless. It would be interesting to know how far this is true of the irresponsibles who have broken all restraint. It does not seem to describe the women who really lead.

One of the most accusing chapters in this book is the one entitled 'The Woman and Democracy.' The American woman has not democratized the department of labor which she controls. She has failed with her own particular labor problem that of household service. Instead of being dignified, Miss Tarbell says it has been demeaned. 'It is the only field of labor which has scarcely felt the touch of the modern labor movement; the only one in which there is no organization or standardization, no training, no regular road of progress.'

It is true that household service is the sphere in which caste most asserts itself in American social life, and that, instead of growing less, it has in half a century greatly increased. Would it be otherwise if the American woman was not limited to her social interests, and shut out from her share in the developments of social progress?

The writer holds that the individual woman has a strong obligation to the children and young people in her neighborhood. She should know the conditions under which they are actually living; she should be alert to their health, amusements, and general education. Yet while page after page is penned in the same strain, she does not appear to see that the very women who are in the forefront of the struggle for purifying and bettering conditions of living for young people and children are those who are insisting on the right of woman to a large sphere and on her claim to a share in the political life of the country.

With much that Miss Tarbell writes the most rampant suffragist would agree. Even the extremists do not hold that women are the sole sufferers from grave injustices and legal and social handicaps.

'The Business of Being a Woman, by Ida M. Tarbell. (The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto. $1.25.)

EFFICIENCY SOCIETY.

The January bulletin of this society contains the annual report, a survey of the Boston meeting, various papers on efficiency subjects, and the society transactions. The price of the Bulletin is 25 cents, and may be procured at the headquarters of the Efficiency Society, The Engineering Societies Building, 29 West 39th Street, New York.

LOVE'S SOLDIER.

It is only the vivid imagination and magic pen of the story teller that can make life and love all that romantic young people wish them to be. The young reader who 'devours' a book for the pure love of the tale and the excitement of learning the outcome of stirring events will enjoy 'Love's Soldier,' more than the reader whose years, experience and knowledge of better books have made critical or fastidious. 'A simple love story,' it is characterized by the author with 'no object, but to make a pleasant hour for the reader.' The hero, Robert Hayes, appears in the opening chapter a young, impecunious, but clever and ambitious bank clerk, in love with the bewitching, but apparently, unwooable daughter of the bank president. By leaps and bounds he reaches the top rung of the financial and social ladder. In the closing chapter we bid farewell to the 'Duke of Stirling,' confidant of Cabinet ministers, financier and organizer of world-wide reputation, friend of a king, and husband of the goddess of his clerking days. The intermediary chapters detail the stages of this marvellous transformation, preposterous in real life; but what matter! They all get married and live happily ever after—a consummation that gives zest to any love story. 'Love's Soldier, by Olive Christian McKirdy, author of The Soul Market, (Cassells & Co., Ltd., London, 6s.)

FATHERS OF OUR FAITH.

This is a book for children and young people of the Nonconformist Church, a book of Protestant and Free Church history written to meet an oft-expressed demand on the part of teachers, preachers and parents. In simple language the writer relates the main facts of church history, devoting one section to the early church and another to the period between Constantine and Hildebrand. After telling the story of the Children's Crusade, he passes from the church on the Continent to the church in England, sketching the life of Wyclif and contemporary reformers. To Martin Luther a chapter is devoted, after which the history of the English church is resumed. The rise of Protestantism in the reign of Henry VIII., the persecutions under Mary Tudor, Queen Elizabeth and the Puritans, the events of the reigns of the Stuarts, and of the Commonwealth, are next related. Then follow terse histories of the rise of various nonconformist bodies, Quakers, Congregationalists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and a few others. Four great Free Church writers, Milton, Bunyan, Defoe, and Watts, are briefly sketched. The great ejectment of 1662, is the subject matter of one chapter, while the story of the Methodist Revival brings the volume to a close. Much and varied information is to be found in its fourteen chapters which appear to fulfil the purpose of their production. Fathers of Our Faith, by J. G. Stevenson, B.A., (National Council of Evangelical Free Churches, F. B. Meyer, Memorial Hall, London, E.C., 3s. 6d.)

Literary Notes

The Charles Eliot Norton letters, in 'Scribner's,' continue to furnish admirable pictures of the Victorian great in England, admirable in their vividness and their truth. Ruskin and Carlyle are very much to the front in the present instalment. Carlyle in a much more gracious mood than the world has fixed upon for him; Ruskin, on the other hand, with exceptionally strong emphasis on the difficult side of his nature. Mr. Price Collier has written Finis to his study of Germany and the Germans. He ends on a high note of American patriotism. The attentive reader of Mr. Collier's books on the English and the Germans, in each of which he was so frequently plus royaliste que le roi, cannot help feeling that the author loves his country, in spite of what it is. H. G. Dwight has another of his extremely pleasing and well-informed pictures of Turkish life. His colorful text should be the means of setting into motion a heavy tide of tourist travel in the direction of the Bosporus. There are short stories by Barry Benefield and Beatrice Harraden, and John Galsworthy's novel runs on. So does Mrs. Wharton's study of the career of Undine Spragg; perhaps we learn nothing new concerning this tough-fibred, selfish beauty as the chapters move on, but the details of her hard-as-nails temperament are etched in remorselessly. Of Mrs. Wharton's enormous story-telling skill there can be no question at the present day. There is verse by Thomas Nelson Page, John Hall Wheelock, and Julia C. R. Dorr.

The fifth instalment of Woodrow Wilson's 'The New Freedom' in the 'World's Work' is entitled 'Let There Be Light,' and contains his well-known views upon the necessity for publicity in government. An interesting remark is that the tariff 'was built up by arrangement and by the subtle management of a political organization represented in the Senate of the United States by the senior Senator from Rhode Island, and in the House of Representatives by one of the Representatives from Illinois.' No prize is offered for the best guesses at the names of these gentlemen. 'The Motion Picture Teacher,' by Carl Holliday, tells something of what this invention is doing in bringing geography, history, science, and so on, to everybody's eyes. Thirty-five teachers of the Washington Irving High School set forth what they are doing to make healthy and successful women of city-bred girls. William Bayard Hale, having watched Presidents Roosevelt and Taft through the experiences of a working-day, and recorded the results, does the same thing for President Wilson. A score of photographs are not the least interesting feature of John S Gregory's article on 'The Coming City.' 'Eight Million Books a Year,' by Sarah Comstock, has to do with the New York City Library.

Griffith, the famous pitcher and now the manager of the Washington American League Baseball Club, tells readers of 'Outing' about 'Building a Winning Baseball Team.' The article is not a mass of rules, but an account of just what he has done to make the team at the national capital more worthy than it used to be of representing so distinguished a city. Walter Prichard Eaton writes of 'May Baskets'; Howard Palmer of a pilgrimage 'To the Apex of the Selkirks'; Robert E. Pinkerton of 'The Canoe—Half Stolen,' his title meaning to give credit for this kind of water-craft to the Indians.

Josephine Daskam Bacon gives her views on the modern woman, and tells why and how she wrote her latest book, as follows:

'In grouping the stories, 'The Strange Cases of Dr. Stancheon' (Appleton's, New York), about the modern physician, I seem to myself to best explain the modern woman; for, if psychology to-day does not help the doctor, it helps nobody and nothing, and, if he does not help women, he fails to help the world, which still continues, even in these advanced days, to depend almost entirely upon the female sex to furnish it with material to go on with.

'From time to time people have been terribly scared because women were not furnishing the world with enough material; or because they were not feeding or educating the young material properly; or because they were too religious to be sensible; or because they were too sensible to be religious; or because they were losing their interest in men and earning their livings haughtily, and going to women's clubs; or because they were developing too much interest in men, and exchanging them too rapidly in the divorce courts—and many other sources of worry, all curiously contradictory and all existing, curiously enough, at one and the same time.

'The interesting thing about these worries is that every age is sure it has invented them and not at all sure it can weather them. Whereas, I am convinced that if the Pyramids are ever turned upside down, all of these worries will be found neatly hieroglyphed on their under sides. There are no new worries. There never needed to be any, because there have always been plenty of old ones. And the doctors have always known them all. All the medicine-men were priests at first, and in the beginning all the new religions healed. When Christianity separated the hospital from the cathedral, the doctors began to undermine Genesis, and now, just as they have got that venerable book pretty well tunnelled under, the Church has suddenly begun to call them back to her. Just as Religion has begun to pare down her miracles, science has begun to dignify and dabble in them, with the curious result that when a perturbed and unpoised woman goes to-day to her clergyman, in a state of mind that once called for spiritual exorcism, she is quite likely to be sent to her physician—and many another will find in her doctor's office nothing in a bottle, but a stern suggestion to look calmly into a disordered soul for the root of her indigestion.

'It is this combination of old worries with new solutions that I have woven into ten adventures, where my favorite doctor the very Red Cross Knight of this and many generations to come, I think, deals with nerves (and thus with personalities) most successfully, up to a given point, only to find that around and beyond his field of work stretches the mysterious and not yet conquered universe of the Unguessable.'

In 'Gardening Indoors and Under Glass,' by F. F. Rockwell (McBride, Nast & Company), directions are thorough, taking the beginner from the growing of seedlings and cuttings, through the care of plants of a very wide variety, to the greenhouse or the frames, in order to prepare for outdoor culture. Mr. Rockwell occasionally has new methods (witness his flats and the scheme for watering and draining), and a blunt word of praise or blame where it is needed. The writing is simple and effective, having that conviction which arouses the reader to attempt the unknown.

BOVRIL



STRENGTHENS CHILDREN

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Use it in your soups and gravies. 1-4-13

RIVAL CAPITALS OF THE CZAR'S GREAT EMPIRE

(By F. G. Aflalo, in the 'Morning Post,' London.)

The traveller comes suddenly on St. Petersburg, out of great plains more comely in their winter garb, which brightens their desolation, since snow, like charity, hides a multitude of sins, and the most fertile shires in England look no better under these conditions than the untilled versts hat fly by the windows of the Nord Express as it heads for the Warsaw Station. Nor is the approach to Moscow vastly different, save that the dizzling splendor of the Kremlin catches the eye from afar. Those sparkling spires and cupolas, their red and blue and gold radiant in a winter sunset, recall the Orient, to which in spirit Moscow belongs, and suggest some corner of old Bagdad transported to an Arctic climate. Moscow is to Petersburg as Canterbury to Liverpool. Peter the Great, who preferred shipping to symbols, shook the dust of Moscow from off his feet without a qualm. He should have been born a Dutchman, for he loved the ships of the Dutch, and it was he who brought their samovars to Russia. He loved the rough clothes and tanned faces of seamen better than the long sleeves and longer beards of his boyars. Yet if Moscow meant little to him, it meant, and still it means, very much to his countrymen. Only Jerusalem itself is more sacred to them, and I have seen the same glow irradiate the faces of Russian pilgrims bathing in the Jordan and of Muscovites who passed bareheaded under the sacred Spaskiia Gate or who kissed the nail from the True Cross enshrined within the Church of the Assumption.

To all such worm-eaten traditions, modern Petersburg is blind, deaf, and indifferent. Its pride is in its modern progress. It has no monument much older than the Citadel of Quebec. It is the European capital, the seaport. Its sets more store by the casts of ships than by church steeples. Men say that it stands in water. They might as truly saw that it was built on blood, for the reluctant citizens of Moscow were driven to build and populate it under the knout and plet, and the heaps of their slain are the cement of its foundations. Moscow is a city of hills, and stands on the traditional seven, like Rome. Its streets, in addition to these gradients, which are unknown in the sea-level thoroughfares of Petersburg are worse paved than those of the northern capitals, the cabs smaller and worse horsed, motor-cars few and far between, and taxicabs unknown. By way of compensation, the tourist finds the tramway system of Moscow more perfect than any other nearer than Vienna. All said and done, Petersburg is a city of the West. The Nevsky Prospekt, its main street, might adorn any other European capital. Moscow, on the other hand, is of the East, gorgeous, sunny, gay, and quite unlike the sadden capital which lies buried half the year in a pall of fog from the Gulf of Finland. Petersburg affects Western thought, and its finest gallery, the Hermitage, is crowded with the work of foreign masters, whereas in the Treviatsky collection of Moscow may be found the most appalling war pictures of Verestchagin and the haunting sea pieces of Sudkowski. As if to emphasize their antagonism, the two cities even keep different time, though, for the convenience of travellers, a uniform standard is adopted on the railway.

Seeing how comfortable the journey is between the two cities, it is remarkable how few people take the trouble to visit Moscow, which is infinitely the more alluring of the two. The trains invariably arrive a few minutes in advance of schedule time, and an employee of the Railway Commission, with whom I struck up an acquaintance on the journey, explained this commendable punctuality by the system of heavy fines imposed on engine drivers whenever their trains are behind time. The train which brought me back to Petersburg had come all the way from Sevastopol, yet it reached St. Petersburg four minutes before it was due, surely a praiseworthy feat in any country, and in America unknown. The beds on these trains are remarkably comfortable, and there are precautions to ensure the perfect cleanliness of the arrangements that might well be adopted in some countries which themselves on such details. The one weakness of these express trains between the two capitals in th commissariat. On a run of eleven hours, leaving at eleven at night and not arriving before ten, one would have thought that Russians of the better class, who have the knack of looking after themselves, no matter how it fares with the moujik, would have exacted facilities for breakfast on the train, but there is, as a matter of fact, no such accommodation, and the most that can be obtained is a cup of tea, with lemon, and an unwelcome roll of no particular pedigree (though old enough to need one) at one or other of the little stations along the route.

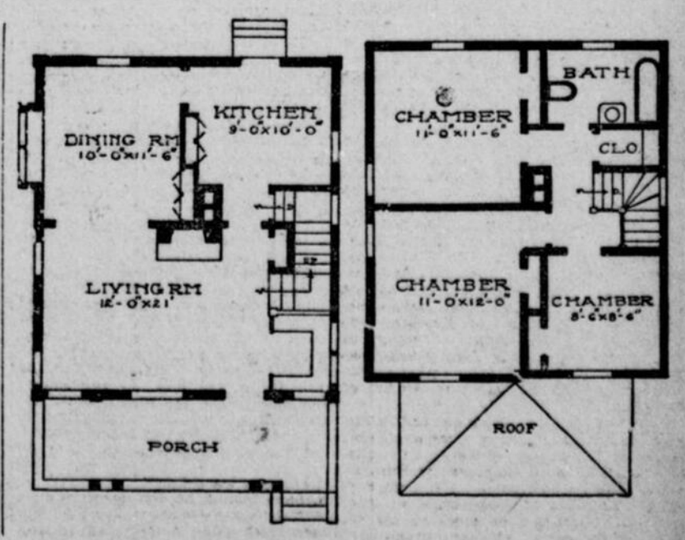
RELIGION AND TEMPERAMENT.

Moscow is the headquarters of orthodoxy, and the Russians are more devout than their neighbors, cabmen throwing down the reins in order to cross themselves as they drive past a cathedral or other sacred building. I would, in fact, regard the Russian as, like the Mood, putting his religion above his patriotism. In proof of this, let me cite the public holiday of October 1 (Russian style) to celebrate the drowning of the Russian Army before Byzantium. In those days the Russian fleet. Hence the Feast of Pokroff (which means the Veil), on which, encouraged thereto by the priests, pious Russians are actually, whether they know it or not, rejoicing over the annihilation of their own countrymen! The Russian temperament, whether in Moscow or Petersburg, is a restful one, and it takes most of its pleasure indoors. Outdoor recreation is not held of much account, and sport has no vogue, some being too lazy to appreciate it, and others too busy. Of the current view of my own favorite recreation, among educated Russians I had 'What!' was my host's horrified rejoinder, 'A great man like that!'

A Small Two Story House



The small house illustrated is 22 feet in width, by 25 feet in depth, exclusive of the front porch. The stories are 8 feet 6 inches, and 8 feet in height, the first story being 2 feet above the grade line. The roof is low pitched, with wide projecting cornice and the exterior walls are cemented above the first story window sills—from the grade line to the window sills it is covered with wide drop siding. The cornice has a wide frieze with dental blocks in the angle, and the corners have panelled pilasters. The main porch is 7 feet in width, and 14 feet in length, with a 4 ft. extension at each end, making the piazza floor the full length of the house front. The treatment is simple, but refined, and gives a neat appearance. The main floor has a large living room across the front, 12 ft. in width by 21 ft. in length, the dining-room opens back of it with a projected Dutch window at the side, with seat. This house is economicaly planned, and conveniently arranged. The second floor has three good chambers with liberal sized bathroom and ample clothes closets. The main stairs extend from the right hand side of the long room, with platform and with basement stairs underneath from kitchen. The first story is finished in Washington fir and the stairs of the same material, stained dark Mission with good oak floor. The second story has a birch floor, and the woodwork is of pine, painted white and enamelled. It is estimated to build this house complete without heating and plumbing for $2,200, an estimate which of course, will vary with locality. The outside trimmings would be painted white, and the roofs red. There is a good foundation under the entire house, and porch of concrete, with basement 7 ft. 6 in. high, for laundry, heating room, etc.



Furnishing To-day's House

There is something curiously suggestive of a daily bath and much talcum about the little house to-day which makes one intuitively select colors of the same fresh, cool and clean expression. Almost at once the house furnishes itself, and proclaims its one individuality, in no uncertain way, and its lack of brilliant colors makes an inviting whole.

The walls are papered with a foliage paper in shaded tones of gray, the shadows of the leaves reflecting a suspicion of pink, not unlike the reflex rays of the setting sun at twilight. The floors are covered with rugs, alike in both rooms of a darker gray. The woodwork being of Mission, the furniture had best be of the same, but as dark wood as possible, the pieces built on simple lines, and finished with the dull wax finish which neither scars nor holds dust. For the windows, a net with an inserted border of fillet lace, or a curtain of simple net looks well. Over these let fall outer ones of the soft French gray carrying the same light of pink in its folds, as does the paper in its shadows. For covers on tables and cushions gray velour is very satisfactory, and these pieces can be finished with a heavy cord around the cushions, and a silver braid to edge the scarfs. Shades for the electric lights done in the palest gray with a fringe of silver makes a very soft light, and do not soil as quickly as if in all white. In the recessed windows of the dining-room have gray wicker flower boxes, and keep filled with white daisies and green ferns.

Upstairs the rooms could still be kept in gray, so far as walls and floors went, for nothing is so absolutely restful as gray wallpaper for tired eyes and nerves. Then to brighten things up a bit, there are always the little patternized chintzes which seem so suitable for these small bedrooms, to accommodate which even birds and trees come in miniature size, and peacocks no bigger than your thumb can be found on trees the size of a rose bush.

But after all, if you have ever lived in a room all gray and white, under you, above you, around you, no amount of persuasion can tempt you back to colors, for the peace and quiet which enters your soul, is that of the moonlight after the heat of the day.—Louise Goodloe Fulconer.



The BOY SCOUTS

Camp Tamaracouta

IMPROVEMENTS.

The following improvements are being made in the camp equipment:

The mess hall is being extended towards the lake, so that it will accommodate about 150 at the table instead of 125, as last year. Under this extension will be a large gallery used for washing the dishes on instead of the small porch, which did not give nearly enough room last summer.

HOT WATER.

A hot water system will be installed, so that a large supply of running hot water will be available in the kitchen.

The stove pipe from the kitchen range is being extended, so that the kitchen will be free from smoke.

The roof and chimney of headquarters will be repaired, making extra room for games.

ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

Visitors will be accommodated in tents outside of headquarters this summer.

A 'non-slippable' walk will lead down to the wharf.

A shelter for dressing and undressing at swim time will be put up on the wharf.

Long booms will be anchored, extending out from each side of the wharf, parallel to the shore, where the boats may be kept without getting in the way of swimmers.

The cold storage plant under the mess hall will keep all headquarters stores fresh.

An ice house between the central and far camps will be used by troops for storing their perishable supplies.

COOKING SHELTERS.

One or more cooking shelters will be a help in preparing breakfast and lunch in rainy weather.

An incinerator near headquarters will take charge of all tin cans and refuse without danger to the health of the camp.

The mess hall doors will be fixed as sliding doors instead of swinging doors. No more cracks on the head when the wind blows.

Other improvements will be announced later when decided on by the camp committee.

FREE CAMPING FOR SUMMER.

The Camp Committee wishes to secure the services of four older Scouts as a headquarters staff for Camp Tamaracouta for the summer. These four would be given their camping free, and in return would be called on to take charge of some of the work around headquarters. Only two of the four would be on duty each day, so that each one would have every second day off. This means half the summer entirely free, half the summer on duty, and no expense all summer.

The details of work to be looked after by this staff have not been decided on yet. One of the two on duty each day should be a bugler to sound the calls from headquarters. They would assist the quartermaster, take charge of the orderly patrol that cleans the boats and helps the cook during the day, look after the mail, see that the tables are set and served properly at dinner time, and generally be on hand for whatever turns up to be done. The provincial secretary and Dick Simons did everything themselves last summer. This year the plan is to have four instead of two to do the work, so it should be much easier for every one.

APPLY TO CAMP COMMITTEE.

The Camp Committee will receive applications from those who wish to earn their camping in this way, and would request that all who wish to be considered for these positions write in as early as possible so that the appointments may be made right away.

QUARTERMASTER avbg

The position of quartermaster at the camp is open for applications. There is a salary attached to this position, and all particulars may be obtained from provincial headquarters.

ADVANCE PARTY avba

A few Scouts will be taken out to camp about June 18th or 20th to make final preparations for the opening on June 27th. Only those who are not afraid of a little hard work need apply, as it is a business party, not a pleasure party, that will go out. It is a fine way to get in condition for the summer, however, and all expenses of those who go are paid by the camp. Apply to the provincial secretary as early as possible.

VISIT TO TAMARACOUTA.

The Camp Committee paid a flying visit to Camp Tamaracouta last Friday and Saturday just to see that the property had not melted away with the snow. The party was composed of Mr. J. C. C. Almon, the Rev. R. G. Ascah, D. J. Evans, Esq., and the provincial secretary. Mr. Evans acted in an advisory capacity only.

On arrival at Piedmont we found Mr. James Dawson (not Jim) waiting for us with the famous springless waggon that has transported many cargoes of Scouts through adventures untold, and soon we were ploughing our way through the dust as best we could. The two elderly members of the party occupied the middle seat, and had to perform many feats of life saving when they saw visions of the two on the back seat disappearing over the rear horizon. The back seat still has the bad trick of separating itself from its lawful abiding place when a choice bit of rocky road is being bumped over.

On the way across, the gentleman who wore clerical costume coaxed one of the ploughmen to let him try his hand at driving a straight furrow, and gave an interesting exhibition of how even a parson can get 'back to earth.'

Friday afternoon was occupied with going over the property very carefully and making impossible plans about things which never will be.

Evening is the time for gossip in the north country, and it took a long time to swap all the news with our friend Sam Dawson. Our clerical friend became tired of masculine company before very long, and sought the companionship of the ladies in the kitchen, hoping for a cup of tea. A manly figure seen through the doorway in the act of refreshing himself shortly afterwards was hailed with uncomplimentary remarks by one of his friends who was still talking crops and roads outside—when he suddenly turned out to be not Mr. Ascah at all, but a caller, who had just driven in. Exit the aggressor in disorganized retreat.

There had been many boasts of the swim in the lake that was to be taken the next morning before breakfast, but when the call was given at 6 o'clock each member of the party slipped out quietly by himself to wash, and it was noticed at breakfast time that no one had wet hair.

Contracts for supplies were made, and two possible roads were gone over with the expenditure of much labor on the part of vitified leg muscles. For the second of the roads we paddled up the lake and took a beautiful hike along a bush road through to Lac Ouimet. The scenery well repaid the walk.

After lunch a start was made for Piedmont in the springless waggon, and although the occupants of the seats changed around there seemed to be no difficulty in the rear seat pair keeping connected with the cart.

Camp Tamaracouta will open officially on July 1st, and will close on September 1st.

THE SAME OLD SPRINGLESS WAGGON.



MESSRS. ALMON, PATERSON AND EVANS.

Be Prepared

Careers Made by Decision.

Professor John Milne, who became the greatest of all earthquake and volcano experts, made his first notable hit when the late Cyrus Field, of the Atlantic Cable, sent for him whilst yet a student at the Royal School of Mines. Milne had been specially recommended to him as a bright, competent young fellow wanting work. The day was Friday when the young man called on Mr. Field at his London office.

'Can you sail for Newfoundland on Tuesday?' asked the great American, without useless preamble.

Milne hesitated. The question was so unexpected and startling. He pointed out that the next day was Saturday, that all shops would be closed that afternoon and Sunday, so that only Monday was left for preparation for such a voyage and mission. At which Field leaned forward on the desk and said, smilingly:—

'Young man, the world was made in six days. Now, do you mean to say that, if all the world was made in six days, it need take you more than one to get your few things together to go to Newfoundland?'

Milne stood surprised for a moment, then he replied:

'I'll sail on Tuesday, sir.'

And he did, thus beginning one of the most notable scientific careers of our times.

When the Zulu war broke out in 1879, the editor of the 'Daily News' sent for a man who had solicited work from him. The man was new to him, and the editor wanted to see if he was worth anything as a probable war correspondent. His name was Archibald Forbes.

The young man arrived, and was shown into the editorial room. The chief regarded him in silence for a moment or two, noting all about him. Then he said, suddenly:

'When could you be ready to start for Zululand if we agreed to send you there as our correspondent?'

Like a flash came the answer:

'To-morrow, sir!'

That quick reply delighted the editor, and Forbes got the job. How he won fame and wealth from his mission is now a matter of history.

Gordon Bennett, the owner of the New York 'Herald,' sent one day for Henry M. Stanley, just at the time all Europe and American was wondering what had become of Livingstone in the interior of Africa. Stanley came bustling into the office at Bennett's request. The famous hustler looked quizzically at him, then said, laconically:

'Find Livingstone!'

And Henry Morton Stanley left at once without another word, to hurry forward his preparations for setting out on what was to prove one of the most thrilling and immortal searches that history holds any record of.

'Could you get that for me, sir?' asked a customer of young William Whiteley, soon after he had opened his first shop near Westbourne Grove. 'It means sending a man specially to Paris, I suppose?'

'He shall go to-day, sir,' is reported to have been the reply of the energetic shopkeeper. And it was by such prompt regard for his customers that William Whiteley built up the tremendous concern which bears his name.

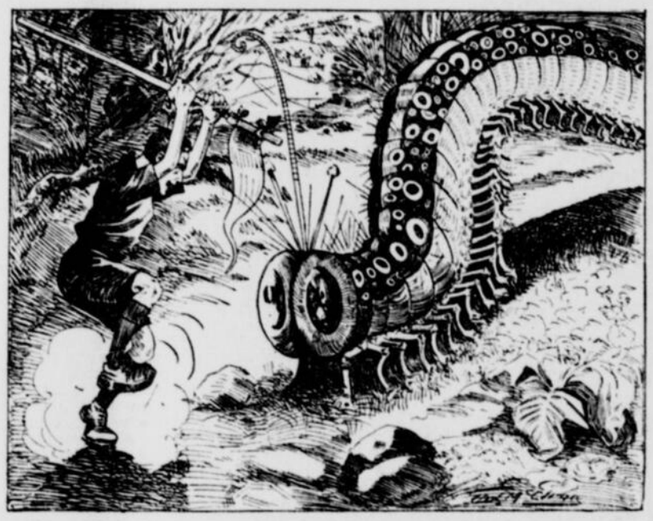
That this spirit is not dead in our younm men to-day is shown by a story which comes from the city. A boy entered a warehouse bearing a notice board which had been hung outside with an advertisement for an office lad on it.

'What are you doing with that board?' asked the chief of the staff, angrily.

'I brought it in because it's no good outside now, sir!' said the lad, smiling. 'I'm the boy!'

The chief glared for a minute, then he laughed heartily.

'You'll do, my lad,' he said. And it will be surprising indeed if that youth doesn't go far ere he finishes.



KILLING CATERPILLARS.

Don't be faint-hearted. Declare war and open fire at once. No cause for arbitration here.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

Reservations for camp are now being sent in by the troops for Tamacouta.

Many of the old faces and I hope a good many new ones will be seen this year.

Charlie Chin, however, will not be there, having gone West.

At a recent week end camp, one scout who was endeavoring to cook an egg and a piece of bacon in the same billy can, got quite annoyed because they got somewhat mixed.

Now that the weather is so good, many of the troops should take the opportunity of having week end camps.

A warning might be sounded that the ground is still very wet, and that ground sheets must be taken along.

And the nights are still cold, so that a sweater and an extra blanket make for comfort.

The field day on May 24th will have a number of new and somewhat startling features.

May the weather be good.

Why did not St. George's have a bout for scoutmasters?

I am sure there must be several men who would have been delighted to have a try at putting one another to sleep.

Seems time that the committee for the Burland Cup got busy.

The preliminaries, at least, should be out by now.

The opportunity for doing an extra good turn was offered this week to the Westmount scouts, when the Westmount Council asked their services in killing the too numerous caterpillars and saving the trees.

It is hoped that every scout in this district will turn out as often as possible, to show the citizens that they are really scouts.

And they can now attempt to repay in service the many kindnesses they have received from the people in that part of the city.

The combined church parade on the 18th should be a record breaker, if this weather keeps up.

I see that the competition for the Hugh Paton Cup is about to take place.

But there is no scout entry!

Too bad that such a big organization such as ours is not represented.

To-morrow will be Mother's Day.

The day on which one should recall some of the many, many things one owes to one's mother.

Let every Scout mark the occasion with one extra good turn, at least.

Don't be afraid of being considered sentimental.

The custom of observing Mother's Day has been well called 'the highest bit of practical sentiment that has ever taken hold on the hearts of men.'

THE OWL.

Owing to an error, it was announced on last week's 'Page,' that J. P. Dawes, of the 29th Troop, had passed the marksman's badge test. The name should have been S. Jennings, of the 29th Montreal.



Mr. Frank Morison Wyatt, of Waterloo, Ont., has applied for his A.S.M.'s warrant.

A. S. M. Brisane, of the 17th, spent the week-end at Trout Lake. He reports more beans than trout, but beautiful weather.

A.S.M. Connolley, of the 26th, has been forced to give up his position at Ste. Agathe, on account of ill-health. He is entering Brehmer Rest as a patient, but will be out at work again in a month or so.

S.M. Guiton, of the 20th, has accepted the position of resident scoutmaster at the camp this summer. All scouts who go up when their troops are not there will be under his charge.

We hope to have Doc Munro at Tamaracouta again this year to take charge of the carron oil and bandages. If he finds that he cannot go, Mr. A. D. Jones, of McGill, will take his place.

A.S.M. Hughes has left the 40th (Mount Royal) to take charge of the newly-formed troop at St. Giles Presbyterian Church.

We understand that Mr. D. J. Evans is to be in charge of Kamp Kanawana during July. Mr. H. C. Cross for the first two weeks of August, and Mr. H. A. Lordly for the rest of the summer. All of these gentlemen have been or are connected with the scout movement, so we look for a successful season. It will serve to cement the friendly spirit between the two camps, anyway.

Church parade on May 18, to St. James Methodist Church. Principal Smyth, of the Wesleyan College, will preach, and a Scout service is being arranged. Details will be published on next wek's page.

ONTARIO.

The senior boys or Scout Rangers' branch of the work is making steady progress in Ontario. Troops are being formed in Toronto, Hamilton and Gravenhurst, and other centres are now organizing. It is appealing strongly to the senior lads, and promises to be a splendid field for future officers.

The Sea Scouting branch of the work in Toronto is becoming quite popular with the lads. Already troops are being formed, and the policy for the province is about completed.

The Provincial Council for Ontario are arranging to hold a camp of instruction for scout officers at Toronto, on the ground of St. Andrew's College, from July 11 to 21. Each troop in the province is invited to send representatives. Instructors in the different branches of scout work will be in camp, and as full a course of instruction as the length of time will allow will be carried out.

MAY 24TH.

Field Day at Ahuntsic. Details of programme to be published next week.

PANTHER PATROL.

Troop No. 1 of the Boy Scouts had been quickly organized in the Town of Madison. Among its 1,500 population there were many active and enterprising boys.

'Here! Here!' cried Mr. Anderson, who initiated the whole thing. 'One of the important points of the Scout law is obedience. Jack Lloyd, will you please sit down and let me speak! You boys over in the corner, please keep quiet!'

It was, however, with much difficulty that Mr. Anderson, who had received his official certificate as Scoutmaster of the first Madison Troop, finally succeeded in bringing the organization meeting up to the usual parliamentary principles. Mr. Anderson decided to have one patrol of eight boys, as an experiment, while the other boys would comprise a general company of intending Scouts, preparing to pass the 'tenderfoot' requirements.

Panther Patrol was the name selected for this group of eight boys, with whom Scoutmaster Anderson proposed to experiment. That name was chosen mainly because there were two 'p's in the title, and that made it sound better. There was plenty of room for them to conduct field practice. Adjacent to the town stood the fastnesses of Jagged Mountain, and it was the boast of the bravest in the village that they had traversed its rocky and lonely roads, unaccompanied by any one, and not a bit afraid.

With boys, as with men, there are leaders and there are followers. It was not surprising, therefore, that Arthur Everett was made leader of Panther Patrol, and not one of the other boys objected or was envious. That was doubtless for the reason that Arthur was a healthy, upright, and fair-minded boy of 15 years, courageous, industrious and thoughtful of others. He never made a promise which he could not fulfil. He had many friends.

'How about a hike to-day?' Arthur shouted to his comrades, as he ran up, breathless, to their meeting place.

'Sure, that'll be great,' rejoined Sam, who, though small in stature, did not lack in energy or agility. 'But can you get off, Art?'

'That's just the reason I'm here. It's now 3 o'clock, and my work's all done. We have at least four hours to spend. Suppose'n we take a hike up the road to Jagged Mountain, and when we get to the Indian ledge, we can pitch camp and do some of the other things we've read about. We can get back in time before it gets dark. How about it?'

The eagerness with which the boys endorsed Arthur's proposal was not surprising. The weather was ideal, and the walking good under foot. It was the same distance back, of course, but somehow the down hill return road usually seemed about half. But distance could never daunt these boys, and five miuutes afterward they were ready for the start.

'Better take your staffs, or get good stout sticks,' remarked Arthur, as they started out, all clad in their Scout uniforms, which were quickly losing their nobby appearance. 'You may need them for climbing or for snakes.'

Having received Scoutmaster Anderson's approval, the boys left the old barn which they had used as headquarters, and covered ground rapidly during the early part of the tramp. As they climbed up the grades of the rocky mountain hill, the Scouts slackened their pace, and finally rested at a shady and attractive spot under the trees. The view was grand, they said, as much as to hint that they stopped only to view the scenery and never merely because they were out of breath and slightly fatigued. And this was really the first 'hike' they had taken.

'How much farther is it to Indian Ledge, Art?' inquired John Smith.

'About two miles. Not backing out, are you? A good Scout never thinks of doing that.'

'Oh, no, I wasn't thinking of that,' replied John, quickly, for though he was breathing heavily, he would rather expire than acknowledge that he could not keep up with the other fellows. 'It's just like this: I see bear tracks here, and——'

'Bear tracks? Where? Never heard of any bears around here. Don't you think we had better go home?' were some of the exclamations which greeted this announcement.

Close examination of the road, rendered soft and muddy through the early spring melting of the snows, disclosed what were evidently fresh impressions or footprints made by some heavy animal. But Arthur was not quite sure that the tracks were those of a bear, for the Scouts had hardly gone more than a mile up the road from the base of the hill. No animal would be likely to venture so near to the scene of the village industries, especially as a noisy sawmill hummed away, every day, except Sunday, at the turn of the road. The boys' investigation brought them deeper into the woods. Why they searched for the bear, if there was one, no one knew. It was merely for the excitement, but in about five minutes John Smith, whose apprehensions had been aroused, caused the entire patrol to stop, by inquiring:

'Where are we going?'

The boys looked at one another puzzled. Yes, where were they going? The sun had gone down, and it was not quite so bright as it had been. The day never grows dark so quickly as it does in the woods. During the night a forest or wooded glen is absolutely impenetrable. The Scouts tried to retrace their steps, but there were so many footprints they seemed to be confused, and it was difficult to follow.

'I guess we had better go back,' remarked Arthur, upon whom the boys depended, 'but see here, don't any of you fellows get frightened. If you call yourself Scouts, just keep your nerve up and we'll get back all right. But I don't like the look of things. Just keep your eye out for the road.'

There was silence. The farther they went the thicker the woods seemed to become. The leaves were not yet on the trees, but the underbrush and the trees prevented any long view. It was 6 o'clock, for Sam Blinn, who carried the only watch in the party, said so. All of the Scouts now had visions of the supper they were missing. Hunger began to gnaw a little and added to their discomfort.

'Who can climb a tree?' asked Arthur, to break the silence.

All of the seven Scouts volunteered. None of them had had much experience, but they were willing to try anything, to be able to go home. It looked very much like a night without supper, in the sharp April air, and surrounded by any number of wild animals, whose viciousness was exaggerated in the young minds of the Scouts lost in the woods.

'What do the Scouts usually do in a case like this?' asked a boy who had kept silent most of the way.

'Climb a tree and view the situation. But just keep cool.'

The boy said he felt very cool. That seemed to lighten the situation. But it was now so dark that it was difficult to distinguish footprints, or to see very far ahead. None of the boys knew much about the ordinary precautions followed when lost in the woods, but Arthur Everett seemed to take fatherly protection of all the boys, who followed him quite obediently. A half an hour's tramping brought the Scouts no nearer to the road. Most of them worried, not because they expected to spend the night in the woods, but because they knew that their parents would be anxious and would send out a searching party.

'Let's make a fire,' said Arthur, and immediately the open place where they had stopped to camp for the night was enlivened by a roaring fire, which enabled the Scouts to bring into use some of the practical little things they had learned in Scoutcraft. Soon they had prepared rough beds out of the twigs they found. A bountiful supply of wood was gathered. They had determined to go hungry, and, as a matter of fact, they had no choice in the matter. One Scout was to keep watch, to replenish the fire, and be ready, should any relief party arrive, or anything unusual happen. Each Scout was to take his turn, according to Sam Blinn's watch, which then indicated it was 9 o'clock.

The boys tried to sleep on their crude beds. Arthur Everett, who held himself responsible for the safety of the Scouts, announced that he would keep first watch. He intended to keep his eyes open all night. He was glad that none of the lads were frightened, though Panther Patrol was in a nice plight. Once or twice the sharp cry of some of the restless nocturnal birds caused apprehension in camp. About 10 o'clock a wavering light could be seen advancing slowly up the side of the hill. The boys didn't know anything about it, but their fire gave the advancing rescuers a clew as to where the camp was located.

Arthur was well nigh asleep, and the fire was dying out when the band of anxious fathers arrived on the scene. They carried lamps and had some difficulty in making their way to the spot where the boys were located, but they found, after all, that the boys had stopped only one hundred feet from the roadway. Had the boys travelled a few feet farther, Panther Patrol would not have fallen into the plight it did, and the boys could have rescued themselves, without other assistance.

That was a remarkable scene which greeted the eyes of the men, when the boys were aroused, to find out that they were not, after all, to sleep out in the cold all night, all the while experiencing hunger, the like of which none of these well-fed lads had felt before. Lectures were forthcoming all the boys knew, but each boy's father was too much delighted at finding his son to give him any admonitions at that particular time.

Scoutmaster Anderson was the most eager of all the rescuers to help Panther Patrol out of its plight. Patrol Leader Everett assumed all the blame for the episode, but he promised thereafter to keep his young charges out of the bewildering recesses of Jagged Mountain. The patrol, however, did not suffer by their experience, for each of the boys organized a patrol of his own and the Madison Troop soon became one of the best known and most skilful of any in that section of the country. —'The Junior Eagle.'

SWIMMING.

Essay written by S. M. Spurrier when competing for the medal of merit in which competition he was recently successful. Abridged.

The effects of swimming as an exercise upon the growth and development of the body.

Swimming is one of the most important branches of gymnastics, both in a physical and moral respect. Its effects in developing, invigorating and giving health to the body are so great, and it is so easily learned, that it is of the highest consequence, particularly in climates where the heat of the summer prevents active exercise on land. To the advantage of cold bathing it adds many others; it enables the bather to remain much longer in the water on account of the exercise which it affords, and this in salt water, at least gives more opportunity to invigorate the skin. One of the greatest benefits of frequent salt-water bathing, as a large number of diseases spring from a debilitated state of the skin, which is very frequent in changeable climates such as our own. The exercises greatly strengthen the lower extremities, the abdominal muscles, the muscles of the chest, the organs of respiration, the spine, neck and arms. It increases courage, and furnishes an agreeable excitement, the attendant to brisk, manly exercise, but peculiarly so of swimming, on account of the mastery which it gives us over an element for which the human structure is but partially fitted.

PRECAUTIONS FROM LOSS OF HEAT.

Cramp may arise under a great variety of circumstances. The great difference known to exist between individuals in strength, endurance and other particulars in which the muscles are concerned, raise numerous interesting points. When it is found one man excels another of the same race in swiftness or endurance, and there is nothing in the form to furnish a solution, we are prompted to ask whether the muscles may not contract more energetically, experience a shortening of the latent period, or other phase of contraction, or whether they produce less of waste products or get rid of them more rapidly. The whole subject is extremely complicated. Of equal or more importance is the energizing influence of the nervous system, which probably under great excitement (swimming, etc.), acts to produce in man those supernatural contractions which seem to leave the muscle in very bad condition, long the worse of its unusual action. Hence the importance of training to minimize the non-effective expenditure, ascertain the capacity possessed, learn the direction in which weaknesses lie; and equally important, the much neglected period of rest before actual contests, if such are to be undertaken at all, so that all the activities of the body may gather head, and thus be prepared to meet the unusual demand upon them. However, should cramp arise, especially in the water, keep calm, try and restore the muscle to its normal condition by stretching and massaging.

A Boy Scout Exhibition is to be held from the 19th to the 29th of June in the Industrial Hall at Stuttgart. It is to be of large dimensions and is to include all that bears upon the Boy Scout movement. Clothes, equipment, natural history, tent and camp life, pioneer service, gymnastics, sport, games, ambulance work, hygiene, study of maps, association rooms, youths' library, are included in the programme. The organizers hope that the exhibition will be of importance even beyond the German frontier.

A Week-End Camp

The splendid weather enabled some fifteen officers and scouts of the 1st Westmount Troop to enjoy a week-end camp at the Back River.

Leaving their Headquarters soon after 2.30, they caught the car to St. Laurent, where they camped, with the permission of Mr. Paton, on the grounds of the Blois Franc racing track. The first part of the afternoon was spent in an exciting baseball game, when the team captained by P. L. Chas. Norris beat Corp. G. Munroe's.

After tea, which was taken quite late, songs, etc., were indulged in. One amusing part of the programme consisted in speech-making. Everyone wrote the name of a subject on a piece of paper; pieces of paper were then pooled and each one drew a slip on which subject he had to make a speech. Everyone seemed particularly struck on the subject of suffragettes!! Even the greenest tenderfoot had to get up and go through the ordeal, and some of them were surprisingly good at speechifying.

After cocoa had been made and imbibed, beds were made, and were quite cozy, being made of straw borrowed from a neighboring farm. The night being quite chilly, a big log fire was kept going all night.

During the week-end each fellow cooked his own meals, which showed up the good and indifferent cooks.

This method is somewhat slow and takes up a lot of time, but on the other hand gives boys a chance to discover what they do and don't know about the culinary art. The troop returned to the city about 8.30 on Sunday evening.

Arrangements are being made so that all the week-ends during the summer can be spent out in the country.



FIRST WESTMOUNT IN CAMP.



KORP AND KELL, OR THE LONE PATROL.



ENGLISH

Church's 900th Anniversary.

St. Alphege's Church, London Wall, celebrated the 900th anniversary of its foundation by special services of thanksgiving.

Got There, Anyway.

Posted in Greenock on December 25, 1903, a postcard was delivered a fortnight ago, at 4 Bulstrode street, Welbeck street, London, W.

After 47 Years.

After forty-seven years, Mr. Finn, formerly of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, has received his medal for service in Canada during the Fenian Raid of 1866.

Otter Caught Near London.

An otter measuring 3 ft. 3 in., has been shot while preying on the fish in the ornamental lake at Syon House, the Duke of Northumberland's seat at Isleworth, on the Thames.

Fell Into Boiling Liquid.

A young man named Jones fell into a vat of boiling liquid used for tanning herring nets at Yarmouth. He was quickly extricated, but life was extinct.

Choked by piece of Meat.

A man named Hitchman, 68, was choked to death at Dover while eating too heartily, a piece of meat lodging in his throat.

A Honeymoon Hotel.

Drunk and disorderly on their wedding day, a Camden Town couple, fined at West London Police Court, spent their honeymoon in the cells at a police station.

New Use for Pudding Basins.

Archdeacon Winnington-Ingram, of Hereford, brother of the Bishop of London, complains in his annual visitation charge that he too frequently found pudding basins used as fonts in churches.

Sanatoria for Cows?

Open-air sanatoria for cows were suggested at the annual meeting of the Essex branch of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association in the course of a discussion on the new tuberculosis order.

Chef Fell From Train.

The body of Joseph Leja, a French chef, aged eighteen, of Theobald St., London, was found on the Great Central line at Hucknall, near Nottingham. He had fallen from the Liverpool to London express.

Horse Was 'Bus Passenger.

A colt consigned to Sir John Barker at Bishops Stortford, was conveyed from the Railway station to Grange Paddocks in the town omnibus.

Plush Factory Was Burnt.

Messrs. Wrenche's plush factory at Shutford, near Banbury, Oxon., was totally destroyed by fire, as were also several houses adjoining. The factory was one of the oldest established in Oxfordshire.

His Excuse.

During a prosecution at Southport, in which a defendant was charged with selling milk 10 percent deficient in fat, it was stated that the heavy rains of last year had washed the nutriment from the hay.

A Picture Bargain.

Securing for a penny at a sale an old oil-painting thickly coated with dust, Mr. Huntly, a Deal antique furniture dealer, subsequently sold it to a London colleague, who has since had the picture valued at £400.

No More Cider.

The South Herefordshire Farmers' Union have passed a resolution advocating the abolition of perquisites to farm laborers—which in Herefordshire is mainly cider—and paying a full wage in money.

A Giant Mullet.

The gold medal of the National Federation of Sea Anglers, given for the best fish of the year caught by a member, has been awarded to Mr. F. Daunou, of the Margate Fishing Club, for a fine mullet of 6 lbs. 1 oz.

Domestic's Demonstration.

The Domestic Workers' Union held a demonstration in Trafalgar Square to demand a compulsory character note. No confidential references for us; we demand a compulsory character note' were the words emblazoned on their banner.

Was Killed by Crane Fall.

During building operations on a plot of land in Holborn, London, a crane, carrying an engine driver, fell from a great height on to some workmen engaged on the ground below. One man was killed and two men seriously injured.

Shot Himself While Practising.

While practising with a rifle on a wood at Rhiwlas, near Oswestry, Shropshire, Mr. William Corbett, a well-known resident of the town, was fatally shot through the trigger of the rifle getting fast in some undergrowth.

'Suction.'

'What was this debt for?' asked Judge Snagge of a judgment debtor in Wellingborough County Court. 'Suction, my lord,' was the reply, and with a gesture of drinking the defendant made his meaning clear. 'Well,' said His Honor, 'go without suction for a month and you can pay this debt.'

Boxed the Box.

Charged at West Ham, Essex, with being drunk and disorderly, a prisoner was stated to have been found hitting at a pillar box in the Banking Road. The Clerk (Mr. J. H. Jackson)—Whom did you imagine you were boxing? The Prisoner—I came out of a sick bed, and a very little upset me.

While the Candle Burnt.

A candle-auction was recently held at Tatworth, near Chard, Somerset. The tenants of a local estate bid for renting a field for the ensuing year during the time taken for the burning of an inch of a tallow candle. The custom has been observed for over 200 years.

'Black-Handers.'

Four youths—George Gibbons, Richard Cooks (deaf and dumb), William Gadston, and John Murphy—were charged at West Ham with being concerned in stealing some chocolates and other goods. Detective Sergeant Helb; said the prisoners were members of the 'Black Hand Gang,' of Canning Town, the members of which, with the use of a pack of cards, deputed one or two of their members to commit thefts.

Lawyer Died Suddenly.

Mr. Charles Edwin Robinson, solicitor, of Kirkby Stephen, died suddenly from heart failure. Two days previously he took a prominent part in the annual festival of the Uter Pendragon Lodge of Freemasons, of which he was secretary.

Rats and the Baby.

At the meeting of Samford Rural Council, in Suffolk, the sanitary inspector said that one farm at Hintlesham was so infested with rats that the tenant told him that they ate the pillow cases and sheets, and his wife was afraid to leave the baby in bed upstairs.

Blown off Her Feet.

A Liscard lady, Mrs. Goulding, was passing the Liver building at the Liverpool Pierhead, when a terrific gust of wind lifted her from her feet, and dashed her to the ground on her face. First aid was rendered by a policeman, and she was taken to the Northern Hospital.

His Baggage.

It was stated at the Alien Immigration Board the other day, that the only luggage which Jonas Dotzka, an immigrant from Russia, possessed was an accordion. Dotzka said he was a tailor. A cousin undertook to find employment for him, and he was admitted.

Horse-trainer's Gifts to Church.

Leaving estate of £10,628 gross value, Mr. William Johnson, of Toyd, Salisbury, and of Whitsbury, racehorse trainer and breeder, left his painting by Raphael, 'Madonna and Child,' and his painting by Barroferato, 'Mater Delorosa,' to the Roman Catholic Church at Fordingbridge, Hampshire.

Finger-Mark Was Clue.

In the case of Walter Bates, a jeweller's polisher, who was committed for trial at Birmingham on a charge of breaking and entering a silversmith's place of business, the evidence consisted solely of a finger mark which a Scotland Yard expert said was made by the second finger of the prisoner's left hand.

Ship Was Burnt.

The Sunderland steamer 'Arnside' arrived at Hartlepool, bringing in the crew, 12 in number, of the Norwegian sailing ship 'Frost,' belonging to Arendal, which they reported had been burnt at sea a hundred miles off Shields. The 'Frost' was on passage from Blyth to Frederikshavn with a coal cargo.

Mayor Gives Ambulance to Town.

Mr. W. Coats-Hutton, Mayor of Colchester, after presenting the Borough Ambulance Cup to the Great Eastern Railway team, who have now won it for three years in succession, announced that he would present the town with a horsed ambulance.

Boy Shot His Brother.

Ralph Ward, a boy of ten, was fatally shot at Ipswich by the discharge of a miniature rifle in the hands of his brother, Ernest, aged 15. The younger boy ran up against the other, and the collision caused the gun, which contained a small ball cartridge, to go off, Ralph being shot through the head.

Why He Did Not Stop.

When a Southport coachman named Charles Howard was summoned at Lytham for driving a motorcycle to the public danger he pleaded guilty, but explained that it was his first time on the bicycle, and that he could not stop when requested, as he did not know how to do it. He was fined 20s and costs.

Missing Captain's Body Found.

In Harwich Harbor, a boat from H.M.S. 'Maidstone' recovered the body of Captain Arthur Russell Hulbert, commanding the unarmored cruiser Blonde, who disappeared from his ship in harbor on Sunday, January 12. A naval court of inquiry found that he was apparently seized with a fit and accidentally fell overboard.

Tradesmen Were Hoaxed.

Dorking (Surrey) tradesmen have been hoaxed wholesale at the expense of a well known resident, in whose name orders were received by postcard by coal merchants, butchers brewers, upholsterers, poulterers, and other shopkeepers, in response to which goods of all kinds arrived at his house. Callers also included two chimney sweeps, a linoleum layer, a pianoforte tuner, and four cabs.

Returned to Life.

John Stevens, who was ordered at Preston to contribute to the support of his son in an industrial school, was said to have unexpectedly reappeared after his wife thought she had buried him. Some time ago his wife identified a body recovered from the river as that of her husband, and drew the club money. 'Why should I pay?' asked Steven 'Let the man who married my woman do it.'

Feminine Frailty.

A woman who was remanded at the North London Police Court was said to have cut up a muff and stole, which she had stolen, to make the hat which she wore in court. 'It is a pity,' the magistrate told her, 'that, instead of dressing yourself up like a field marshal in other people's garments, you do not turn your ability in another direction.'

A Nesting Colony.

At a fruit farm near Cambridge, near the jam factory, six fruit baskets were tied together and hung in a cart shed, where men are often at work. In every one of these baskets a bird has built its nst, and in two cases the nests have eggs. The builders include blackbirds, song thrushes, and missel thrushes. As the baskets are being left alone it is hoped that each mother will hatch out her brood.

Suffragettes, Beware!

A 'suffragette alarm' has been devised by the Grove Bowling Club at Tunbridge Wells to protect the green and pavilion. It consists of a hidden contrivance of wires, the touching of which at any point will cause the explosion of a mortar, a small gun capable of throwing a shell into the air. It is not intended to cause any harm, but to warn the groundsman. The device was given a trial recently and the explosion alarmed the neighborhood.

Baby's Fatal Plaything.

The ten months' old child of a keeper named Ferguson was killed at Braydon Oak, Savernake Forest, by the explosion of a cartridge with which it was playing while sitting in a mail cart. The keeper, hearing a loud explosion, hurried indoors, and found his child terribly injured. He ran with the child to Savernake Hospital, but it died shortly after admission. Despite careful investigation, it is not known how the child obtained possession of the cartridge.

Otter Was Electrocuted.

A dark brown otter was found electrocuted on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company's electrical line at Churchtown between Southport and Crossens. It was 3 ft. 6 in. in length, and weighed between 30 lb. and 40 lb. It is supposed to have made it way to the line from the Ribble or from the River Douglas, some seven or eight miles away.

Picture Palace Disaster.

One man was killed and six injured at Blackpool by the collapse of the skeleton roof of the Blackpool Central Picture Palace. Two men who were working on the gable end were struck by the girders and remained in midair over an hour before they could be rescued. They were lowered to the ground by police stretchers.

Coroner Condemned 'Dummy.'

The Yarmouth coroner, addressing a woman whose baby disturbed the court by constant hiccoughing, remarked: 'Take that dummy out of its mouth. They are the most beastly and infamous things ever invented. The man who invented them ought to be made to walk round the world for ever with one in his mouth.'

Exciting Escapes from Fire.

Owing to the outbreak of a fire at a green grocer's shop at Hulme, Manchester, the occupants, a family named Maxted, had a narrow escape. One by one eight children were dropped by the father from an upper window into a sheet, held by neighbors. Mrs. Maxted was lowered, and the fire brigade ladder arrived just in time for Maxted to escape by it.

Fatal Forcible Feeding.

Refusing food while an inmate of the Coton Hill Hospital for Mental Diseases, Stafford, Edmund John Taunton, in his sixtieth year, was forcibly fed through the nostrils, to prevent starvation. He suffered from heart disease, and died of heart failure. A coroner's jury found 'that death was due to heart failure, accelerated by the forcible but necessary feeding.'

£250 Fine.

At Marlborough street Police Court, London, in the charges arising out of raids on two alleged gaming houses in the West End, when a number of arrests were made, Joe Appeal, a plumber, was fined £250 or three months; Herbert Kelly, a musician, £10, or twenty-one days; and William Cohen, a tailor, £100 or six weeks' imprisonment; while the case against Charles Levi was adjourned.

Woman in the Case.

At the inquest at Bow, London, on Harriet Silber, who was shot dead outside her house, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against deceased's husband. The husband died in hospital from a bullet wound in the head, after being found shot in Hyde Park. It was stated that there had been trouble over Silber's attentions to another woman.

Betrayer Was Made to Pay.

In the King's Bench, London, Miss Lily Mabel Westlake, nurse at the South-Eastern Hospital, New Cross, London, was awarded £400 damages against David Thomas Stoneham, of Tonbridge, Kent, who was described as a commercial traveller to a Watford chocolate firm, for breach of promise of marriage. Defendant induced plaintiff to stay with him at a hotel and subsequently a child was born.

Where His Card Went.

A man named John Brown, of Peterborough, charged with begging at Boston, explained that he had been working all the winter, but he was unable to produce his insurance card, owing to a remarkable misadventure. He said that while on his way to Boston he secured an odd day's work. He laid down his coat and a pig which came by ate the garment, with the insurance card and an ounce of tobacco in the pockets. The Bench sentenced him to one day's imprisonment.

University Student Was Killed.

The death occurred in Leeds Infirmary of Mr. Maurice Akroyd, an honors student in economics at the Manchester University, where he had gained two valuable scholarships. Along with a friend, Mr. Percy Bothwell, of Elland, he was cycling down Norwood Edge, a steep declivity north of Otley, when some string became entangled in the wheel, and the machine stopped dead. Mr. Akroyd was pitched over the handle bars, alighting on his head and fracturing his skull.

Was a Noted 'Commercial.'

Mr. James Balch, of East Finchley, who has just died in his 90th year, will be remembered by a large number of commercial travellers, for he travelled an extensive district of the southern half of England until his 83rd year. On his last day at business he travelled in ten trains—a feat that practical men will appreciate. He probably created a record among commercial men by always arranging his journeys so as to be in London for his Sunday duties at the Union Chapel, Islington.

Three Pitmen Killed by Stone.

Three men were killed and two others had a narrow escape from death at the Barnsley Main Collery, near Barnsley. Those who lost their lives were: Jabez Parkin (18), Castle street, Barnsley; James Walton (30), Union street, Barnsley; and Richard Jones (21), Stairfoot. All the men were trammers. As they were passing along the main road a huge stone fell from the roof upon them. The work of rescue was difficult, five hours elapsing before the last man was reached. Henry Bonson, also of Barnsley, was taken to the Beckett Hospital, and Ernest Keeling, a dayman, just escaped.

SCOTTISH

Woman's Body in Ditch.

Two shepherds at Windshields, in the Hutton and Corrie district of Dumfriesshire, while on the hills, found the body of a woman lying in a ditch. It was afterwards identified as that of Maggie Anderson, 45 years of age, who lived alone at Kirkill Cottage, in the neighboring parish of Johnstone.

STRONGLY ADVISES "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Because They Cured Him, And They Will Cure You.



MR. ALEX. McCARTER.

Walkerton, Ont., May 9th, 1911.

'I have been in Walkerton in business for a good many years, and many of my townsmen know that my health, for long periods, was precarious. My trouble was extreme Nervousness, brought on by Indigestion and Dyspepsia, from which I suffered in the most severe form. It was so bad that I could not sleep before about four in the morning. I noticed one of your published testimonials of how someone had used "Fruit-a-tives" for similar trouble, and asked Mr. Hunter, my druggist, his opinion on the matter, and he advised their use. I immediately procured several boxes, and I am pleased to say that I now enjoy splendid health and could not possibly feel better. I can eat with every degree of satisfaction and sleep without an effort. I strongly advise anyone suffering from like complaints, to commence using "Fruit-a-tives."

ALEX. McCARTER.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50—trial size, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

IRISH

Beggar Had £300.

When at Belfast Patrick Heeney, an old-age pensioner, was charged with begging Police Constable Nicholls said that when he arrested him Heeney was found to have stitched in different parts of his clothing a sum of £5 odd. Further investigation elicited the fact that he had £300 in a local bank.

Cancer Victim's Fate.

Suffering from cancer in the lip and maladies in the throat and side, Joseph Cochrane, of Balfour avenue, Belfast, cut his throat while in bed. His wife discovered him dead when she took up a cup of tea for him. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of 'Suicide during temporary insanity.'

Soldier's Last Letter.

A verdict of 'Suicide during temporary insanity,' was returned at an inquest held on the body of Private George Weston, aged twenty, of the 1st Royal West Kent Regiment, who shot himself in Richmond Barracks, Dublin. Weston left a letter beside him in which he promised to send a photograph to his father and others, but said nothing about doing away with himself.

Tragedy of Evening Stroll.

A young couple were strolling near the Malone golf links, Belfast, on a recent Sunday evening, when, annoyed by the behavior of some lads, the man drew a revolver and fired in their direction. The bullet entered the body of Samuel Long, aged 15, who died in the Royal Victoria Infirmary. The young man made off and has not been identified.

Peeress a Peasant.

Lord and Lady Kilmorey, who are staying at Mourne Park, County Down, had a sad experience when on their way to church at Kilkeel. A poor old Irishwoman who had walked over the mountain side to attend Mass, collapsed on the roadside just as Lord and Lady Kilmorey's carriage came in sight. They went at once to her assistance, but their efforts to revive her failed, and the woman died in Lady Kilmorey's arms.

'Coal-hole' Will.

At Dublin before Mr. Justice Dodd and a city special jury, the trial was heard of the case of Taggart vs. Smith. It was an action by Mr. Wm. Taggart, 261 Mountpottinger road, Belfast, the surviving executor of the alleged last will, dated 22nd December, 1905, of the late John Smith, and the plaintiff sought to have the probate granted on the 14th March, 1906, of, he averred, 'a pretended will' of the deceased, dated 20th April, 1887, revoked, and to have the will of the subsequent date established. The 1905 will was discovered in 1910 by an office boy in the office of Messrs. Wm. Graham and Son, solicitors, Belfast, having apparently been slipped under the door. It was contained in an envelope, and enclosed with it was a note stating that the document had been found in a tin canister in a coal hole. The jury found that the 'coal-hole' will was a forgery and declared for that of April 20, 1887.

WELSH

Was Some Job.

It took a divisional surgeon of police, an inspector, a sergeant, three police constables, and a warder to see that a lad of thirteen was given three strokes with the birch at Cardiff.

Snake in the Bananas.

While an employee of a firm of wholesale fruiterers at Cardiff was opening a bunch of banans from Jaimaca he was startled by a snake three feet long darting from the fruit. The reptile was captured, and is being preserved.

A Long Tow.

The Swedish steamer 'Texas' has been brought to Cardiff by the Dutch tug 'Atlas' after a tow of about 2,000 miles. The Texas, which was bound from Copenhagen for Newport News, lost her propeller in the vicinity of the Azores, and was taken over at St. Michael's by the 'Atlas.'



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PLANNING PEACE CELEBRATIONS

New York, May 7.—Social engagements to-day occupied the delegates to the international conference to arrange for a suitable celebration of 100 years of peace among English-speaking peoples. The usual business conference will be held late this afternoon.

The programme called for a luncheon with Walter Courtenay Bennett, British consul-general, and, in the evening, a dinner at which President Butler, of Columbia, and Mr. William Church Osborn will be hosts.

A celebration plan under consideration is the erection of international peace monuments by Great Britain and the United States, possibly of identical design, the cost to be defrayed either from public funds or through private subscriptions. With the monument plan as a basis, other suggestions were that the cornerstones be laid on a chosen day by the King of England, the President of the United States, and by their representatives 'beyond the seas,' that other nations and all foreign governments be invited to send delegates to attend these ceremonies; that on the day the corner-stones are laid there be a cessation of work for five minutes throughout the two countries, and their colonies, and that the occasion be observed by special exercises in the schools.

It was further suggested that a fitting way to promote the growth of mutual respect and good-will between Great Britain and the United States and their colonies would be through the endowment of chairs in the colleges and universities of British-American history with especial reference to the peaceful progress and relations of the two countries.

During the celebration period two years hence, the delegates agreed to urge that one day be set aside for the holding of universal religious services of thanksgiving; that it would be desirable to strike off an international commemorative medal, and to adopt a universal tablet to be placed in public buildings and affixed to the international peace monuments.

Charles A. Magrath, secretary of the Canadian delegation, said that in the executive session the delegates decided to postpone definite action on the proposals to erect permanent peace monuments on the frontiers and the proposed celebration at Ghent.

MINERS' STRIKE LOOKS SERIOUS IN B. C.

Nanaimo, B.C., May 7.— The mine owners now refuse to allow the miners to go back to work again after their sudden cessation of labor. A proclamation was issued by the owners to the effect that if the miners did not return to work on Monday the mines would be shut down for six months, but none of the miners took any notice of the proclamation.

The men will begin giving strike pay and it looks like a prolonged struggle.

WINNIPEG PAINTERS' STRIKE AT AN END.

News has been received at the Labor Temple to-day from Winnipeg that the painters who have been on strike there for the past month for an increase of wages have had their demands conceded by the employers. The rate of pay before the strike was 40 cents an hour, now a three years' agreement has been signed by which 42½ cents will be paid the first year, 45 cents the second year, and 50 cents the third year. The success of the strike has resulted in the union membership being increased by 500 new members.



EXEMPTION UNJUST

But Germans Sure of Success Even Under Handicap of Panama Tolls.

Berlin, May 7.—The exemption of American vessels from the payment of tolls for passing through the Panama Canal is unjust and places German shipping at a disadvantage, according to Mr. Phillip Heineken, the managing director of the North German Lloyd, who writes in the 'Tageblatt' to-day. He expresses confidence, however, that German shipping interests are sufficiently powerful and enterprising to maintain competition even under these circumstances.

Herr Heinekn hopes that under the regime of President Wilson the measure of discrimination will be revoked. He foresees a big immigrant traffic to the Pacific coast of both Canada and the United States, and in a more limited way also to the states of South America, thus bringing to an end the inundation of the northeastern states.

BISHOP CRIDGE DEAD.

Victoria, B.C., May 7. — Bishop Edward Cridge, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, died yesterday at his residence, Mariefield, aged 95 years.

He had been in failing health for two years, but his mental activity was remarkable.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

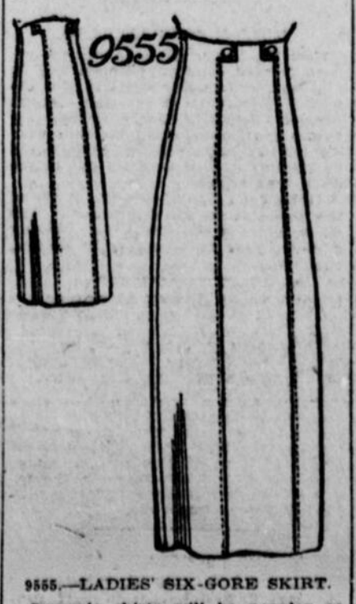
To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

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.



9574.—LADIES' APRON WITH REMOVABLE BIB.

In this neat and desirable model, the bib may be made adjustable; a practical feature, for sometimes a bib is not necessary. The design has long strap ends fastened to the belt at the back. The skirt is cut in gores, and finished with a patch pocket. The design is suitable for percale, gingham, lawn, or cambric. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: small, medium and large. It requires 3 3-4 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.



9555.—LADIES' SIX-GORE SKIRT.

Separate skirts will be popular as long as separate waists and blouses are made, and what can be more trim and neat, than the model here portrayed. It has graceful slender lines, and will develop nicely in wash or woollen goods. It could be made of blue or brown serge with a simple finish of stitching, and perhaps ornamented at the top by fancy buttons. In taffeta or linen, corduroy or gingham it would look equally well. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 2 3-4 yards of 44-inch material for a 24-inch size.



9563. — GIRLS MIDDY BLOUSE WITH SKIRT.

Blouse and white striped tub silk was used for the blouse and blue serge for the skirt. The blouse may be worn with high neck closing, or open at the throat, the collar being arranged to form a facing and flat collar. The sleeve is finished with a pointed cuff. The skirt is a five-gore model, with inverted plait at the centre back. The design in suitable for flannel, Eden cloth, pique, corduroy(galatea, gingham, serge or silk. White trimmings would make a pretty suit. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. It requires three yards of 27 inch material for the blouse and 2 1-2 yards for the skirt, for the twelve-year size.



9573.—LADIES' HOUSE DRESS.

Dotted percale in blue and white, with blue trimming was here employed. The design is equally suitable for gingham, chambray, lawn, voile, linen, corduroy, cashmere, tub silk, or serge. The revers collar is a stylish feature. The skirt is a six-gore model, with plaits at the front gore seams, and a flat panel at the back. The neck finish is low and the sleeves are short and comfortable. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 5 1-2 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size.



9551.—DRESS FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN.

Light blue ramie linen was used for this model, with trimming of wash braid and crochet buttons. The fronts of the waist outline a chemisette, that may be of contrasting material. A jainty collar in sailor style finishes the neck edge. The upper portion of the sleeve is cut in one with the waist portions, and to it, the long or shorter sleeve, whichever is preferred, is joined. The skirt has a tuck stitched front seam, where the closing is effected, and the panel back has plaited extension at the foot. The model is suitable for voile, panama, serge, gingham, ratine, corduroy, chambray, percale, satin or silk. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires four yards of 44-inch material for a 17-year size.

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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.

WOMAN TELLS HARROWING TALE OF SUFFERING

Describes Miserable Plight of Turkish Prisoners After Fall of Adrianople.

London, May 12. — A woman connected with the British Red Crescent staff gives an appalling picture of the treatment of Turkish prisoners after the capture of Adrianople. She says the prisoners were left without food or shelter to find for themselves as best they could. They stripped the bark from trees to make tiny smoky fires, but, as their hunger grew, they were forced to make an attempt to eat the bark and do without fires.

They were all gaunt and weary, hopeless, miserable, hungry, and cold, but the condition of the sick beggars all description, she says. They had no attention of any kind, no one even to give them a drink of water or a piece of bread. They were exposed to the sun in the day and to the cold at night. Some hoarsely begged for water, one or two prayed, some groaned or screamed in agony, but the majority lay in a dumb patience and silent misery, more touching than any words or moans. Their eyes were sunken in their heads, their cheeks fallen into great hollows, their bones projecting through their skin with hunger, and teir lips and tongues cracked, blackened, and useless. With the help of some missionaries, a soup kitchen was started for the starving men. Many of them were past raving for food, but, at the sight of drink, men who were seemingly almost dead, sat up and begged for water in pitiful, hoarse tones, drinking until they fell back exhausted.

One or two drank literally with their last breath. While to one man was being given water there would be another close beside him, who would lick up the drops that fell, or try to put his finger in it and at least have that to suck. It was impossible to do much for them, and they had to die in this horrible way of disease, exposure, hunger and thirst.

PEACE DELEGATES ARE RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT

Round of Feasting and Entertainment Awaits Them at Washington To-day.

Washington, May 12. — The British, Canadian and Australian delegates to the conference to arrange for the celebration of the 100 years' peace between Great Britain and the United States, begun by the treaty of Ghent in 1814, arrived to-day. They faced a round of entertainment that was almost appalling.

Met at the station by the Washington committee of one hundred, they were taken into waiting motor cars and hurried off to a hotel. With only a brief few moments to erase the stains of travel, the result of their trip from New York, they were taken to meet Mr. Bryan, the Secretary of State, and at noon President Wilson received them. Luncheon at the residence of Col. Robert M. Thompson followed.

Elaborate preparations had been made for the crowning event to-night —a banquet at which advocates of peace from both great countries will speak for a further reign of amity.

Senator Root is to be toast master. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace will be host to the visitors.

Many distinguished members of the visiting party are on the programme.

Musicians are all in Tune

Federation Meets in Toronto Harmonized at High Pitch.

Toronto, May 12.—The rotunda of the King Edward Hotel this morning was thronged with 300 delegates for the convention of the American Federation of Musicians, which opens this afternoon for a week of business.

The meeting may be a most amiable one.

'We have really no burning question before us,' said Mr. Weber. 'It is the first time we have been in Toronto. The progress of the last year has been marked. Canada sends to-day forty delegates, representing over 7,000 members, and this convention will be the banner one ever held by the Federation on the American continent.

'There will be no change in the personnel of the officers; but you may say that the entire profession is organized on the American continent. There is not an orchestra, opera or symphony or band that is not affiliated with this body, making its sway a large one. There will be no change in policy.'

At one o'clock a monster parade of delegates and their friends, headed by a band of 100 pieces, left the King Edward for the Labor Temple, where the Mayor opened the proceedings.

Wheat King in Saskatchewan

Mr. Patten's Visit Said to Have Relation to Tariff Revision.

Saskatoon, May 12.—Endeavoring to avoid unnecessary publicity, travelling as quietly as possible, Mr. James E. Patten, the former wheat king of Chicago, is touring Saskatchewan.

It is understood his visit bears direct relation to the anticipated revision of the United States tariff schedule.

U. S. SUPREME COURT ADJOURNS.

Washington, May 12.—The Supreme Court of the United States adjourned to-day until May 26, without announcing decisions in any important cases before it. It is understood that an attempt will be made to decide all before the final adjournment for summer, on June 2.

BUDGET MAY BE INTRODUCED

Finance Minister Expects to Be Called Away Owing to Family Illness.

MORNING SESSIONS COMMENCED TO-DAY

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, May 12. — It is possible that the Budget speech may be delivered by the Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, this afternoon.

Mr. White's mother is seriously ill, and the Finance Minister may be called away any moment.

Apart from a few changes made necessary by the West Indies treaty, it it expected that there will be any tariff changes of importance.

A general discussion of the annuity system and a widening of the scope for the usefulness of post offices took place at the first morning sitting of the Commons to-day.

The Postmaster-General introduced a bill increasing the maximum of annuities from $600 to $1,000 owing to a demand for the higher figures. He admitted that postmasters had not made very efficient annuity agents, but said the system would be put on a better working basis.

Mr. W. F. Maclean suggested that government telephone, telegrams and parcels post systems be consolidated in the post offices, open day and night.

The Minister promised that the parcels post bill would be brought in this week.

A resolution was introduced raising the maximum compensation for horses destroyed owing to contagious disease to $500. Last year 638 horses were killed for this cause.

SHOT DEAD WILD MAN WHO THREATENED WOMEN

Bronx Park Turned Into Pandemonium By Antics of Demented Foreigner.

New York, May 12. — In a fight on Sunday with a maniacal foreigner, who had threatened the lives of women and children visitors in the Botanical Gardens at Bronx Park, Policeman Frank Anderson shot and killed the man after several times escaping injury by dodging a well-aimed stone and the thrusts of a long knife.

The man, who was about 35 years old, unkempt and wild-eyed, first attracted the attention of children in the gardens by his strange actions. He was batless, and ran about talking to an imaginary auditor, until finally he worked himself into a frenzy and threatened a crowd of children with his knife. The children ran with the man close on their heels until several groups of women drew his attention. The women ran screaming at his approach, the commotion finally reaching the notice of Policeman Anderson, who ran into the park, and the man fled, but turned suddenly and threw a jagged stone at his pursuer. The policemen grappled with the insane man, and both fell, after Anderson's coat had been slashed with the knife. As the man was ready to strike another blow, Anderson drew his revolver and fired a single shot, killing the man instantly.

GERMAN COLONY FOR WESTERN CANADA.

Early this summer 250 well-to-do German farmers, who have acquired 12,000 acres of C. P. R. land in the Dawson Lake district, north of Bassano, will arive at Montreal, and proceed west, where they will engage extensively in mixed farming. Each one of these farmers will have about half a section of land, but the entire colony will farm on the community plan, buying implements and herds of stock in common, after they reach Canada. The land is all ray prairie.

Already the little colony have bought four complete steam ploughing outfits, and as much land as possible will be broken this season. All these Germans are prosperous, and have had experience in farming in the old land, many of them having sold fertile farms in Germany with the idea of putting capital in farming and other Canadian enterprises. Stock raising will be one of the chief branches of agriculture in which new settlers will engage, and they will make a speciality in breeding thoroughbred animals.

EXPLOSION KILLS THREE MEN, INJURES FORTY.

Uniontown, Pa., May 12.—The explosion of 500 sticks of dynamite in the magazine of the Sunshine Coal and Coke Company's mine No. 1, three miles from Masontown, Pa., on Saturday afternoon, practically wiped out the little mining settlement, killed three men and injured forty persons, twenty of them seriously. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Of the dead, only one has been identified. His name is given as Harry Bossa. His head was blown off. The two other men were in the magazine when it exploded and were blown to pieces.

Of the injured, Tony Williams, aged six, and Frank Tobagolic, age thirty-nine, may die.

The general store, the residence of an official of the company, and twenty-five small dwellings, were made uninhabitable, and the residents were forced to move to another mining settlement.

SCOTCH MIGRATION TO CANADA MAKES NEW RECORD.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 12.— Another record for Scottish emigration was established on Saturday, when no fewer than 3,000 people embarked at Glasgow for Canada alone. The Allan liner 'Hesperian' carries 1,600, and the Donaldson liner 'Letitia' 1,400 for Montreal and Quebec. For New York 700 left by the Anchor Line.

Though this grand total for one day has been several times exceeded, the total for Canadian ports alone is the highest on record. The shipping companies report full bookings up to the end of June.

COUNTESS DANCED 15,000 MILES WITH 1,700 PARTNERS.

St. Petersburg, May 12.—The world's long distance dancing record is claimed by the Countes Lamsdorf, who estimates that she has covered 15,000 miles on ball room floors.

All told the Countess has attended 1,082 balls, danced 2,924 quadrilles, 500 polkes, 4,500 waltes, and had 1,700 partners.

PRESIDENT SEEKS TO DELAY NEW ANTI-ALIEN LAW

Washington, May 12.—The federal Government's final effort to delay alien land owning legislation in California was made last night, when Mr. Bryan, in the name of President Wilson, telegraphed Governor Johnson, notifying him that the Japanese ambassador had earnestly protested against the bill passed by the California Assembly, and urging that the Governor postpone action by withholding his signature.

Mr. Bryan's telegram, which was framed after a conference with the President, was despatched last night, and made public at the White House a few minutes later.

Until Governor Johnson's reply is received, the Government probably will make no reply to the protest of Japan further than to acquaint the ambassador of the fact that every possible effort has been made to have action in California delayed pending a settlement of the problems involved by diplomacy.

Whether or not the Governor complies with the administration's request, there probably will be important diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Japan immediately. If the land bill is vetoed, the President and Mr. Bryan will have to undertake to carry out their promise to accomplish through diplomacy the ends sought by the Californians. There has been no intimation of what may be expected in the event the Governor gives the bill his signature. However, a test in the courts is regarded as a means of delaying the effect, and in spite of the silence at the White House and State Department, there still is talk outside of the possibility of employing the referendum as a means for delaying the effectiveness of the proposed law for at least nearly two years.

FLIES OVER ENGLISH CHANNEL IN 20 MIN.

London, May 12.—The French airman, M. Marcel J. Barnejo des Moulinais, arrived at Hendon yesterday afternoon after a flight from Bremen. The aviator left Bremen at 8.40 on Friday morning in a monoplane. He made a stop at Brussels and resumed his flight at 10.30 on Sunday morning. At Calais he took on a fresh supply of petrol and crossed the channel at great speed and a high altitude.

Passing Dover and Canterbury, he struck the Thames near Gravesend and followed the river to London. He flew over the city at an altitude of 3,000 feet and arrived at Hendon at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Flying over London is unlawful, but the aviator apparently was ignorant of the law and probably the offence will be overlooked. The passage across the Channel occupied twenty minutes, which is a new record.

FREIGHT RATES TO RISE

Conference Called to Discuss Eastern Railways Proposal.

Washington, May 12. — A conference between the Interstate Commerce Commission and representatives of the Eastern Railways will be held here on Wednesday morning to consider informally a proposed advance of five per cent in freight rates.

It has been suggested that the advance be uniform throughout what is known as eastern territory — that part of the country lying east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio Rivers.

MAN STABBED, ASSAILANTS ESCAPE IN AUTO.

New York, May 12.—The automobile served as a vehicle for the escape of criminals here again to-day when some member of a motor party, including five men and two women, leaped for the car in the Bronx and stabbed Frederick Newman in the back. Newman, a photographer engraver, 22 years old, was taken to a hospital in a serious condition. Although he declared he was an innocent passer by, his companions admitted that he had shown something to the women in the car, angering the men. The chauffeur sent his car off at top speed, after the stabbing, and, although a policeman peppered bullets at the party, it escaped.

SHRINERS MEET IN CONVENTION AT DALLAS.

Dallas, Texas, May 12. — Dallas became host to-day to thousands of visitors attracted here by the thirty-ninth annual convention of Shriners. Twenty-six special trains from many sections of the country arrived to-day and many more are en route. Welcoming of the visiting Shriners was the feature of to-day's session.

To-morrow a big parade will take place and on Wednesday the business sessions will be concluded. A thousand mile tour of Texas will be begun by the majority of visitors on Thursday.

JUST MISSED ICEBERG.

New York, May 17. — A narrow escape from a collision with an iceberg off the Newfoundland Banks was reported by the Norwegian freight steamer 'Torsdal's' decks, on her way across the Banks, eight icebergs were sighted. One of these was encountered in the night. It loomed up out of the dark dead ahead.

'Helm hard a'port,' was the cry from the look-out to the helmsman. The wheel spun over, and the steamer swerved just in time, barely missing the 'berg.

NEW YORK'S JEWEL IMPORTS MAKE BIG LEAP

New York, May 12.—Customs appraisers are wondering what becomes of the ever-increasing wealth of gems brought to this country. Every month marks a new record, with a remarkable total of $16,000,000 given as the value of gems that have passed through the New York customs house since the first of this year. Alarm over the proposed increase in the tariff is believed to have had some influence among importers.

BREWER'S ESTATE, $651,300.

St. John, N.B., May 12.—The will of the late James Ready, brewer, probated to-day, disposes of a fortune of $651,300. The bequests all are in the family, and the bulk of the estate is left to the widow.

WINNIPEG SUFFERS ANOTHER BIG FIRE.

Winnipeg, May 12.—The J. Arbuthnot sash and door factory, corner of Pembina and Highway avenues, was burned, five dwellings damaged and the street railway and lighting system put out of commission by fire yesterday afternoon. The property loss is $20,000.

COMMENDS THE PEACE PLANS OF MR. W.J. BRYAN

London, May 12. —In an editorial on Mr. Bryan's speech at the peace centenary dinner on Friday last, the 'Daily News,' London, to-day, says:

'It will not be the fault of President Wilsons' Government if the tributes to the hundred years of peace consist only of monuments in stone. These are very well in their way, but plainly the best compliment one can pay to peace is to strengthen her with new bulwarks and extend the area of her influences. Who, looking down the chronicles of history, can doubt that practicaly every war between civilized peoples could have ben averted if only the final decision could have ben delayed and space allowed for reflection.

'Give heat and passion a chance for cooling down, and reason can reassert itself. Reason must in all probability pronounce against war. That is the psychological truth upon which Mr. Bryan's plan rests, and which makes it so attractive.'

Berne, Switerland, May 12.— Under the presidency of Baron d'Esteurnelles de Constant, French and German Parliamentarians to the number of 218 met this evening with the object of improving Franco German relations.

The resolution was unanimously adopted repudiated 'patriotic excitability,' and demanding a decrease of armaments. The resolution continued:

'The conference warmly supports the proposal of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, relating to arbitration treaties, and demands that disputes between France and Germany shall be submitted to The Hague.'

The fact that only thirty-three Germans were present, compared with 185 French deputies and senators, caused some comment.

GREECE IS NOW BAR TO PEACE

Her Friction With Bulgaria Threatens Trouble With Consulting Ambassadors.

London, May 12.—The Turkish delegates arrived in London yesterday for the peace conference. Despatches from Sofia indicate that the Greek Government is trying to delay the conclusion of peace by refusing to accept the terms of a draft treaty, drawn up by th ambassadorial conference. The Bulgarian Government, however, has notified Greece of its determination to permit no further delay in the signing of the peace treaty.

Friction between Bulgaria and Greece still menaces the situation. The mixed commission appointed by the two governments with the object of reconciling the rival claims over the disputed towns and territories in Macedonia have failed to reach an agreement. The two sets of representatives have arrived at absolutely opposite and irreconcilable conclusions.

MANY KILLED IN TRAIN WRE 'K.

Saloniki, May 12.—Two Bulgarian military trains came into collision on Saturday night, between Drama and Buk.

One hundred persons were killed, and three hundred injured.

CHARGED WITH INCITING STRIKERS TO RIOT.

Paterson, N.J., May 12. — Selection of a second jury to try Patrick Quinlan, the Industrial Worker of the World leader, indicted for inciting silk mill workers to riot, was begun here to-day. The first jury was unable to reach an agreement and was discharged. Quinlan has been at liberty under $7,500 bail. When his tral is concluded, William D. Haywood and others are to be tried on a similar charge.

STOLE $120,000.

Bank Ex-President Sentenced to Eight Years at Hard Labor.

Newark, N.J., May 12.—Robert M. Petty, defaulting ex-president of the Washington National Bank of Washington, N.J., was sentenced to-day in the Federal Court here to serve eight years at hard labor in the State Prison of New Jersey. Petty's thefts amounted to about $120,000.

BELLEVILLE COAL CHUTES BURNED: LOSS $20,000.

Belleville, Ont., May 12.—The coal chutes in connection with the Grand Trunk in this city were burned this morning, entailing a loss estimated at about $20,000. They were situated in the east end yard, and being constructed of timber, burned rapidly. Five coal cars laden with coal were burned. Upwards of 300 tons of coal were consumed by the flames.

SERGEANT WHO WON KING'S MEDAL IS DEAD.

Winnipeg, May 12.—Desk Sergeant William Trayner, of the Winnipeg police force, died Saturday night from typhoid fever. Traynor would have received the King's medal on May 24 for conspicuous bravery on Aug. 3, 1911, in assisting in the arrest of Harry Kelly and Frank Jones, who are now serving long terms in Kingston penitentiary. In the encounter Trayner received a bullet in his body.

BOY DIES AFTER BITING HIS OWN CHEEK.

Fort William, May 12. — William Gower, aged 13, bit his cheek when struck by his opponent in a schoolboy scrap, and his death resulted from continuous bleeding.

INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED.

Sharon, Pa., May 12. — Fire, believed by the police to have been of incendiary origin, early to-day destroyed all the buildings of one side of Silver street for a block. The loss is estimated at $85,000.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Kincardine, Ont., May 12.—Walter Green, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk, met with an accident at Ripley Station on Saturday, which cost him his life. Deceased was following his occupation in cutting off cars from a shunting train in the yards, when he was caught and dragged underneath the train.

WILL ANNUL A FRANCHISE TO BREAK STRIKE

Mayor of Cincinnati Threatens to Take Drastic Action Against Traction Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 12. — No attempt was made early to-day by the Cincinnati Traction Company, whose system has been tied up since Saturday afternoon by a strike of its employees, to run any of its cars. The company has about 500 imported men at its barns, and it is said that an early effort will be made to resume service.

No reply has been received by Mayor Hunt to his letter to Mr. Kesley Schoepf, president of the Cincinnati Traction Company, demanding that the company arbitrate its differences with its employees. The Mayor, in the letter, which is considered as practically an ultimatum, said that he would begin court proceedings to place the company in the hands of a receiver and to annul its franchise, if his proposal was not accepted by six o'clock to-night.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

International Gathering is Proposed for Next Year.

Dallas, Texas, May 7. — —Plans for an international Epworth League gathering, with representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Canadian Methodist Church, and the Southern Methodist Church in attendance, were approved at yesterday's session of the General Epworth League Board meeting here.

Dr. F. S. Parker and Bishop J. H. McCoy were appointed to confer with the leagues of the different churches to arrange the date and place of the meeting.

The proposed convention will be held during 1914.

SIR IAN HAMILTON COMING IN JUNE.

Ottawa, May 10.—General Sir Ian Hamilton will arrive in Canada during the first wek in June on the trip of inspection of camps which he intends to make throughout the whole Dominion. Lord Brooke, who will command a cavalry brigade at Petewawa, will arrive about the same time, and will be accompanied by Captain Howard Vyse, of the Royal Horse Guards and of the Graduate Staff College, England. Captain Vyse was brigade major to Gen. Briggs in the famous manoeuvres held in England last year.

KING ALFONSO LEAVES FRANCE FOR HOME.

Paris, May 9.—King Alfonso of Spain last night ended his visit to France and departed for Madrid.

His leave-taking of the French capital was without incident.

CHINESE MERCHANT WAS BURIED TO-DAY

Quin Yick, a Chinese grocer, of Montreal, was buried this afternoon from the chapel of the Royal Victoria Hospital. He had been a resident of the city for over twenty years, and was one of Chinatown's most prosperous merchants. Two sons, who reside here, survive him.

TORONTO MAN ELECTROCUTED.

Toronto, May 12. — Joseph Selker, 42 years old, was electrocuted at the steel plant. He was found at the foot of the ladder, and it is thought that while working on this he came in contact with a heavily charged wire.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

Toronto, May 12. — Doris Hempstead, aged twelve, died in the General Hospital from injuries to her head, which she received when she was struck by ai automobile driven by Mr. F. Harrington, Kingswood road, a week ago Saturday evening.

KILLED BY STREET CAR.

Hamilton, Ont., May 12. — Roy Page, a 14-year-old boy, who was badly injured in a collision with a street car at the corner of Sanford avenue and Barton street on Thursday morning, died at the City Hospital yesterday.

ATTENDING THE SYNOD.

Quebec, May 12.—The Revs. S. T. Martin, Amaron and Love left the city to-day to attend the meeting of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa at Prescott.

COW KILLS FARMER.

Guelph, Ont., May 12.—John Everets, a well-known farmer near Everton, died at the General Hospital on Saturday night. Just a week ago Mr. Everets was hooked in the abdomen by a cow, the horn penetrating five inches. Two operations were performed in an effort to save his life.

NEWSPAPER MAN NAMED KING'S PRINTER.

Quebec, May 12.—Mr. E. E. Cinq Mars, newspaper correspondent, Ottawa, and formerly of Quebec, has been appointed King's printer of the Province of Quebec.

PROF. MOORE IS NOW F.R.S.C.

Halifax, N.S., May 12. — Professor C. L. Moore, of Dalhousie University, has been elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in recognition of his contributions to science. Mr. Moore is a native of Colchester, N.S.

IRISH M.P. DEAD.

Dublin, May 12.— Mr. Patrick Aloysius Maschan, member of Parliament for Queen's County, and one of the treasurers of the Irish party, died yesterday. He was a farmer, and was elected to Parliament in 1906.

URGE CLAIMS OF MINISTRY.

Quebec, May 12.—Quebec has had the visit of Mr. McVey and Mr. Fowler, of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, to lay before boys and young men the claim of the Christian ministry.

WOMAN KILLS CHILDREN, COMMITS SUICIDE.

Weimar, Texas, May 12.—After shooting dead one of her children, Mrs. Victor Slavick, set fire to the clothing of herself and two other children at the Slavick home here yesterday. They were dead when neighbors forced their way into the dwelling. The woman is believed to have become suddenly insane.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB IN NO HURRY TO LOSE CUP

Promise to Consider Sir T. Lipton's Challenge 'At An Early Date.'

London, May 12.—The Royal Ulster Yacht Club cabled to the New York Yacht Club on May 9, saying that the challenge sent by Sir Thomas Lipton for a series of races for the America's Cup, was intended to convey that the contest should be governed in all respects by the same conditions as prevailed in the last races.

If the New York Yacht Club, however, preferred Sir Thomas Lipton had no objection to race under its present rules of measurement, time allowance and racing rules.

The reply from the New York Yacht Club was received to-day stating that the matter would be considered at an early date.

SPAIN GREETS KING WITH OPEN ARMS.

His Majesty Will Meet German Emperor During the Summer.

Madrid, May 12.— The Spanish people, proud of King Alfonso's personal popularity in France, greeted the sovereign on his return yesterday morning from Paris, with unusual enthusiasm. Women strewed flowers in the king's path between the station and the palace. All the Government and diplomatic dignitaries gathered at the station, and the Queen and Queen Mother were also there to welcome the King's safe return.

King Alfonso and the German Emperor will meet in Holland on the occasion of the international regatta in the summer, according to the 'Tribuna.'

This is considered significant in view of the present strong influence which the Triple Entente has over the King, possibly foreshadowing a Franco-Spanish military alliance, which the German Emperor does not welcome.

RAIN MARS HOLIDAY CRICKET IN ENGLAND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 12.—Rain to-day spoilt the cricket, as well as most other outdoor amusements on this national holiday. Hampshire made 51 (all out) against Middlesex at Lords; Surrey made 66 (all out) against Notts at Trent Bridge; Essex made 78 (all out) against Derbyshire at Leyton; Yorkshire 68 (for nine wickets) against Lancashire at Old Trafford; Worcestershire 77 (for no wicket) against Warwickshire at Dudley; Leicester 61 (for one wicket) against Northampton at Northampton. There was no play in the Sussex versus Kent and the Somerset versus Gloucester matches.

SNOWSTORM OFF NEW YORK.

New York, May 12.—Incoming transatlantic passengers report a fall of snow yesterday.

Yesterday the steamer 'George Washington' ran into a snow storm that lasted for fifteen minutes, and coverd her decks.

FINANCE MINISTER'S TRIP.

Ottawa, May 12. —The Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, will leave for Western Canada in the middle of June, and will look into conditions in the prairie provinces.

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.

COOKE — At Arundel, Que., on May 3, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Cooke, a son.

JOHNSTON — At Cookshire, Que., on May 4, 1913, a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. A. Johnston.

KEMP — On May 7, 1913, to Dr. and Mrs. Howard D. Kemp, St. Jovite, Que., a son.

MITCHELL — On April 29, 1913, at the Methodist Parsonage, Snake River, Ontario, to the Rev. and Mrs. E. D. Mitchell, a son.

PATCH — At Montreal, May 1, 1913, to Dr. and Mrs. Frank S. Patch, a son.

PLUMMER — At Glen Lloyd, Megantic County, Que., on May 5, 1913, a son to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Plummer.

SEMPLE — At Fairview, Little River Road, Quebec City, on May 6, 1913, to Mrs. Wm. S. Semple, a son. Both doing well.

TRIMINGHAM— On May 4, 1913, at 420 Spadina avenue, Winnipeg, to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Triminghan, a daughter.

WHYTE. — On April 22, 1913, at No.17 Hawes-road, Bromley, Kent, England, the wife of W. Whyte, Junr., of a son.

MARRIED.

BROOKS — CALVERT — On April 23, 1913, at Providence Congregational Church, Ovenden, Yorkshire, England, by the Rev. John Lawson, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Wood, Bernard, youngest son of the late Davey Jas. Brooks and Mrs. Brooks, of Clapham Park, London, to Gertrude, second daughter of Alderman and Mrs. Leonard Calvert, Illingworth House, Halifax, Yorks.

BURGESS — NORRIS — At St. Mark's Church, Longueuil, on May 8, 1913, Annie Selena Burgess, eldest daughter of the late John Burgess, of Montreal, to Jas. Norris, grandson of the late Thos. Mussen, of Montreal.

CLARKE — PERRYMAN — At St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on May 6, 1913, at 8 p.m., by the Rev. Canon Starr, Bertha Temperance, only daughter of John T. Perryman, to Alfred J. D. Clarke, both of Kingston.

DAKIN — BIRKS — On May 7, 1913, at Dominion Square Methodist Church, by the Rev. E. I. Hart, Freda Victoria, daughter of Mr. Frederick Birks, to Fred. W. Dakin, of Sherbrooke, Que., son of Mrs. F. Dakin, Westmount.

HOLDEN — WAUGH — At the residence of her sister, 144 Durocher st., on May 10, 1913, by the Rev. Mr. Teeson, Mr. Frederick Gladstone Holden to Margaret Jane, third daughter of James Waugh.

MATHESON — MACFARLANE — At the Manse, Franktown, Ont., on May 7, 1913, by the Rev. A. H. Macfarlane, father of the bride, Mr. Hugh Matheson, B.Sc., D.L.S., of Ottawa, to Christina Scott Macfarlane, B.A.

MAY SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked May are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Noting I never 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.

McDONALD — DONAGHY — At the residence of Mrs. Mary Donaghy, Millfield, Que., on May 7, 1913, by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Annie Lula, only daughter of the late Sinny Donaghy and Mrs. Donaghy, to William M. McDonald, Stornaway, Que.

DIED.

ADAMS — On May 5, 1913, of pleuropneumonia, Charles Adams, aged 46 years.

ALEXANDER — In this city, on May 8, 1913, Margaret Elizabeth McNevin, widow late Henry M. Alexander. Chicago papers please copy.

BAIN — At Leeds, Megantic Co., Que., on May 7, 1913, in her 61st year, Harriet Sophia, daughter of the late Jas. Watkins, of Maple Hill, Que., and wife of John Bain.

BRITTAIN — Suddenly, on May 7, 1913, of pneumonia, Alfred Brittain, aged 72 years.

COPE — On May 9, 1913, at Ste. Agathe des Monts, Alfred Wright, son of Alfred Wright Cope, of St. Lambert. London, England, papers please copy.

COUTURE— At Toronto, on May 2, 1913, Mrs. Christina Couture (nee Kay).

DALTON — On May 3, 1913, Mary Catherine (Mazie), beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Dalton, at her parent's residence, 137 Arthur street, Ottawa, in her 18th year.

DIXON — At Lachine, on May 11, 1913, at the age of 69 years, Joseph Dixon, late of the Bank of Montreal. Quebec papers please copy.

DONATT — At Toronto, on May 3, 1913, Herman Donatt, beloved husband of Theresa Donatt, aged 40.

DOUGALL — At Windsor, Ont., on May 11, 1913, of heart trouble, Charles Redpath Dougall.

EWING — On May 6, 1913, at the age of 69 years, William Ewing, native of Stirling, Scotland, son of the late William Ewing.

FRANKLIN — Suddenly, on April 22, 1913, at Franklin Corner, near Riceville, Ont., William T. Franklin, aged 59 years.

GADD —Arthur Prentiss Gadd, son of the late Captain Henry Gadd, of Chicester, England, and grandson of the late Captain Lodwick Prentiss, of Connecticut, U.S., died at San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America, on Feb. 4, 1913. American and English papers please copy.

HARDING — At his residence, 180 Second avenue, Ottawa, on May 8, 1913, Arthur E. Harding, aged 46 years.

HUNSLEY — At Point Fortune, on May 4, 1913, Almina Hunsley, aged 27 years and 11 months.

KANE — At Quebec, on May 8, 1913, Mary Ann Fitzpatrick, beloved wife of Daniel Kane, stevedore, at the age of 70 years.

KIRK — At Nyack, N.Y., on May 5, 1913, Elsie M. Kirk, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Kirk, aged 23 years. 'I go to prepare a place for you.'

LARMOUR — At Brinston, Ont., in his 53rd year, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Larmour.

LOGIE — On May 5, 1913, at Leeds Village, P.Q., Charles Sarles Logie, aged 92 years.

McCONKEY— At Castor Hospital, Alta., on April 25, 1913, Clementine Wilson, beloved wife of T. E. McConkey, in her 32nd year.

McINTOSH — At Perth, Scotland, on April 29, 1913, Mrs. Jane McIntosh, wife of the late Peter McIntosh, and mother of A. McIntosh, of Montreal.

McKILLOP — At Lowell, Mass., on May 5, 1913, Neil N. McKillop, formerly of Inverness, P.Q., aged 69 years.

McLELAN—In Fergus, Ont., on Sunday, May 4, 1913, at 'Breckness,' the residence of her uncle, James M. M. Watt, Stella Maura McLelan, at the age of 22 years, only child of Madeline and the late Thomas Edwin McLelan, and granddaughter of the late Hon. A. W. McLelan, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.

McMAUGH—At Toronto, on May 3, 1913, at 'The Holmestead,' 1307 King Street West, Margaret, beloved wife of Capt. James McMaugh, and mother of Mrs. D. R. McKenzie.

NOTMAN — At Canton Jct., Mass., on Monday, May 5th, 1913, at the age of 72 years, Mary Ellen Gatehouse, widow of the late John S. Notman, of Montreal.

OWEN — At the Grace Dart Home Hospital, on May 6, 1913, Ernest A. Owen, formerly of the baggage Department, C.P.R., Windsor Street, aged 39 years.

PECK — At Roxham, on April 7, 1913, at the residence of her son, Martha Ann Peck, widow of the late James Peck, of Odelltown, in her 85th year.

PFEIFFER — At Quebec, on May 8, 1913, Abigail Seale Pfeiffer, widow of the late E. A. Pfeiffer, aged 81 years.

RACEY — In Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, on May 4 1913, the Rev. George W. Racey, Rector of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Kirkton, Ont.

SMITH — On May 9, 1913, at his late residence, Rawdon, Mr. Michael Smith, aged 73 years. 'Gone, but not forgotten.'

SMYTH — On May 5, 1913, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. F. P. Evans, 581 Huron Street, Toronto, Henry Langtry Smyth, in his seventy-seventh year.

SOMMERVILLE — At Quebec, on May 7, 1913, at the age of 72 years, Eliza Margaret Robinson, beloved wife of the late John Sommerville.

SPINDLO — On May 5, 1913, at No. 62 Nelson street, Outremont, two streets west of Park avenue, off St. Joseph Boulevard, William George Spindlo, in his 47th year, second son of the late Thomas Spindlo. 'Her rest was peace.'

TRUSCOTT — At his residence, near Sydenham, Ont., on May 6, 1913, Samuel Stewart Truscott, in his 71st year.

WILLETT — At the Manor House, Chambly Canton, Que., Samuel Thomas Willett, in his 89th year.

WILSON — At South Georgetown, on May 7, 1913, Janet Grosart Maitland, relict of the late William Wilson, in her 86th year, a native of Torrance, Campsie, Stirlingshire, Scotland. Glasgow papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

ANDREWS — In tender memory of Margaret, second daughter of the late John Warcup, of Laprairie, Que., and beloved wife of Mr. John Andrews, of Goderich, Ont., who fell asleep on May 6, 1913.

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