

CANADA'S POSITION.

The Attitude of the Manufacturers Defined by Mr. W. K. George.

Speaking to the Eighty Club, President of the Association Declares that Canada is Willing to Abide by the Decision of the Electors.

Mr. W. K. George, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in responding on behalf of the visitors at the banquet tendered them in London by the Eighty Club, the celebrated Liberal organization, said that no language which he could use could convey to them the way in which their hearts had been touched by the warmth and the generosity of their reception at every point of their tour throughout England and Scotland. They knew it was generally considered that their ideals differed from those of his audience as to certain lines of policy, but they also felt sure that their aim was one—namely, to advance and develop and build up the Empire. They had come here to learn to know more of the Motherland; but that they had come here for the purpose of making plans, or asking for concessions, or mapping out policies for us, or intruding themselves in any way upon our political field he most emphatically denied. They certainly would not presume to tell us what was best for Britain—that was a problem which we must solve. (Cheers.) And when they saw the wide divergencies which existed between the parties here, the bona fides of both being absolutely, in their opinion, above suspicion or attack, then they were compelled to recognize forcibly the difficulties of the situation. But he had faith in the genius of the British people, which had brought the Empire through its many evolutions to the proud position which it held today; and he did not believe that that genius would fail to evolve some plan of making permanent the consolidation of our Empire.

CANADA NEEDS INDUSTRIES.

One of their beliefs in Canada—and it was more than a belief, it was an absolute conviction—was that to achieve their aim of making that country great and prosperous they must build up their industries, must utilize the almost unequalled natural resources with which their country was endowed, must furnish employment of a productive character and at remunerative wages for their people. If they did not, their people would do as they did in the past—go elsewhere in search of it, so that over one million of their people were today residents in the United States, having gone there in search of satisfactory employment at remunerative wages such as it was possible for them to obtain in that land owing to its great industrial development. With Republic to the south of them, with no meager country to the great all the possibilities it ever had, they knew that under fair and equitable conditions the same marvellous development would be theirs; and the very first condition for producing those fair and equitable conditions in a country like Canada, young, richly endowed, largely undeveloped, lying contiguous to one of the greatest industrial nations of the world, was, in their case, at least, a protective tariff. They knew the results that had already been achieved.

GOOD FOR THE EMPIRE.

His experience taught him that almost every industry in Canada today was there on account of the measure of protection which had been accorded to it. And now they passed during the past year or year and a half that such-and-such an American industry did not decide on building a branch plant in Canada. It was a good thing for Canada, and, therefore, incidentally, a good thing for the Empire, that goods were now being made in Canada rather than in the United States, that they were building up and developing our own

rather than an alien land. Absolutely nothing but that tariff had compelled the United States manufacturer to duplicate his plant in Canada in order to try and retain or to secure a portion of the Canadian market.

WHAT THE MANUFACTURERS WANT.

They did not ask a prohibitive tariff against Great Britain, but they did insist on a non-competitive tariff which would equalize the conditions under which they had to work, and put the Canadian manufacturer on a basis equivalent to that on which the British manufacturer stood. Their wage-rate would average, as far as he could learn, almost twice that of the British manufacturer. He was sure the British manufacturer would ask no undue condition, and the Canadian manufacturer must have that disability equalized or he could not exist. That was only one risk, but he trusted it would demonstrate the justice of their contention of the necessity of a tariff against even the Motherland. That wage-rate, which was so high, was controlled almost absolutely by their geographical position. They were compelled to pay the same rate of wages as was paid in the United States, otherwise they could not hold their employees a day. It was their intention to make in Canada everything which they could advantageously produce, and it was their ambition to make it as well as it was made in any other part of the world; but beyond that they wanted by their trade and commerce to assist in building up our Empire, and it was with that idea, if that was feasible, that they had pronounced themselves in favor of the Canadian preferential tariff.

NO EXISTENCE OUTSIDE THE EMPIRE.

Canada was not demanding a reciprocal preference; she had progressed in the past without one, she was prosperous today without, and the lack of it in the future would not prevent her onward march. He acknowledged that its establishment would accelerate their development immensely, but they certainly were not going to press for anything which they did not believe would be beneficial to us. They had no right to ask, no reason to expect us to make sacrifices for them; it was for us to consider and decide. He did believe, however, that the very general sentiment, the almost universal sentiment, in Canada today in favor of that policy sprang from patriotic motives, from the belief that such a policy would tend to generate when necessary to strengthen and make permanent the bonds of union. It must be left, however, entirely to us to decide whether it could be done without detriment to us. If it were done with detriment it could not be lasting. They desired no national existence outside the British Empire. (Cheers.) No separate existence, however splendid, would compare with that which they now enjoyed. They shared in the triumph of the past, Nelson and Wellington and all the glories of the British race were theirs as much as ours; and they wanted to feel that not only their children, but their children's children for all time, would have the same right to share in those glorious traditions, and they felt that, if the Empire could be held together until the different portions of it reached something like the development which was due to them, the British Empire would not only exist, but absolutely dominate the world, and dominate it for all that was best in humanity, as had ever been the case under British rule. (Loud cheers.)—London Times Report.

GIRL OUTLAW WAS QUEEN OF GANG.

Planned all the Robberies Done by Vermont Outlaws, Officers Think.

Bennington, Vt., Aug. 3.—That Lavinia Lamphere, the 18-year-old girl outlaw now in jail here, was the queen of the gang of Rupert outlaws during the week she was with them is the belief of the officers who captured her and Daniel Brockaway, also a prisoner here.

They credit her with planning the different robberies committed by the gang, and say the girl, in her role as queen, was able, by her simple command, to prevent any robberies that she desired should not be made.

It developed that the girl has been married, and that she is the mother of a young child. Her husband, it is said, did not live long with her, and after he left her, she fell in love with Ross, the member of the gang who was killed last Friday, and became so greatly infatuated with him that she was easily induced by her lover to leave her mother's home and join the outlaws.

The girl greatly mourns the death of Ross, to whom she was apparently considerably attached, and takes his killing very much to heart. There is no question, however, that she is thoroughly hardened in crime. Her appearance bears evidence of the experience she has gone through during the past week, for her clothing is badly torn and covered with mud. Up to a late hour Tuesday night nothing had been heard of Reed, the

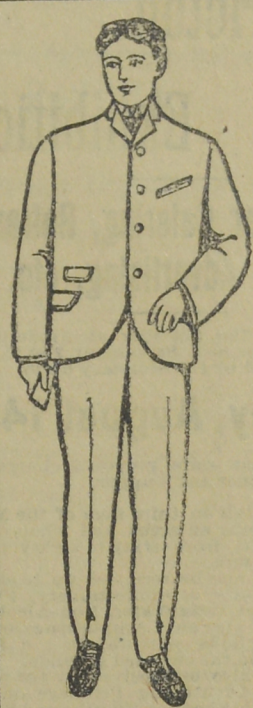
long remaining member of the gang, who has not yet been captured. Officers are prosecuting a determined hunt for him, and expect to effect his capture soon.

It is evident that the Lamphere girl and Brockaway are greatly worried over their arrest and imprisonment. The authorities have given positive instructions to allow no one to see them, and they as positively refuse to be seen by any one. A newspaper reporter sent word to the girl asking for a short interview and a photograph for his paper. The reply that he received was more explicit than polite.

She and Brockaway decline to have any conversation beating upon the events of the last two weeks, and but little can be learned from either. The girl expects a visit from some member of her family. The jailer says she is a model prisoner, but she thinks it hard luck to be in jail.

YOU HAVE INDIGESTION

And conclude of course that the stomach is at fault. So it is, but there is a cause away back of the stomach that must be reached before the stomach can be made to do its work. The cause is nerve disturbance or nerve debility. First get the nerves in shape and then the stomach will be right also. Ferrozone has accomplished this for thousands of people whose digestion was completely gone. Ferrozone is food for the nerves and works wonders in stomach trouble. Where digestion, appetite and assimilation are faulty just try Ferrozone. It cures thoroughly. Price 50c. at druggists.



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PORTSMOUTH READY FOR ENVOYS.

Reception by Officials of New Hampshire.

All Precautions Being Taken for Comfort and Protection of Distinguished Party.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 3.—Practically every detail for the reception of the peace plenipotentiaries from Russia and Japan, both at the navy yard and this city, was completed by Assistant Secretary H. H. D. Pierce for the state department, Gov. John McLane for the state of New Hampshire, and Rear Admiral W. W. Mead, U. S. N., for the navy department.

Mr. Pierce left here for New York to meet Baron de Rosen and Mr. Witte, the Russian envoys, and he will remain in New York and make all of the arrangements for the reception of both envoys by President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and their trip to this city. The Russians have been assigned to the U. S. S. steamship Mayflower and the Japanese to the U. S. S. Dolphin, and Mr. Pierce will make the trip on the cruiser which will act as a convoy.

Here the navy department will give the first honors, Rear Admiral W. W. Mead visiting the Mayflower first and the Dolphin afterward and then entertaining both parties at a breakfast at the conference building.

The state of New Hampshire will then give the envoys proper welcome, and Gov. McLane has concluded his arrangements for the affair, which will, of course, be under the supervision of the state department but all arranged by this state.

The envoys will come over the road from the navy yard, and they will be met at the Portsmouth bridge by a provisional brigade of the New Hampshire National Guard, 500 men, with a representative of the Governor. With this escort line of march will be taken through Market to Congress, to Middle to State street to the county court house, where they will be officially received by Gov. John McLane, the members of the council and staff and the senatorial and congressional delegation from this state.

The plenipotentiaries will be presented by Assistant Secretary H. H. D. Pierce, and it will be a very formal affair, with a few words of welcome from the governor on behalf of the state. No one will be admitted to the building outside of the official party, and the militia will be drawn up in front and about the building as a guard. Following the reception the envoys will be driven over the road in automobiles to the Hotel Wentworth, the escort of soldiers accompanying them some distance.

Councillor G. F. Towle and Col. J. H. Bartlett of the Governor's staff, will make all the minor arrangements here, and the merchants are preparing to make a gala day of it. They will decorate their buildings along the line of march.

DEPARTMENT ON U. S. GUARD AGAINST POSSIBLE CRANKS.

The state department is taking every precautionary measure possible to prevent any possible trouble from cranks and secret service men will be on duty constantly wherever the plenipotentiaries are, either at the hotel or at the yard. At the navy yard Rear Admiral Mead has taken every possible means to prevent any trouble on government soil. The yard will be closed to visitors during the conference, and after Sunday night everybody will be required to have a pass and show it on entering and leaving the yard. No newspaper men will be allowed in the yard during the conference, this having been determined at a conference between Secretary Pierce and Rear Admiral Mead, and to prevent any possible mistake, every workman will have his own pass and be required to show it.

The furniture of the general store building arrived at the yard Tuesday and was placed in position. The building is now under guard and will remain so night and day until after the conference is over. Secretary Pierce will have an office on the first floor, and the telegraph office will be on the same floor in the stockroom's office. This office will have direct

connections with the cable at Rye Beach and Cape Canso. The entire second floor will be taken by the envoys and their secretaries and advisers' office. This office will have direct the envoys will be connected with a long distance telephone, and every possible facility will be given them.

ENVOYS WILL HAVE A SPECIAL LANDING BUILD FOR THEM.

The envoys will not land at the regular landing, but work will be started on a temporary landing near the chain shed, but a short distance from the regular landing. It will be covered and used exclusively by the plenipotentiaries. Rear Admiral Mead, acting under orders from the navy department, is having everything made ready, personally supervising the work. A concrete walk is being built about the conference building and the entire yard cleaned up for the coming visit.

Assistant Secretary Pierce said to The Herald correspondent that he would leave Wednesday morning for New York, well satisfied with the arrangements that had been made, and he was confident that everything would be in readiness for the envoys when they arrived on Monday. In regard to the methods of the plenipotentiaries would use, he knew absolutely nothing. Every facility would be given them to work with, and they would be left absolutely alone with no outside interference. What language would be used at the conference he did not know.

He said that the greatest responsibility was the care of the envoys and to prevent any trouble from cranks. They will all have automobiles, and the government launches will also be at their disposal, while the two cruisers will be here at their convenience. Mr. Pierce, with family and secretaries, will occupy the Niles cottage, but a short distance from the hotel. During the stay of the envoys here he will give a dinner in honor of each.

All through the arrangements it is seen that the Russian plenipotentiaries take preference, which is due to the fact that the country is represented in this country by an ambassador, while Japan has a minister.

At the Hotel Wentworth, everything is in readiness. The suites for the Russian envoys will be in the second annex on the first floor, and they will include parlors and lounging rooms, while the Japanese will have theirs in the first annex, with rooms facing the ocean from the second floor, directly over the dining room. The rooms are not elaborately furnished but all are comfortable and airy.

ALL THIN, PALE WOMEN

Can Learn the Cause of Their Nervous, Used-up Condition.

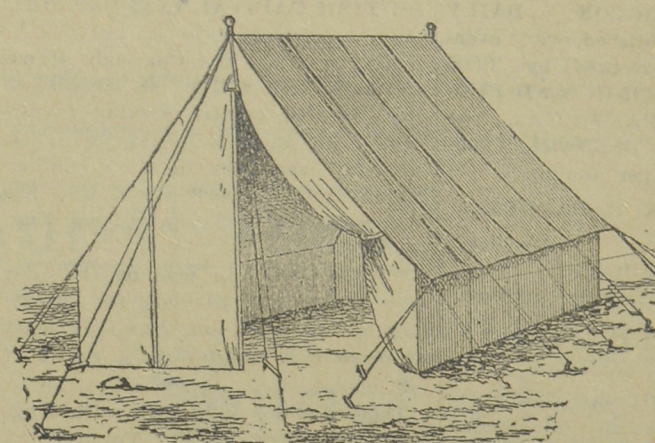
With women, ill health is usually traceable to nerve exhaustion. Feeling run down and tired most of the time is nature's warning that more nerve force is required.

You must build up, nourish the body, vitalize the nerves, get more flesh and blood.

It is the abundant nutriment and building material in Ferrozone that enables it to cure so many sick women. It increases the appetite, adds weight and strength, restores lost color, and develops a surplus of energy and nerve force that offsets sickness of any kind. There is living proof in Mrs. Daniel Ferguson, jr., of Prescott, Ont. Read her statement:

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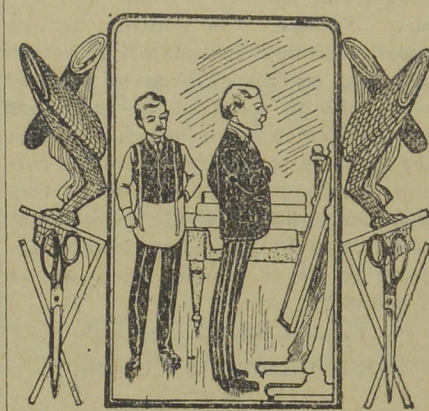
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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

TENDER FOR QUAY WALL.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Quay Wall, Halifax, N. S.," will be received up to and including

THURSDAY, the 10th day of AUGUST,

1905, for the construction of a Quay Wall of Cribwork at Halifax, N. S. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Terminal Agent at Halifax, N. S., and at the Chief Engineer's office, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with. D. POTTINGER, General Manager, Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 24th July, 1905.

July 27, 1905.

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