

Chamberlain, Ritchie and Hamilton Have Resigned.

REASONS FOR RESIGNATION.

Resigning Colonial Secretary Will Become Missionary of the Imperial Federation Idea—His Letter to the Premier and Mr. Balfour's Reply—Both Agree That British Public Opinion Is Against the Change.

London, Sept. 18.—The official announcement of the resignations of Mr. Chamberlain and two other members of the Cabinet, which was announced yesterday, was made late last night at Downing street in the following communication: "The following Ministers have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted by the King: Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies; Right Honourable T. C. Ritchie, Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Lord George Hamilton, Secretary for India. The accompanying correspondence passed between the Premier, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain."

Mr. Chamberlain's Letter. Then follows Mr. Chamberlain's letter, dated Birmingham, Sept. 9, commencing, "My Dear Balfour, in which he sets forth his reasons for his resignation. An extremely interesting feature of the letter is the following statement concerning a preferential tariff:



RT. HON. JOS. CHAMBERLAIN.

"For the present at any rate, a preferential agreement with our colonies involving any duty, however small, on articles of food hitherto untaxed, even if accompanied by a reduction on other articles of food equally universal in their consumption, would be unacceptable to the majority of the constituencies. However much we may regret the decision, however mistaken in a democratic country can ignore it. I feel, therefore, that as an immediate practical policy the question of preference to the colonies can not be pressed with any hope of success at the present time, although there is a very strong feeling in favor of the other branch of fiscal reform in which would give fuller discretion to the Government in negotiating with foreign countries for a free exchange of commodities and which would enable our representatives to retaliate if no concession was made to our just demands.

Outline His Policy. "If, as I believe, you share these views, it seems to me that you will be absolutely justified in adopting them as the policy of your Government, although it will necessarily involve some changes in its constitution. As Secretary for the Colonies during the last eight years, I have been in a special sense the representative of the policy of a firmer union which I firmly believe to be equally necessary in the colonies as it is in the mother country. I believe it is possible today and may be possible tomorrow to make arrangements for such a union. I have had unexampled opportunities of watching events and appreciating the feelings of our kinsmen beyond the seas. I stand, therefore, in a different position to any of my colleagues, and I think that I should justly be blamed if I remained in office and thus formally accepted the exclusion from my political program of so important a part thereof.

Promote Cause From Outside. "I think that with absolute loyalty to your Government and with no fear of embarrassing it in any way I can best promote the cause I have at heart from the outside and I cannot but hope that in a perfectly independent position my arguments may be received with less prejudice than would attach to those of a party leader. Accordingly I would suggest that you limit the present policy of the Government to an assertion of our freedom in the case of all commercial relations with foreign countries and that you should agree to my tendering my resignation of my present office to His Majesty and devoting myself to the work of explaining and popularizing these principles of Imperial Union which experience has convinced me are essential to our future welfare and prosperity.

"Yours Very Sincerely, "Joseph Chamberlain." Mr. Chamberlain points out the unyielding opposition of the Liberal party, which "scouted the idea that a system generally accepted in 1816 could possibly require modification in 1903." He goes briefly over the same ground regarding protection, as did Mr. Balfour in his recent statement.

Premier Balfour's Reply. Mr. Balfour replied to Mr. Chamberlain's letter in the following manner:

"I have read your letter with interest and sympathy. It is a very able and statesmanlike statement of your views on the subject of preferential trade. I am glad to hear that you are prepared to accept of my proposal that you should limit the present policy of the Government to an assertion of our freedom in the case of all commercial relations with foreign countries and that you should agree to my tendering my resignation of my present office to His Majesty and devoting myself to the work of explaining and popularizing these principles of Imperial Union which experience has convinced me are essential to our future welfare and prosperity.

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the time has come when you should be made in the fiscal changes by which we bound ourselves in our commercial dealings with other Governments, it was paradoxical indeed that you should leave the Cabinet at the same time that others of my colleagues are leaving it who disagree on the very same point with us both.

"I cannot but admit that there is some force in your arguments in support of that course, based as they are upon your special and personal relation with that portion of the controversy which deals with colonial preference. You have done more than any man living or dead to bring home to the citizens of the Empire the consciousness of Imperial obligation and of interdependence between the various fragments into which the Empire is geographically divided. I believe you to be right in holding that this interdependence should find expression in our commercial as well as in our political and military relations. I believe with you that a closer fiscal union between the Mother Country and the colonies would benefit the trade of both, and that if such closer union could be established on fitting terms, its advantage to both parties would increase with years and as the colonies grow in wealth and population.

Where They Differ. "If there has ever been any difference between us in connection with this matter, it has only been with regard to the practicability of the proposal which would seem to require on the part of the colonies a limitation in the all-round development of a protective policy and on the part of this country the establishment of a preference in favor of important colonial products. On the first of these requirements I say nothing; but if the second involves as it most certainly does, a taxation however light upon food stuffs I am convinced with you that public opinion is not yet ripe for such an arrangement. The reasons may easily be found in past political battles, and present political representations. If then this branch of fiscal reform is not at present within the limits of practical policy, you are surely right in your advice not to treat it as indissolubly connected with that other branch of fiscal reform to which we both attach importance, and which we believed the country is prepared to consider without prejudice. I feel, however, deeply concerned that you should regard this conclusion, however well founded, as one making it difficult in your very special circumstances for you to remain a member of the Government. Yet do not venture in a matter so strictly personal to raise any objection if you think you can best serve the interests of Imperial unity, for which you have done so much by pressing your views on colonial preference, with the freedom which is possible in an independent position, but hardly compatible with office.

Loss to Government Great. "How can I criticize your determination? The loss to the Government is great indeed, but the cause you have at heart may be greater still. If so, what can I do but acquiesce?

"Yours very sincerely, "A. J. Balfour." P.S.—"May I say with what gratification, both on personal and public grounds, I learn that Austen Chamberlain is ready to remain a member of the Government? There could be no more conclusive evidence that in your judgment as in mine, the exclusion of the taxation of food from the party program is in the existing circumstances a course best fitted practically to further the cause of fiscal reform."

Others Have Resigned. The retirement of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain precipitates the most dramatic crisis. It is understood that the resignations of some other members of the Cabinet are also expected to proceed immediately. In the Conservative club's last night the manner in which the crisis was projected was almost as great a surprise as in Liberal quarters. The Liberals are jubilant and look forward to an appeal to the country with the utmost confidence. The Radical Daily News declares Mr. Chamberlain's is a lost cause. Rumors are current that Viscount Milner, the High Commissioner in South Africa, may be invited to become Minister for the Colonies, that Mr. Brodrick will take the India office and that Arnold-Forster will take the War portfolio.

Sir Richard Cartwright in the House Reviews Memories of the Iniquities of the 1882 Gerrymander.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—The debate on the redistribution bill occupied the entire day in the House yesterday. The chief centers of debate, some eleven constituencies being adopted. The discussion at times was extremely brisk, notably when Sir Richard Cartwright entered the arena, and revived memories of the iniquities of the gerrymander of 1882. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden also participated actively. The chief centers of debate were Norfolk, for which Col. Tisdale made another unsuccessful plea for two seats; Elgin and Grey, but the latter stood over. Before adjournment Mr. Taylor again brought up the matter of members' unpaid indemnity, and Mr. Fielding declared emphatically for the rights of Parliament over the Auditor-General.

Perseverous Literature. Hon. Wm. Paterson, replying to Mr. Walter Scott, said the attention of the Government had been called to the important literature in Canada of weekly publications of the class known as "Jesse James stories" and "Diamond Dick," but that these publications were not brought in of duty, so far as the Government were aware.

THE COLLISION AT BLENHEIM.

Switch Opened by a Brakeman's Mistake—List of the Injured.

Chatham, Sept. 17.—The accident at Blenheim was caused by a switch left open, allowing the rear end of the passenger train to crash into a loaded freight train that had pulled into the siding to allow the express to pass. The rear coach of the passenger train, which was mostly occupied by high school and business college students going to their homes, was telescoped half its length and reduced to splinters.

The list of injured is as follows: Miss Nellie Forbes, leg badly fractured; Miss Winnie Peacock, broken jaw and other injuries; Miss Eric Quackebush, bad gash on cheek and leg much crushed; Miss Doherty and McGregor of Ridgetown, badly bruised and suffering much from shock. Miss McGregor's chest was crushed, but her injuries are not considered fatal. All the occupants of the coach were more or less bruised and shaken up. Among those more seriously hurt, in addition to those named, are: James Hogan, Blenheim, neck, shoulder and head cut, not serious; Buelah Buchanan, hand bruised, not serious; Miss Rowe, suffering from shock; Walter Sedge, shock; Miss Edith Ranson, shoulder bruised, not serious; Stewart Campbell, head slightly hurt. The coach containing the Blenheim pupils was kept beyond repair, and was set on fire to facilitate the clearing of the track.

CAN'T MAKE UP DEFICIENCY.

Britain Will Not Look to Canada For Supply of Wheat.

London, Sept. 21.—(C.A.P.)—Thomas Thon of the Liverpool Corn Exchange estimates this year's shortage at 35,000,000 bushels in the world's wheat available for British needs. Canada's average export wheat to Great Britain during the past six years was only 6,000,000 bushels. Mr. Thon contends that any deficiency can scarcely be supplied from Canada, as the natural outlet for Manitoba and Alberta is the Pacific Ocean, to meet the increasing bread wants of China, Japan and the Philippines. Mr. Thon thinks that those who expect sufficient supplies from Canada's Northwest are doomed to disappointment.

St. Catharines, Sept. 21.—Lincoln County Liberals met on Saturday and nominated E. J. Lovelace, editor of The Journal, as their candidate for the Commons.

\$500 Reward for woman who cannot be cured. Advertisement for a medical cure.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in legal money of the United States for any case of Leucorrhoea, Female Weakness, Frigidity, or Falling of Womb which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their medicine of cure.

BATTLE IS NOW ON.

No Time Has Been Lost in Starting British Campaign.

CHAMBERLAIN'S 2ND LETTER.

This Time He Writes to the Tariff Reform League—Says He Agrees With the Views of the League, and That They Have Now Sufficient Facts and Figures to Begin Work.

London, Sept. 19.—The newspapers this morning are crammed with discussions and speculations regarding the political situation brought about by the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Ritchie, and Lord George Hamilton, but no fresh development has yet been announced. The Marquis of Lansdowne, regarding whose intentions there is the greatest interest, has gone to Balmoral to relieve Lord Balfour of Burleigh, as the Minister in attendance on the King.

Both political parties have already commenced active preparations for the coming campaign, and the opinion is sought of every man of prominence at home and in the colonies, whose ideas are likely to have influence. Mr. Asquith, who is by many regarded as the future leader of the Liberal party, telegraphed yesterday: "The situation in all its essentials is unchanged. The duty of the Liberals is to defend free trade as plain and urgent as before."

The opinion of the colonies is anxiously canvassed as being the most important factor in the situation. Sir Edmund Barton, the Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, has declared in an interview that he is convinced that Mr. Chamberlain will ultimately triumph, and that until that triumph is achieved there will be no real union of the Empire.

The Standard today anticipates that Mr. Balfour will have at least four Cabinet seats and two or more under secretariats at his disposal, and strongly urges him to make a clean sweep of the discredited ministers and appoint men of real ability, even such men as Lord Cromer and Lord Milner, as the country would gain thereby.

The Premier's Explanation. Mr. Balfour has reiterated to friends that his letter to Mr. Chamberlain, according to his resignation, was not a formal expression regarding Mr. Chamberlain's policy, but that he meant what he said. On the face of it, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour will continue to work together, but the former Colonial Secretary is free from Governmental obligations and will be able to conduct his educational campaign along the line he has all along advocated.

Writing yesterday from his home at Highbury, Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain made his first public statement since his resignation. His letter is in reply to C. A. Pearson, chairman of the Executive Council of the Tariff Reform League, who asked if Chamberlain coincides with his educational campaign along the line he has all along advocated.

Mr. Chamberlain agrees. Mr. Chamberlain says: "I agree with your views, that we have sufficient material in the way of facts and figures. We have to state our conclusions and endeavor to get the people to adopt them."

Mr. Chamberlain then gives his understanding of the position of the Tariff Reform League under two heads, as coinciding with his position. Their object, he says, are: "First, a closer union with the colonies by means of preferential tariffs, in order to endeavor to make the Empire self-sufficing as regards its food supply.

"Second, the employment of a tariff as a weapon to secure greater reciprocity with foreign nations; or, failing such arrangement, to prevent loss to the home industrial markets under the competition of protected countries by retaliating upon them the treatment they mete out to us."

Canada's Opinion of Chamberlain. London, Sept. 19.—(C.A.P.)—W. L. Griffith, Lord Strathcona's secretary, interviewed, said that Canadians, whatever their political color, were freely admitted that the administration of Chamberlain as Colonial Secretary has been a distinct advance in many respects. It was not much to say that Chamberlain in Canada is the most popular living English statesman. Lord Strathcona's very high opinion of Chamberlain was well known.

Received With Satisfaction. London, Sept. 19.—(C.A.P.)—Lord Strathcona's cabled denial of any rumour in the report of Canadian crops' failure is received here with the greatest satisfaction. I have had inquiries from midland towns re the truth of the reports called a day or two ago.

The Financial News says: "It is reassuring to learn on the authority of Lord Strathcona, that the reports are being grossly exaggerated."

Philadelphia, Sept. 19.—Seven anti-trust collectors operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the Wyoming, Shamokin and Schuylkill Districts will be closed down today. About 20,000 men and boys will be idle as a result.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Edward Mill, for many years Commissioner of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, died yesterday morning at Aylmer. He was superannuated a couple of years ago.

FOURTEEN SEATS DISPOSED OF IN THE HOUSE IN COMMITTEE THURSDAY.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Fair progress was again made by the House in committee on the redistribution bill, fourteen seats being passed, involving six counties: Kent, Middlesex, Northumberland, Perth, Peterboro' and York. The chief discussions being on Middlesex, Peterboro' and York. Waterloo was also considered and held over. This disposed of Ontario, with the exception of Toronto, which will be taken up this morning, and a few constituencies which were held over for further consideration.

Alleged \$400,000 Absconder Arrested. Toronto, Sept. 18.—Yesterday was out of the ordinary in police circles. It included: The arrest of Anthony Stanley Rowe, said to be an English absconder to the extent of \$400,000, who was seeking partnership in a local brokerage office, under an assumed name.

The suicide in High Park by shooting of an unidentified man. Later the man was identified as George Woolson, proprietor of the White Window jewelry store on Queen street.

Death From Chloroform. Dundas, Sept. 18.—Yesterday afternoon, at Greensville, Mrs. Brock Green died under very distressing circumstances. Doctors Ross and Bertram, of this town, placed her under chloroform to perform an operation. Before they could get started they were horrified to find that the action of the heart had stopped. They did their best to bring her around, but all their efforts were in vain.

Fired a Straw Stack. Belleville, Sept. 18.—A tramp went to Frank Ashley's farm and asked for something to eat. Being refused, he set fire to a straw stack and disappeared.

More Fighting in Philippines. Manila, Sept. 17.—One hundred fanatics attacked the headquarters of the constabulary at San Jose, in the Province of Nueva Ecija, Island of Luzon, and attempted to take the place by storm. After a lively fight, the attacking force were repulsed, with a loss of eight. The constabulary lost five men in the fight.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 18.—All the Steel Workers at the Consolidated Lake Superior Company's rail mill on the Canadian side of the river will be laid off for the remainder of the winter, making a cut in the pay roll of the company of about five hundred dollars per week. There will also be a reduction in the office force along all lines.

FARMS FOR SALE.

114 acre Farm for sale near Rebo, 6, 100 acres without stump or stone, good comfortable buildings, stone wall under barn, sheep pen, hog pen, hen house, good bearing orchard. Possession to plough at once. Eight miles from Lindsay. The property of David Cornell.

171 acre farm, Lot 16, Con. 2, Hope, for sale. All under cultivation. Spring stream across north end and flowing well at the house. Two fine barns 30 x 70, one with stone foundation and cattle stable the whole size; horse stable and all suitable outbuildings, comfortable brick house, six acres of choice apple orchard, (the apples have paid the rent for a number of years). Will be sold cheap. Location, two miles from Port Hope.

100 acre farm one mile north of Manila in Brock. Good stone house, frame barn, orchard, 85 acres cleared, all tillable land. 173 acre farm near Peterborough, 125 acres cleared, frame house and frame barn with stone cellar, convenient to school, church, post office, store and blacksmith shop.

134 acre farm 2 miles east of Omemee, 133 acres cleared, 4 acres hardwood bush, good frame house and barn with stone walls, well fenced and well watered, small orchard.

125 acre farm, 2 miles south of Omemee, 90 acres cleared, fair buildings, well fenced and watered, for sale cheap.

250 acre farm near Kirkfield, mostly all cleared, good frame house and frame barn with stone cellar, good well and running stream, for sale at a great bargain. Term of payment very easy.

100 acre farm near Zion, in Fenelon, for sale, 80 acres cleared, good farm, for sale, cheap, payments to suit purchaser.

200 acre farm in Mariposa for sale, good brick house, large frame barn with one of the best cement cellars in the county. Situation is everything that could be desired, orchard, 150 acres cleared.

60 acre farm in Mariposa, good buildings, 50 acres cleared, 6 acres hardwood bush.

200 Acre Farm 5th con., Eldon. Two frame barns, brick house; mostly cleared—a good farm.

200 Acre Farm, 6th con., Eldon. brick house, good frame barn and underground stable, orchard; mostly cleared.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Watson and has been made under his personal supervision since his infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE. A BUSINESS PROPOSITION. We offer you a better investment than Government Bonds. Better for three reasons. 1st.—Canada Life 5 per cent. Gold Bonds yield a much higher rate of interest than Government Bonds. 2nd.—They are paid for by instalments—thus placed within the reach of men without capital. 3rd.—They are insured. That is, should the investor die, the Company would be immediately cancelled and the benefits of the investment would at once become available.

ELEGANT DINNERWARE. We have lately opened some new fall lines in English Dinnerware—the prices are very reasonable and the patterns are sure to please. It will pay you to call on us before buying a Dinner Set. See our pretty English Majolica Jardiniere, all sizes and prices 25c. each and upwards. You can always get what you want in China, Crockery or Glass at our China Hall.

ARCH. CAMPBELL. China Hall: William-st. Grocery Department: Kent-st.

Wrecked Near Cape May. St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 21.—The French fishing vessel Aiglon was wrecked at Cape Ray within 100 miles of the spot where the British steamer Topaz was wrecked Saturday. The crew escaped. Another French fishing vessel, the Alliance, stranded at Miquelon yesterday. Her crew was rescued.

Transport Arrives Safe. Valletta, Malta, Sept. 17.—The British transport Soudan, with a regiment of troops on board, bound for India, which was reported to have foundered during the recent gale, which swept over many parts of Europe, has arrived here. She did not sustain any damage.

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