THE NEXT DREADNOUGHTS.

IMPORTANT CHANGE.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT ON EXISTING TYPE.

THE WORK ALREADY IN HAND.

A very important announcement in regard to the future of the Dreadnoughts has been made by the Ministry of Defence. The Dreadnoughts, which were planned as an answer to the German battle cruisers, will now be supplemented by a new class of battleships, known as the Dreadnoughts. These new ships will be larger and more powerful than the existing Dreadnoughts, and will be built with a view to meeting the German fleet head on.

CANCER DEFENCE.

PROPOSAL TO EXPEND 500,000 ON HER NAVY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The New York Times publishes a dispatch from the British Foreign Office, stating that an urgent appeal has been made to the Governments of the world to contribute to the British naval defence. The appeal is supported by a proposal to expend 500,000 on the navy, and the British Government has already agreed to contribute a substantial sum.

ROYAL BAPTISM.

CHRISTENING OF THE DUCHESS.

BRIDAL.

MISSISIPPI TO THE QUEEN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The baptism of the baby of the present Queen was held in Westminster Abbey on Saturday last. The baby was dressed in a white gown and carried in a silver cradle. The service was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the baby was named after the Queen herself.

PRINCESS LOUISE.

INSCRIBED TO HER HETZ.

THE ROYAL YACHT.

PRINCESS LOUISE.

THE ROYAL YACHT.

ARRIVAL AFTER TWELVE DAYS.

The Royal Yacht, which had been away for twelve days, arrived at the palace on Saturday last. The Queen was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

WEATHER FORECAST.

The weather forecast for the coming week is as follows:

LONDON AND ENVIRONS, 1909.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS, 1909.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS, 1909.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS, 1909.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS, 1909.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS, 1909.

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LONDON AND ENVIRONS, 1909.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS, 1909.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS, 1909.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS, 1909.
EASTERN EXPRESS

imperial press conference

LODZ, May 29. The imperial press conference, which was held in the City Hall, was attended by representatives of the British and other European countries. The conference was opened by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who delivered a speech in which he reviewed the situation in the Eastern Question and the recent developments in the Balkan and other countries. He said that the British government was determined to maintain peace in the eastern region and to work for the solution of the various problems that had arisen. The conference was adjourned.

THE ROYAL TOASTS

In presenting the toast of the Crown, Lord Balfour said that the occasion was one of great honor and pride for the United Kingdom. He referred to the recent developments in the Balkan region, which had been the subject of much discussion and controversy. He said that the British government was determined to maintain peace in the region and to work for the solution of the various problems that had arisen. He also spoke of the importance of the conference in promoting understanding and cooperation among the nations of Europe.

MESSAGES FROM THE KING

Lord Balfour then gave the message from the King, which was delivered by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The message was a reply to the telegram sent by the King to the delegates of the conference. It expressed the King's desire for peace and stability in the region and his determination to work for the solution of the various problems that had arisen. The message also emphasized the importance of cooperation and understanding among the nations of Europe.

GERMANY AND THE EASTERN QUESTION

Lord Balfour then gave the message from the King, which was delivered by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The message was a reply to the telegram sent by the King to the delegates of the conference. It expressed the King's desire for peace and stability in the region and his determination to work for the solution of the various problems that had arisen. The message also emphasized the importance of cooperation and understanding among the nations of Europe.

PALATIAL REVENUE EXPLOSION

VINCENNES, Saturday. A large supply of ammunition in a mine exploded, causing thousands of dollars in damage. A number of people were reported to have been killed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The Royal Ascot.

39, Dover St., Mayfair, London, W.

A Market for High Grade Ability

BOLLINGER CHAMPAGNE

1904, vintage.

Bath Hotel

Bath Hotel, Self-Contained Hotel.

CAUTION:

Indian Frontier: Travellers.

BATH HOTEL

Bath, May 29. The Bath Hotel, which was opened by the Duke of Clarence, was attended by many distinguished guests. The hotel is located at the junction of the High Street and the Bath Road, and is the first hotel of its kind in the town. It was designed by the architect Sir Charles Barry, and is said to be one of the most beautiful hotels in the country. The hotel is furnished with the finest materials, and is equipped with every convenience. The guests were entertained with a dinner, and were also given a tour of the hotel. The Duke of Clarence spoke of the hotel as a symbol of the progress of the town and the country, and said that he was confident that it would be a success.
PKESS BANQUET. GREAT SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY. GROWTH OF NAVIES. "BATTLING INTO jBABBAEISM." "WE CAN AND WILL BUILD DREADNOUGHTS." MESSAGE TO OVERSEAS DOMINIONS. The Press of Great Britain gave an enthusiastic welcome to the editors and representatives of the Press of Greater Britain who are taking part in the Imperial Press Conference, entertaining them at a banquet held at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, on Saturday evening. All the leading journalists, with a few exceptions, in the British Isles were present at the banquet. The guests were received by Lord Buxton, proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph," in the Congress Hall, over the Lagoon. The banquet was served in the Hall of Music, where over 600 diners were seated at some seventy tables. Lord Rosebery sat on the left, hand of Lord Burnham, and Sir Hugh Graham on the right. The interior of the hall was hung with flags of the various countries sending representatives. (By Our Special Correspondent.) Under the wizard's charm of an extraordinary speech, which enchanted and moved every hearer between shouts of laughter and storms of applause, it was impossible to escape a personal reminiscence. It is a decade or more now since the writer of these lines in an article in the "Fortnightly Review" first described Lord Rosebery as "the public orator of the Empire." The phrase has had some currency since then. To the master of eloquence, of humour, of subtle satire and impassioned invocation, it has clung through all political vicissitude. It never seemed so exactly justified as last night when "the public orator of the Empire" in the address of welcome to the Imperial Press Conference made what many who had been near some or other of his speeches in our days were tempted to think the most brilliant speech of his career. In its humanity, its statesmanship, its tact and its satire, the closing passages of patriotic appeal that now rang like a trumpet, now touched quietly the deepest chords in men who knew what patriotism signifies and mean it in all this the thing was not merely a triumph. It was a resurrection. It was the voice of half a generation ago heard in all the range of its powers, but more persuasive, more searching, varied than then. We listened to it in a mood of admiration, shot through with touches of regret. He spoke of Empire as no man left to us in active politics can speak. And there was a time when with this Empire he might have done almost anything he pleased. What prevented him? Was it temperament? Was it circumstance? It is a problem that historians will never quite cease to discuss for he who was Prime Minister had, as he himself once said, his "purple hour" and there will never, perhaps, be a final answer. Thus, it was the old magic had returned upon an occasion that might well evoke it, and that Lord Rosebery delivered a speech which could have been made by no other living man. He played upon every chord. He touched thought and emotion as he pleased. When it turned suddenly from picturesqueness and banter to the problem of Imperial defence, the speech in its contrast of sombre and luminous passages was a searchlight upon the serious truth of our Imperial situation. There was at one time grave doubt whether Lord Rosebery would speak at all. If he had not spoken, the Imperial gathering, second to none in its possible importance, would have lost what has already given it memorable distinction. If nothing more concrete came out of the Conference, the inaugural oration would have justified it. The able editors were in battalions and the writers in regiments. The delegates from the outer Empire had come from the furthest shores. They had travelled from the cities of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes from the heart of the Canadian wheat lands and from the edge of the Pacific. They came from extremes of Australia thousands of miles apart; from New Zealand out in the open ocean separated by whole days of steaming from the nearest place that counts. South Africa from the Rand to Table Bay was represented. And out of India and beyond they came. From places somewhere east of Sues "even from" Singapore, which is farther even from Suez than that is from London. Amid many hundreds of their home-keeping colleagues there were the delegates from the circumference drawn to the centre; and we might well have asked them in Lord Rosebery's own phrase a catchword of the moment in the crisis of nearly ten years ago "What did they think of it all?" For what to the mind of all the Britains is a more responsible process than that of public dining? It would be difficult to imagine a crest ceremony held in a more fantastic environment. The banquet of welcome took place in the heart of the White City. The diners passed through that unreal and pleasing vista of domes, fretted balconies, and balustrades, and lakeside terraces, through improvised canvas corridors striped like Neapolitan ices, which are all so much more, Oriental' than the Orient. But the Hall of Music was a hall of harmony and thinking of the power possessed by those, present to inauceil opinion to the ends of the earth; one was reminded of the
post listens to the rhapsody of the universe itself as to. the sound 61 a sea, sheU. The Hall of Music, ' Danqoetting - chamber for ; the occasion; is a great pink rectangle vast and gay, somethings like cross between a Thusil way station and a variety treetv-jFrom the roof strngsVtte'fiaqgi "of ;,the;EnAire red::- 'znk SEjmsk,' oiaiawio&amp;&em Masoned. The tab were vivid witJi flowers. Andiffthe" diners- stretched ; away like ' public meeting. - - - ; - When silencer was bidden," thewrrws read,' amid ocheers, a ra ess age of welcome from' the King. Lord Burnham, rising from the chair," spoke, .-.with a characteristic, breadth and dignity, '-which gave life to the' loyal toasts and eloquence to the first words of greeting to , the guestdi; : Then Lord Rosebery was upon his "feet and his reception was' remarkable, probably the most significant, taken for all in all, ihat even he, sated with ovations, has received for years. The waves of acclamation " subsided, and allowed him to begin'. He was, as usual, impassive and deliberate in opening,' but he had not Tittered half a dozen sentences before he had shown that his form was. his best, and, if anything, better than ever. With his' traditions what occasion could have been more fitted' to inspire him? He rose to it, and his audience hung upon' his syllables . " in fear, lest he should make an end." " To attempt- to summarise that utterance would bo hopeless. Charles Lamb said of Jeremy Taylor that his prose style was so rich you could not quote from him to draw out his gold threads would mean unpicking the whole texture. For this speech had all the qualities. The orator confessed that the importance of the occasion made him feel .like;: "a minor prophet." Journalists were' permanent institutions by comparison with -tatesmen.-Even Prime Ministers were transient, while good newspapers were, or should be, eternal. He compared the journalism of the Empire' with the cave of JSoluz, wherein the passions were bound or wherefrom they were loosed. With perfect touches he described what the delegates ' would see on their tour through Great Britain for instance, "little villages clustered round heaven-directed spires as they have clustered for centuries." They would see the House of Commons I cannot promise you a greater pleasure in the House ox.Xiords. With these deft changes -he alternated imagination and humour and swayed our mood as he' liked. Mot: after mot came, and we no sooner thought the last phrase was the best than it was capped by another. He spoke inimitably of the Naval Review.: " You -will see the prodigious Armada the prodigious., but always inadequate, Armada." But in a flash he added the serious touch. That Armada is "yours as much as ours." Then he took us with him on the magic carpet . for a fanciful tour. In a dream he imagined legislators of both branches voting Supplies for. several years, and then packing themselves -up to see something of the Empire. The Peers would, of course, pay their own expenses.v. "Tje House of Commons voteB the taxes theHouse of Lords pays them." . That daring sally convulsed us, but he added that the mem-ibers of both Houses would-be equally improved by "the wholesome discipline of the ocean." At the Antipodes they would "- take part, in the permanent sport of Australia hunting for a national capital." They would avoid Uganda so as " not to: disturb the privacy of the late President of the United 6tates." At last, using the full power of contrast, he altered his mood ' with extraordinary impressiveness and laid upon all" his - hearing ' a hush - absolute. He described the state of Europe., its surface calm, its overpowering preparation for war. The Old Country would look to her children in the last resort. In .the meantime, let them . not . doubt her will to rely upon herself. ' We can and we vvil3 baid - Dreadnought sort whatever "the new type, of ship may be while we have 'a shilling to spend on ships or" men.". Take that message back to jour' people. Tell them they can believe it." " A' peroration may be a poor thing, but in these, hands "the thing became, a trumpet." -. Responding- for the " guests, Sir Hugh Graham, of Montreal, took up the strong note upon which the oration of the night had closed ; and, dispersing late through the. lighted courts, we felt that the .Imperial, Press Conference focus as it is for the time being of the opinion-making power of the Kings dominions will go far to turn words to deeds. " WELCOME HOME." - LORD ROSEBERY'S TOAST. ELOQUENT Lord Rosebery, in proposing the health of the guests, said : " My Lord Bmmham, my Lord and Gentlemen, I have had - the great honour entrusted to me of proposing thehealta. of onr guests, coupled with the name of ' Sir Hugh Graham of Montreal. (Applause.) I confess that I feel' overwhelmed by the im portance of this occasion. It is not only that in this hall speaking to so many remote tables I feel something like the prophet in the desert a minor prophet speaking to a number oi the leaders 'in scattered oases. (Laughert.) I fear I shall not be able to make myself heard I confidently expect : that I shall not but at any rate, gentlemen, coming from so far, I am sure you will be merciful to one who has to address you under such trying circumstances. "There is another reason that fills me with a sense of awe. It is the enormous, importance of the gathering that I am speaking to. (Ap applause.) . , We have - had
The discovery of Australia, and MmA-Mn-'hiifAM ' ike discovery of 'America. wheiV-ti'efciviliijiL- tion of country life, which I adviseyon"au"to see on your present visit, because when'-ybu ' next come it may not be here for you to see, exists. (Laughter.) A PRODIGIOUS ARMADA. " Proceeding onwards from these -more jural -scenes, from all this' which 'is -embodied his:- tory and which represen ts' the - antiquity .and -tradition of a thousand years,' you .will go. "or to the teeming communities, which .reieiji.' the manjrfartnies,-TW energy, tralerntes!oi ! the commercial life of OrestBritsists:int;jV(HeST.- hear.) Then, last of all, surrounding all: and : guarding all, you will see a prodigious Armada, ': prodigious but always', inadequate Armada (Laughter and applause.) And all these, gen-" Uemen,' are yours 'as much as otm, your po- session, your .pride and your home. :(Chrs.) " What do you bring to us; because that i quite as important, it is, mdeed, more- un-po riant to 

applause.) And all these, gen-" Uemen,' are yours 'as much as otm, your po- session, your .pride and your home. :(Chrs.) " What do you bring to us; because that i quite as important, it is, mdeed, more- un-po riant to 

occasions, gen-" Uemen,' are yours 'as much as otm, your po- session, your .pride and your home. :(Chrs.) " What do you bring to us; because that i quite as important, it is, mdeed, more- un-po riant to 

...
EMPIRE.' TBJP.r " "Theotber mght,l;i,,vetord,'-to.drsajn. a. dream," which, is' a- great favourito; practice "of retired politicians. '; (Laughtor.)'v'Thinking'-of 7-that. vast armada, the surplus .ofi, which; is K; constantly , scrapped at-. .what'seimedi wholly " inadequate prices to the 'taxpayer I.'couloinot,| help imagining hw admirably some, of jthoiel-large ships might be' used, not foj'tKe purposes-; of. war; ;; but';; for the purpose pi: tpeaV'J. I thought' to myself that if ;lwev.telaydis-5; poser of events in uH corn",|;sfcould' like "Parliament to vote supplies for two: years :andy then pack itself up in three or fonrjof", these ODSoiote waraars um iw - mprju..oruvr-w find out something about the' Empire.;" (Pro-;,-; longed applause.) '!".-".-1 ; " "You may object si once and say-.Hovj' would ths country be governed-while.all tht -Ministers were absent I ' - I 'reply- wooofin','. dsnos that the people would be governed much ; aa they ore now by the heads of the' permanent f Departments. (Laughtor.):;jAndi J' aml not sura, that some of us would not-. feJtsn' even greater cicmience m the. welfare of the'eorxentry: if it were under .that , permanent", and -.Veil:" ordered . control. (Laughter," and applause.) ." Should I indulge the; House of-Ixnsin'this'. expedition?.- Well, I think'tbe" House of -.Lords" -mht accompany them ontraditiopof -paying .their own expenses. (Laughter.) ",,-.Tat,-; I-, may explain to Colonial, visitors, is the great distinction between' the House of LoriU.-and. the House of Coriunons-the" House "of JCmn-' moos votes the taxes, arid the .House of Lords -pays them. (Laughter "aridiplau"),-iThere- fore, I think my. proposal, would place -them on an equitable basis--: (Renewed laughter.). Whatever their present relations my be, I should not be afraid of. patting them in the same vessel, because I am "confident, that ths wholesome discipline of the ocean would soon shake tbexn down "to a condition"", oi parity, if . not oi amity. (Laughter.); " MARVELLOUS COUNTRIES. " Now, let u( imagine how pOT-ohemft would , -shape up. I1 would ieh'tfijrrtttoNew- foundland on a visit, oi -'homage; to our' most";|-I ancient J and historJo Jcokmy, where . even j our legislators would ,be aW;to:ffa same1 fpuStixa- tkmal problems ' which ';' hsvs! bean ived -aophet els.f , ..... :ri;.-.-:0jc:-:i " l" would 1 take them'oo to Csda , and I .would givethsmmMymont&amp;:smQa hear) partly for the sake':of t-.Gttodaand partly for the feeling that thjrbolidayhoid be a leisurely one.'-. I would give them long time in - Canada." ,They' bave ;:sn.immente . ;dom inioo . to " ro ve. over ' there -; Theymight see many;; things that - were, "new , totbmlJCbey. would : see" that even ,nnder;tte the most 'advanced democracy a Prime Minister, may .fhold'-bis" -own against the "successive bnfieta" of innu:- , merable general elections. .Theyj might see " that ' in Canada;-,- wealth. jnotacraieVi: fLauzhter.) Some of the mortrKfcwn'ipeci-V." ;men of thai obnoxxuV;reaiu ;But l wU n'epsns'e'piirrt'ort of 'political f srndf pfiyseifiimnjchTour and there in New Zealand tJSey. would spirjost of the pcJicieie st 'wniei'iliiyraitIM tt a:"endaonrmg vircin sou ma vaaia aosstos of traditKu v "Tien, 00 to;AjpaJisA,toast Jmarvi.i3C hroa oonfaiMsil jsis rrerything is abnormal WOrirds of tiM'eHi':tscitaJof ai ,aiiMpr
THE OBSERVER, -SUNDAY. -TTNT 6, 1OOD, is correniont.-aiHi it shows the vigour of the new : continent to ba able to support each a multiplicity of each. And my expedition, which la supposed, to. take its leisure, might indulge in the permanent. sport of-Australia, the hunt for lie" Federal capital. " (Laughter.) "- 

Then they should return through South Africa, where they would see the greatest success of the Imperial Government 'of Great 'Britain (cheers) the greatest" and most recent success, where a bold and magnanimous policy has healed the Beams .of war, where the blood gallantly shed on both sides, which might hare been a stream of unending division,, has extracted the cement which has united a new Empire. "Jlff my excursionists are not tired and are iiot-itoo ardently summoned home which I don't think would be the casi ttiy might proceed northwards through Africa avoiding Uganda, so as not to disturb the privacy of the late President of the UnitedStates. (Laughter.) They-might take their way home by Egypt, where they would see what British Government wisely directed can do to rescue order from chao". He; knew ifchat dream was impracticable, Jjord-Rosebery added, and he would pass from lit to.&ho solid and practical topics with which the .Conference would dead- They were not (in this country on -a-offee-dyuso tour, but to '-do practical work. Looking through &e fist of topics, for -dis-I ensskm, he saw with relief that Tariff Reform taras not among them. No doubt that interesting topic, would have been exhaustively dealt with, but he understood that it ,was desired that the Conference should be a peaceful one. They came first 'to the topic of closer communication between the Empire, and that was one of the most vital. It was perfectly certain that if they were-to build up an Empire it could only be by. the freest knowledge of each other's wants and ideas. 

The thought, of . the. Empire, should circulate like blood through the body politic, and, like blood, should chiefly circulate through the heart. If they wanted to build an Empire the'yfirst means must be by the cheapest method of "communication. (Cheers.) J IMPERIAL DEFENCE" A MENACING "Now, ggentlemen." "Lord Rosobery pro ceeded, " you will forgive mo if I come to what is by far the most vital-topic you havo to discuss at t his ' conference that of Imperial defence. (Cheers.) I don't know- that' I- havo aver seen avcondition of things in Europe so remarkable; so peaceful and in (some respects so incmaciag as tho condition that exists at this moment. There is such a hush in Europe a hush in which you 'might almost hear a leaf fall to the ground. Thero is an absolute ab sence of any of the questions which ordinarily. lead to war: ;: . Une of the groat rjnpires which sometimes . was supposed to menace peace is entirely engrossed with its -own domestic affairs; another great Eastern Empire, which ; furnished a . perpetual problem for European statesmen, has taken a, new lease of life and of youth in the,.earch,. for liberty and constitu-, tional reform. All this .forbodea peace.. "Yet, at the same time, combined with this total absence.'of all questions of friction, there. never was - in me History qi tna worm so threatening, and so overpowering a preparation for war. That is the. sight which I confess I regard as most menacing. " For forty-years it has been true that all the nations have ; faced, each s other, armed to the. teeth, and that has been in. some respects a guarantee of peace. But now what do wo see? Without any tangible reason, we see the nations preparing new armaments. " I 

think there are features of this general preparation for war which must cause special anxiety to the friends of Great Britain and of the British Empire. But I will not dwell on this to-night. . I will only) , say this that I will ask you when ybu are in this country to compare carefully the armaments of Europe with our preparations to meet them, and give your impression to the Empire in return. (Cheers.) EUROPE RATTLING INTO I "

BARBARISM. I myself feel riidTi. is the reservation and the power of this country to meet any reasonable conjunction of affairs, but when I see this bursting out of navies everywhere, when I see one country alone asking for 25 millions of extra taxation for warlike preparation, when I see the absolutely unprecedented sacrifices which are asked from us on the same 'ground,' -I do begin to feel uneasy as to 'the 'outcome of." it all, to wonder where 'it; is' ever going to' stop if it is merely going .to bring Europe' back into a state of barbarism ;1 or -whether it will cause a catastrope in which the working man of the world, at any rate, will' say : " We will have no more of ' this madness and 'this foolery, which is grinding us to powder."(Loud and prolonged 'cheers.) "Gentlemen, we can, and we'will,' build Dreadnoughts, or whatever newest type of ship may be (cheers) as long as' we hive' a shilling to depend on theW or 'a'man'-to put" into 'them. (Cheers.) All that we caus'Sund 'wiordo;,,but' I am not) sure that -even, that: will' be 'enough,' and I think it may be your 
duly'take back'to your Dominions across the seas' this message ' ,and this impression, that some personal duty and responsibility for national defence rests, upon' every man and citizen" of -the' Empire.' (Loud,
tell your peoples, if they can believe it, the deplorable condition in which Europe is running into barbarism, and the pressure that is upon this little England to defend itself, its liberties and yours. (Loud cheers.) Take this message also back with you; that the Old Country is right at heart, that there is no failing or weakness in her, and that she rejoices in renewing her youth in her giant dominions beyond the seas. (Cheers.) For her own salvation she must look to herself, surd ihaijifailiiig 'her, -eho most look to you. They would return to their homes, concluded his Eoitiship?niS5idn6rs. o 'Empire, mission aries. olTehe mostexensitive and the most un-arhprt.'hat'; had 'been' known " to his-lr’CEeeraVAsJ&amp; began; he summed up what he had to say in the two simple words, Welcome 'home'.- "With all brotherhood-arid affection" they welcomed them homo. (Cheers.) Sir Hugh Graham. ANP IMPERIAL 'At the close; Lord Rosebery was cheered' gain and agauC' and the audience, rising, sang VFor .hetsVjolly gobdifeUow.". Sir Hugh Graham " in responding, thanked, the gathering for the warmth of their welcome, and spoke of the necessity of journalists joining forces for the good of their country. in times of great national "crisis. ' It required only a very short residence, in this country, to learn that the loyal people were broadly tolerant on nearly every question that could be discussed, but they deeply apologized. disunion on the great question of national defence. He believed that if the newspapers of Great and Greater Britain were to "unite" on a policy, looking to the absolute security of the Empire, there could be raised very little opposition in the oojinry 'and little in Parliament, and the Press would ever make it impossible to degrade" that sacred question to' party' poli-ticiS(Berf; hear.) Colonial Press a wave of sentiment had recently spread over the outlying portions of the British, Empire that would mark an important era in the attitude of the people towards Imperial interests. Canada for long years "under both political parties had sponged for protection on the Mother Country, both parties in Britain had been too indulgent to ask them to pay their share, and they had been too mean to offer it. ("No, no.") But a change was impending. Inspired by the pluck of New Zealand and Australia (loud cheers) the colonies for ever ra the van Canada was sending delegates to discuss the question of defence with the British Government, and it must be apparent to the whole British world that the Commonwealth dominions and dependencies were offering hearty co-operation. That movement originated with the Press,' was supported by the people and was now supported by both political parties. If a wise statesmanship governed the delegates in their discussion, it meant a new and important step safeguarding Imperial interests; it meant that the Colonies were rising to a sense of their responsibility (hear, hear) it meant that Canada and her sisters had come to be regarded as a responsible partner, having interests to protect, and having responsibilities co-equal with those privileges; it meant that the people were anxious to have a voice -rightful voice in determining what the strength of the British Navy should be, and tell them more effectively than could even be told by a nominal partner merely, that they regarded the British Navy as a form of Imperial insurance, a policy covering everything that we possessed, and that the provisions of that policy should be ample. THE LOYAL TOASTS. In proposing the toast of the King, Lord Buraham, who, on rising, was received with loud cheers, said: "My lords,.. my.. friends and colleagues, and you who honour us by being our guests and visitors on this memorable occasion, I beg you to drink with all the enthusiasm at your command to the health of one who, I feel assured, would be heart and soul with us in our desire through closer knowledge of one another and a more perfect comprehension of our duties and our ambitions to make, a reality of that which, to some of us, at least, through many a long year, has been but an ideal and an inspiration the coming of a time when all tho English-speaking races might stand shoulder' to shoulder' in days alike of trouble and prosperity. In this Empire of ours, where self-government is ordered liberty. King Edward is the dignified and illustrious head of the greatest sovereignty the world has ever seen. You know full well how ardently he works for the advancement of the highest interests of the realm, for the promotion of the happiness and welfare of his subjects. Of him it may be truly said, in the words of our greatest poet, ' In his right hand he carries gentle peace; he is just and fears not. The ends he aims at are his country's.' My toast is 'The King.' (Loud cheers.) MESSAGE FROM THE KING. Mr. Harry Brittain read the following telegram to the King and His Majesty's reply: - - The overseas delegates to: the Imperial Press Conference desire to express their fervent loyalty to your Majesty and trust that you may long be spared to the people and the Empire. His Majesty's reply, which bad just been received, was: The King thanks most warmly the over- seas delegates to the Imperial Press Conference for their kind telegram and hopes that they will enjoy their stay in England. (Cheers.) Lord Burnham then proposed the toast of the Queen and the Royal
Family, after which he delivered the following speech "of welcome to tho delegates: " My duty is very simple. Before I finally discharge it let me say "that, proud as I am, and have always been, of the profession to which I have the honour to belong, I have never been go proud of it as at this moment, when I find myself face to face with an assemblage such as never before has been gathered together. (Cheers-) Never in the past has any man stood before a compact body of all the most prominent journalists of the entire British Empire. To those, then, who are here to-night, not only on my own part, but on the part of the noble treasurer, Lord Northcliffe, on the part of the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Arthur Pearson -who is, I deeply regret to say, prevented by indisposition from being with us, and who has asked me to express" his infinite regret on the part of the committee, consisting of our most distinguished journalists, and last, but very far from least, on the part of our indefatigable secretary, Mr. Harry Brittain, to whom, in justice be it said, the origin and development in a considerable measure of this great and important undertaking are due, and who has worked night and day so that a fortunate result might ensue an the part of all those I have named, I desire satisfaction the already assured success of our invitation to tho most powerlut representatives of the Cross, ot in .Dominions ot the im Empire and of .the Colonies. "The .response to our invitation has in deed excelled our most sanguine expecta tions. ' We have framed a programme of entertainments, not solely for the amusement of our guests, but with the desire that out of the discussions that must arise there may ulti mately be arrived at understandings that before the hour has come to say good-bye may enable ;us all to oomp xenend what are the prospects and . what .the. opportunities of closer union and increased sympathy.. But there is one thing -that it would be well for us all in this country ever to remember, and that is, that in speaking to you wo do not speak'toyou alone wo speak 'through you io countless thousands of ! our o.- kinsmen to men of our own flesh "and blood,' who may never have seen the. land in which their forefathers were born, but who' are keen and eager to 'prove, as they, have often proved in the past, ,but never -more forcibly than by their recent actions and offers,-that they are animated by a snirit of SDlendid patriotism, and are also,.luteJy .convinced that in closer union lies tho secret ot irresistible power. (lxud cheers.) These, it seems to me, ar-o the men who from the Greater Britain beyond' the seas, stretch 'forth- their hands to us in the fervent expec- uuoos wmcu L uupe uj vjruu may raver do discoarjointed that we shall crasD ahem with ill the strength and grip of a loyal and lasting " friendship. (Loud cheers.) " xn one regard j. am, indeed, truly lameinate. I am enabled -to call upon one who has made the' closer union.. of which I have spoken, of all parts, of the Empire, one of the leading ideals pi ms me. - tuicu t do you uunK venture 'to congratulate 'aim on the realisation, in some -slight measure at least, of that patriotic-ambHion? 'I. have-the honour to crave your silence for" triy noble friend, the Earl of Eosebexy." (Continued-cheers.) GUESTS AND HOSTS. The following is the list of those present at the banquet: DELEGATES. Canada.' ' Sir 'Hugh Graham, "Star," Montreal;- G. tangois, "Le Canada," Montreal; J. S. Brier-ley, "Herald,' Montreal ; J. A. Maodonald, "Globe, Toronto: J. E . . Atkinson, "Daily StarV.Torontb : "D. Watson1, " Chronicle," Quebec: B... d'Hellenoouri, "Le Soleil,".. Quebec; P.- DJ -Boss, " Evening J ournal,' Ottawa ; J: W. Dafoe, "'Manitib" Free Press,-' -'Winnipeg; M. E. Nichols, "Telegram," Winnipeg; A. . F. Mscdons Id. "Morning Chronicle, Halifax; W. J. Herder, " Evening Telegi am," St. Johns, K.F.; E. W. McCrcady. "Daily Telegraph," St. 'John's, N.B. ; 3L D. Taylor, World," Vancouver; John Nelson, "Times," Victoria. India. E. Digby. "Indian Dsilv News,! Calcutta; Hon. Surendonsth Banerjee, "Bengalee," CalcutaU; Stanley Reed. '? Timet of India," Bombay; G. "M. Chesncy," " Pioneer," ESS LAST Allahabad; F. Crobbie Roles, "Times of Ceylon, Colombo; A. E. Lawsou, " Mail," Madras: J. Stuart, "Rangoon Gazette," Burnish ; Major W. G. St. Clair, " Singapore Free Press," StraiU Settlements. ' West Indies. Lewish Ashnhciru, "Gleaner," Jamaica. Australia. J 0- FairFM, "Morning Herald," Sydney; F. W. Ward, "Daily Telegraph," Sydney, and Courier," Brisharie ; C. Bennett, "Evening News,' Sydney; E. S. Cunningham, " Aigus,' Melbourne ; ' Hon. Theodore Fink, " Herald," Melbourne : Dr. G. A. Svme. " Ace." Melbourne ; R. Kyfnn-Thomas, " Register,". Adelaide; Hon. J. W. Hackett, LL.D., " Western Australian," Perth; Hon. C. E. Davies, "Mercury,"- Hobait. Hudson Berkeley, "Herald," Newcastle ; N. Clerk, "Courier," Ballarat: A. Macksy,. "Advertiser," Bondigo; Themes Tcmparloy," Richmond River Times," Bathurst; Hon. J. W. Kirwan, "Miner," Ksl-goorle. New Zealand. Gresloy Lukin, , " Evening Post," Wellington ; H. Brott, "Star," Auckland; W. S. Douglas, Daily Times," Dunedin ; Mark Cohen, " Evening Star," Dunedin ; R. M. Macdor.ald, " Press," Christchurch. Sou:h Africa. R. F. Phillipson .Stow, " S.A News," Capetown; Maitl&amp;nd Park, "Cape Times,? Capetown ; ' G. II. Kingswell, " Rand Daily Mail," Johannesburg; Geoffrey


GERMANY, AND THE CONFERENCE. (From Our Own Correspondent) Berlin Saturday. Germany is keenly interested in the Imperial Conference opening in London today. The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, the organ of the German navy that the meeting of Emirjare editors "very much deserves our attention." Anything calculated to Etjengtben or loosen the ties binding the colonies to the Mother Country is sure of the earnest animosity and publicist for the separability of the Right Winieh in none of their most prized, political assets. Tb Berliner Neueste NachHrichten "ssys 'it' hMposiUTO": knowledge that Anato-German rivalries 'are what resJly called the Voojifereoce "into beingj and ' believes the. journalistle have ' been ; summoned ; to 7Lon;- J don - primarily - to ' learn.' how ; Germany's army - x-i. : 4 -iv-1 vu:-u GALLIC COCK'S COSTUME. ACTION OF MB. CLARKSON AGAINST PABIS THEATRE. PARIS, Saturday, Mr. Clarkson, the well-known London theatrical costumier, is bringing an action against Messrs. Hertz and Coqaelrn, the managers of the theatres Martin Theatre, claiming 21000. damages for alleged breach of contract; in . cohnVction ot the Droauction ot Bostana s" unantecier. If the case comes to trial the evidence is likely. to prove. extremely.; amusing. Accord' ine to statements published here. Mr. . Clark son, in order to array the late . Coqueli Aine in realistic costume for the title role, Dur-j chased -the-largest rooster- he could find and' installed; himself. with the bird in a specially: engaged... studio; where he . spent - much time in minutely, studying all its -movements! L "J J . L TTT1 Til.- J - .VI sua postures. - nseo uieosbume was . com;- wnorajni. jtvosxaira...rJriQiaes.'.- ia cos fume -- was" immediately tried -onn"by.obe. of the author's sonsi-who strutted about the house and irarden in it, the creation being, the plaintiff declare enLuusiasbic auu anu, appro vea. An alleged " verbal: agreement having been- for. this 'and other expensive costumes now-left on his hnds. The defendants
Aosert"? that plamtiHi was only one of severaloostunuers-who prepared preliminary designs; that when the oostnMD - principally jn question 'was' sub-; mitted it' waa immediately declareduisuitable,-ndr'that;Atlie; designa sveptd. are now. being" satisfactorily1, carried out in Paris."?; .i. -w." Chantecler." said one of the'defnndanta in an interview this afternoon, "will, not -be' dressed in london. He is a Gallic"cock." ' Reuter. " - - - f." ' ' ACTRESS ON. A - THRONE (Prow Our-Own Corritspoandent.) 1 ''- BERLTN,' Saturday, c", w.:jCB WUV U1ICB knew the glories of -the footlights, but Germany claims nnl.. -.1,..' ml.". 1... ' n wlf- nf a t ri 1 i Tirmr-a (21-. x, von.Beldburg, morganatic wife of the, reigning people ;-of;thei;I)uchy have'-this week been showerm'glher. with .affertkm. congratulations on'herJseventh'birtbday. '-'. -"S.-Barohess von Heldburg wss a member of the" , i in.uA, x ouuora- oi xtonemone-Langenbarg, Ml, in lovo: with' her and; married ber.. .v8he was; famous beauty, aod'was'cele-brated at the time for her Juliet,; Her maiden name 'was'iaien'Frsns. -She received. the-title of Baronets van .Heldburg' on' heT' iuarriage ':. ., ' y NOTMj;cUI8ittF";i"," ."."."." - Theldeial -Pie-me-np" Hesort . r b 1 -1 J'-S-t-v"." :