P. E. ISLAND TO INCREASE PAY OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

Will Receive About 25 Per Cent. More/ Amendments to the Prohibition Law Will Make the Province "Dryer."

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 22—Prohibition has evidently come to stay in Prince Edward Island. The act was introduced by the Liberals about twelve years ago, and the present government has kept it in force knowing that it would be political suicide for them to do otherwise. The Temperance Alliance in annual meeting were not quite satisfied with present conditions and they have suggested amendments. Although their views will not be carried out in their entirety, their requests will be met with in part. Amendments are to be made to the act whereby drinking on the trains and at picnics is to be prohibited. Druggists and vendors must file, with the provincial secretary, all certificates whereby liquor is sold as a medicine, and vendors violating the act will cease to be vendors. An effort was made to prohibit treating and to take way from all druggists the right to sell liquors for any purpose, but these requests the government did not entertain.

The legislature will prorogue on Thursday after being in session for six weeks. The estimated expenditures amounting to more than $500,000 were put through in one hour—a new railroading record. As there was only one opposition member in the house, during the voting of this half million there was very little discussion. Several questions were asked by other members, but every item was practically allowed to pass unchallenged and without division. Education is the biggest item, amounting to $165,155. Unlike other provinces, Prince Edward Island pays almost the entire educational bill through the government. There will be an increase in the teachers' salaries amounting in all to about 25 per cent. The government is to supplement the amount voted by each school district to each teacher up to 25 per cent. of what is known as the statutory allowance. For instance, the statutory allowance allows $300 for a male teacher of the first-class. The district will vote, say $50, which is little above the average. Then the government will give $90. If the district was unusually generous and would give $100 supplement than the government would give $75 additional, being the maximum amount. A new increase this year, however, will be $1 a week for the average daily attendance of pupils amounting in all to $22,000 a year.

Several ministers are to receive increases, the commissioner of public works getting an addition of $300, making his salary $1,500. The government will spend some more in advertising the province this year, will assist in building a sanatarium for treating tuberculosis patients, and give $1,000 to the Cartier centenary celebration. A fourth judge may be appointed to the supreme court bench.

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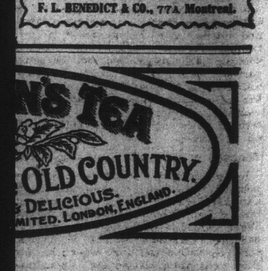

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SIR RICHARD SCOTT DIED WEDNESDAY

Veteran Statesman Was 88 Years Old.

Was Father of Scott Act and Separate Schools Bill

Had Been in Public Life Since 1857, and Occupied Many Posts of Honor in Liberal Governments — Was of Spotless Reputation.

Ottawa, April 23—Sir Richard W. Scott, legislator, parliamentarian, and administrator, a member of the Canadian senate, and during his lifetime of more federal and provincial governments than any other living Canadian statesman, died at his late residence, 274 Daly avenue, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, after a brief illness.

Eighty-eight years of age, and described as the nestor of Canadian Liberalism, he carried with his info his final retirement the esteem of a third generation of contemporaries and leaves behind him not only the memory of great attainments but of moral standards which were never lowered to any political exigency, and a reputation, unsullied by even the suspicion of scandal.

For Ottawans his death has an added significance of loss in that it makes the disappearance of a link with the early days of this city far beyond the memory of almost every other inhabitant, as well as a landmark of Canadian political history, which for over a half a century while his contemporaries were one after the other engulfed, he had fronted the waves of time and lived from one political half-century to make history in another.

Secretary of state, and registrar general in many Liberal cabinets, Sir Richard had played a big part in dominion politics; councillor and mayor of Ottawa, when it was niether a capital nor a city; a figure in her municipal history to whom, indeed, she largely owes the fact that she is capital, his mighty fittingly have been the title of first citizen of tnis city.

Spotless Reputation.

Of unblemished private life and spotless political reputation, the years had dealt lightly with the deceased statesman, as one to whom their recurrence could add only additional honors. A remarkable example of physical soundness, with faculties practically unimpaired and an intellect keen, if somewhat tempered by the judgment of experience, Sir Richard had moved reminiscently through the last few years of his life a venerable figure, who commanded the respect of all men.

Sir Richard Scott was born in Prescott, Ontario, on February 24, 1825. He was of United Empire Loyalist descent, being a son of the late Dr. W. J. Scott, who served under the Duke of Wellington in the army medical department and afterwards came to Canada, where he married Sarah Ann, daughter of the late Captain Allan McDonnell, a retired officer. At the time of Sir Richard's birth his father held the position of registrar of the county of Grenville.

As his parents were in comfortable circumstances Sir Richard was given the advantage of a good education. He was taught by a private tutor, William Spillers, of Prescott, until he was ready to commence the study of law. He read in the office of Crooks & Smith, of Toronto and was called to the bar in 1848 at the age of twenty-two years. He settled in Ottawa, then Bytown, and small at that, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He early exhibited a leaning towards public affairs and took an active part as a young man in many warm political contests, of a warmth not witnin the ken of modern times. In 1852 he was elected mayor of Ottawa and filled his term of office with general satisfaction to all its citizens.

Elected to Ottawa House in 1867

In 1857 Richard Scott entered a wider political sphere and was elected to the Canadian legislature for Ottawa, but suffered defeat on seeking re-election in 1863. When confederation was consummated and the first general election for the Ontario legislative assembly was held, Mr. Scott was again elected for Ottawa and from that fargone day until the time of his death had been continuously active in Canadian public affairs as a member of one of the great legislative bodies.

In 1871 he was elected speaker of the Ontario legislative assembly, but in the organization of the Blake administration he was asked to accept the portfolio and a seat in the executive council and resign the speakership, which he did after two weeks of office. He then became commissioner of crown lands and administered its difficult affairs with marked ability.

His political spurs won, he was in 1873 called to the privy council as a member of the Mackenzie administration and resigned his place in the Ontario government and his seat in the house. He entered dominion politics as secretary of state and registrar general of Canada. He was chosen as the man best equipped to lead the senate in conjunction with Hon. Mr. Pelletier and was called to the upper house on March 13, 1874.

When the late Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of finance, went to England in 1874, Mr. Scott acted in his place, and subsequently in the absence of other members of the government he acted as minister of justice.

On the defeat of the Mackenzie administration in 1878 Sir Richard became leader of the opposition in the senate and remained in that capacity until the return of the Liberal party in July 1896 when he was again asked to accept the post of secretary of state and registrar general. He held this portfolio under Sir Wilfrid Laurier until 1908, when under stress of advancing years, he resigned and was succeeded by Hon. Charles Murphy. He had been up to that time government leader in the senate as well, as to the end he continued to take active interest in the deliberations of that body.

Father of Scott Act.

The legislative enactment by which Sir Richard was most widely known, and from which he derived his highest title to place among Canadian law makers, was the Canada Temperance Act of 1875, better known as the Scott Act. This measure was the outcome of a long agitation on the part of the temperance interests for an advance of some kind on the existing license laws and the old Dunkin Act, which were then the ones in force.

The Dunkin Act was a local option measure, but was so defective in character as to be very lightly regarded by the prohibitionists and was therefore of little assistance as a guide in framing another law based on the local option principle. The Canada Temperance Act is considered therefore a pioneer in the path of local option legislation in regard to the liquor traffic and a remarkable tribute to the sagacity and legal ability of its framer. Since it was passed, although it has been made the subject of the fiercest legal disputes, not only was its constitutionality upheld by the highest court of the empire, in spite of the determined efforts of great leaders to overthrow it, but so perfect were its details that comparatively few amendments were ever made to it.

Author of Separate School Act.

Another important measure which owed its origin to Sir Richard Scott and which now forms part of the Canadian constitutional system was the separate school act, prepared and carried through parliament by him as a private member in 1863. The separate school question was then a very vexed one and some means was needed of removing it from the arena of politics. The legislation fathered by the deceased statesman proved the needed key of the situation and was a means of allaying much public irritation. To his influence and broadminded freedom from aggressive sectarianism was largely due its passage after it had been introduced.

Sir Richard had been presented both to King Edward VII. and King George V. and was knighted by the former in June, 1909.

The funeral will likely be held Saturday, but arrangements have not been completed.

D'Arcy Scott, assistant chief railway commissioner, and W. L. Scott, K. C., of this city, are sons of the late Sir Richard Scott.

BANDIT TRIO FALL VICTIMS TO "RED WIDOW"

Madame Guillotine Claims Three Auto Desperados, Who Terrorized Paris

ALL EXECUTED IN PUBLIC BOULEVARD

It Took Just Three Minutes to Make the Gastly Conquest.

Paris, April 21—In a drizzling rain that made even more than usually dismal the dawn of a Paris "blue Monday," Soudy, Callemin, and Monier, three of Bonnot's notorious automobile bandits, today were guillotined in exactly three minutes.

The executions, carried out prematurely to forestall a demonstration, occurred at 4.30 a. m., in the Boulevard Arago, outside the prison De La Sante. A cordon of police and soldiers entirely surrounded the guillotine and prevented the small mob that gathered from seeing the men die.

The same lumbering two-wheeled cart brought the three doomed men from the prison to the instrument of death.

Soudy, 21 years old, the youngest of the trio, was the first to die, and apparently he was cheerful. As his hands and feet were bound and his head placed on the block, he smiled at his guards and said: "It is a cold good-bye friends."

Soudy's head dropped into the sawdust filled basket at exactly 4.30 a. m.

Callemin, 23 years old, who by his confession saved the life of the condemned Dieudonne, came next. He was the coolest of the three, and spoke not a word as his guards prepared him. His head dropped into the basket at 4.31, one minute after that of Soudy.

Monier, 24 years old, was the last. He was cool, but very pale, and plainly under great mental street. His teeth chattered as he said, "Good-bye, friends."

It took a few seconds longer to prepare Monier, and when the great knife came down with a swish like a sibilant exaltation and dropped his head onto the sawdust, it was 4.33 a. m.

Soudy bequeathed his brain to science and his skull to a museum, leaving word that the proceeds derived therefrom should be expended to give free soup to the poor. He also left behind him his autograph, which he directed should be sold at auction, and the proceeds given to the cause of anarchy.

Soudy's body was claimed by his family. Nobody appeared to take possession of the bodies of Callemin and Monier, and they were turned over to a hospital.

It was predicted by many today that the deaths of Soudy, Monier and Callemin would be the last of such executions in France.

LET THEM STARVE.

(New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.)

One is tempted to ask why, if any Mrs. Pankhurst or Miss Emerson commits a crime of which the penalty is imprisonment at hard labor, she should not be imprisoned just as if she were not a suffragette or even a woman; why, if she has wholesome food given her and will not eat it, she should not be allowed to go without. If she chose to starve herself, why should she have food forced into her stomach or be released from the penalty of the law lest she be regarded as a martyr by other fanatics? No sensible person would so regard her and be converted to female suffragism thereby. This method of promoting a cause is entitled to no more respect than committing harikari on account of some humiliation or denial of supposed rights. Public authority does not sanction suicide, but it cannot always prevent it, and permitting it may be better than allowing impunity to crime because suicide is threatened as the alternative. Have it understood that the threat will be futile and probably the would-be martyr would think better of it.

CLOSURE BILL MAY BE USELESS WHEN PASSED

Liberals Hint the Rules Will Not Be Obeyed

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in Masterly Speech, Scores Government for its Attempt to Stifle Discussion in Parliament — Borden Promises to Use the Gag in a Lenient Manner, But the Speaker Has the Say.

Ottawa, April 22—The Liberals today asked the ministry to say what its closure resolution really means, and how far it would shut off amendments and debate. Premier Borden replied that, if used with severity, the opposition would have little opportunity for action, but no government would ever be unreasonable in applying closure. The government would always see that the opposition got a reasonable show.

The reply of the Liberals was that they did not want opportunity to speak as a courtesy from the government, but as a matter of right. They said that the government would not have the right to apply the closure rule, but that it would be the duty of the speaker to apply it.

Finally, they intimated that if closure should be forced through they did not intend to recognize it, because they had not been consulted in its preparation.

It looks as though there were still some warm times ahead.

Mr. MacDonald directed the attention of the minister of naval affairs to the report that Commander MacDonald, of the Niobe, had announced to the members of the ship's force that they were at liberty to accept discharge. The member for Picton thought such an important step called for some explanation to parliament.

"I will make a statement tomorrow," replied Mr. Hazen.

"Is the report correct?" persisted Mr. MacDonald.

"I am not prepared to say at present," replied the minister.

Discussion of the closure measure was resumed by Fred Kay in a short and spirited speech. It might be true, he said, that in some respects the rules of the house should be amended, but there was a time and place for everything and a right way and a wrong way of doing everything.

"In its characteristic manner the present government has chosen both the wrong time and the wrong way," he continued. "If they had faith in their policy they would go to the Canadian people with it." (Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "Hear, hear.") "If they have no faith in it they had better drop it or accept the amendment of the opposition." The truth was, continued Mr. Kay, the government was a weak government. It was weak when it was formed. It had been growing weaker ever since.

Mr. Kay thereupon moved the adjournment of the house. "That honorable members have further time to consider the seriousness of preventing full and free discussion of so important a national and imperial issue."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Availing himself of this resolution, Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose amid prolonged and enthusiastic Liberal cheering. The old chief has responded magnificently to the heavy demands of this strenuous struggle for the traditional principles of Liberalism. His voice was strong and clear, and he spoke with a power and vigor which kept his supporters in continuous outbursts of cheering.

"I avail myself of the resolution of my young friend and colleague," Sir Wilfrid began, "to endeavor to obtain from a reluctant and unwilling government something of the exact meaning of the drastic amendments to the rules which have been submitted to parliament in such a strange and unconstitutional manner, and upon which they have denied the house the traditional rights of revision, interpretation, suggestion and amendment.

"It is useless to submit to this government in its present straits and condition any suggestion as to the propriety—or grave impropriety of the course it has followed.

"It is useless to submit that such important and drastic changes in the rules should have been submitted in the ordinary—the proper and the constitutional manner; that all British parliamentary precedents should have been followed; that opportunity should have been given for them to have been digested, defined and understood; that the sound doctrine, that the representatives of the people should have some say in the creation of the rules which must govern them. That now seems useless. Yet, even now, I would seek to obtain from this reluctant government some intimation of the meaning and interpretation of this violation of all procedure, this sudden cancellation of the parliamentary rules which have been in force now for over forty years.

"The government is chary of giving any information concerning its proposals. But two ministers have had the temerity to speak upon them. The prime minister devoted himself to alleged reasons for their introduction. The minister of justice engaged in a discussion of the general question. Then the ministerial benches lapsed into silence.

"What is parliament and the country to expect from these new rules?" asked Sir Wilfrid. "We know, generally, that their design is to gag the opposition, and to prevent free speech by representatives of the people.

Gags Free Speech.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier directed attention to the fact that under the Borden-Rogers closure all motions to adjourn henceforth became non-debatable. "I would suggest to those responsible for this," proceeded the Liberal chief, "that they devote some consideration to this feature, apart from the consuming desire to restrain free speech." It was surely necessary to preserve some semblance of parliamentary government. There were always reasons of special character for interrupting the routine of the order paper and moving the adjournment of the house. "If on the morrow or the day after something unusual arose, some reason of public policy, the celebration of some great event, the observance of a day of mourning, a sudden ministerial crisis, arose which called for the adjournment of the house, such action must be taken, under the new rules, without a word of explanation or a word of debate.

"Nothing could be more utterly out of accord with parliamentary government," observed Sir Wilfrid. He referred to Canadian parliamentary history. To amend the rules as now proposed had nothing to do with the consideration of the naval measure, but was calculated to work out great injustice and nullify certain of the most important advantages of parliamentary government. It was one of the fundamental considerations of parliament that the greatest latitude should be given upon a motion to adjourn. The members who interrupted the business of the house was presumed to have strong reason for so doing, and should be given an opportunity to give it to parliament.

"This one feature," declared Sir Wilfrid, "shows at once to what length the government is prepared to go in its endeavor to suppress freedom of speech. In its purpose to gag us, it has surely gone further than was intended and has gagged itself."

A Curious Anomaly.

Sir Wilfrid proceeded to analyse the wording of the Borden-Rogers resolution. In the list of motions which were deemed debatable, some were deemed amendable and some not. It was important for parliament to know just where it stood, as serious consequences were involved. One glaring anomaly was pointed out. While third readings of bills continued amendable, that amendment was no longer debatable.

"We recognize," said Sir Wilfrid, "that the government intended to go far, that it intended to curtail free speech as much as it could, but I do not believe that its purpose was so ludicrous as to provide that while amendment could be made to a bill that amendment would not be debatable, that a member could submit his amendment but could not advance a single reason for it."

Another consideration which had apparently been overlooked by the framers of the resolution, "whose efforts have brought forth but a puny child," was that debate could be prevented by moving that the house "proceed to the orders of the day." This prevented the ventilation of any question of privilege.

Sir Wilfrid recalled that Hon. Mr. Foster had once raised a point of privilege over an alleged slander in a newspaper. At that time a member had moved that the house proceed to the orders of the day. That motion was properly debated and properly negatived. It was inconceivable that a member should be stopped from dealing with a matter which, in his view, reflected on his honor.

The Manly Remedy.

Sir Wilfrid dealt last with the clause, which provided that on Thursdays and Fridays there could be no amendments to motions to go into supply. "Thus," said he, "they would take from British subjects the most valuable privilege which ever existed since we had parliamentary government in any country. Britain is the only country in the world that for ages has held to the sound parliamentary principle that taxation was not at the will of the sovereign but by the will of the people. We are indebted to Britain for the most valuable privilege of presenting to the sovereign the grievances of the people. To limit this great privilege and right, is all the more inexcusable, because it is absolutely unnecessary.

"The proper remedy for all these twistings and turnings, for all these subterfuges and dangerous expedients, is not for the majority to play fast and loose with the old rules, which have been the bulwark of parliamentary liberty and responsibility, is not in the invasion of the privileges and rights of a free people. No, the remedy is not to be found in these things. It is to be found in a direct, manly appeal to the Canadian people."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier concluded amid a tempest of Liberal cheering.

Borden Evasive.

Premier Borden, whose rising was greeted by loud cheers from his followers, replied to Sir Wilfrid, but dealt in generalities rather than in details. In regard to the contention of the Liberal leader that adjournment motions could not be debated under the new rules, the premier noted that most of these adjournment motions were ordinarily used for obstruction purposes. He contended that opportunity was still left to move adjournments for specific purposes of special public importance, and the government certainly had no intention of preventing discussion when the occasion warranted. For instance, if there were a cabinet crisis, no one could doubt but that it would be debatable on a motion to adjourn.

In regard to Sir Wilfrid's contention that the strict wording of the new rules would prevent debate upon an amendment to the third reading of a bill, Mr. Borden simply said that was not the intention. He asserted that the opposition would always have the right to move and debate any amendment on a third reading.

As to debate on questions of privilege, he protested that the leader of the government could always be relied upon to see that the rights of any member to vindicate his honor were protected.

Mr. Borden maintained that it was better for the government to take the responsibility for applying closure than to leave it to the speaker, as in Britain.

Dealing with the last clause regarding motions by the opposition on going into supply, the premier contended that there would still be abundant opportunity for the opposition to bring up all legitimate grievances. It was the universal practice of all governments to be reasonable in this matter. One instance had been given last week when Mr. Oliver was prompted to move his vote of censure on Mr. Rogers.

Hon. Mr. Oliver noted that this opportunity had at first been refused him, and would not have been granted if the opposition had not persisted.

In the evening Mr. Carvell said the opposition could put no reliance in the words of Mr. Borden that he would not enforce closure to its extreme effect. The fact was the prime minister would have nothing to do with the enforcement of the rules, but both their interpretation and enforcement would rest with the speaker, who had shown no hesitation in enforcing them to the extreme in the past and would not hesitate to enforce closure to its extremity on every possible occasion.

Ottawa, April 23—Growing protest among independent Conservatives against the closure, and against the general idea of jamming through the naval bill, has given Mr. Borden and his lieutenants much concern.

An editorial article of weight in the Ottawa Citizen of Monday has caused much comment on both sides here. The Citizen is the leading Conservative newspaper of Ottawa and is widely read throughout this part of Ontario. It is not a sensational paper, and its protest against Mr. Borden's course is thoughtfully written for the good of the party. The article criticizes the Liberals in some respects, but strongly opposes the present course of the Conservative majority. The Citizen editorial, which will be found interesting to every one who desires independent comment on the political situation, is here given in full:

Opposed to Closure.

"The attitude of the Citizen regarding the adoption of closure has been the subject of wide discussion of late, and also of criticism equally wide—of the mark—particularly by the Halifax Herald. That it has opposed, and does still oppose, the closure is a fact perfectly apparent to every reader, and concerning which there has been no attempt at concealment. And because of the strained inferences drawn from its expression of that opinion, coupled with the fact that the closure will be the dominant issue of the week, the reasons for this attitude are plainly set forth herewith. Whether they form a sufficient basis and justification for the 'crime' of deviation from party plans, is left to the good judgment of the reader.

"First, the practice of obstruction, to abolish which the closure has been introduced, does not require so drastic and dangerous a cure. The declaration that the obstruction of the minority can be overcome only by such change of rules as is now meditated is open to very serious question. As a matter of fact, the use of obstructive tactics of serious proportions by the opposition has occurred only in exceptional cases, and under the gravest provocation. It seems certain that no minority would adopt such a course unless it felt sure of being backed by a considerable body of public opinion, when there would be so serious and balanced a division of opinion as would make the operation of closure an unwise and hazardous process on the part of the government. Ample proof of this is found in the fact that in forty-six years, with the door to obstruction wide open in Canada, there have been only five times when the minority dared to use it. It is not to be dreaded, and it may rightly be assumed that public opinion will act as a sufficient preventative, except under the exceptional circumstances referred to. There seems to be no need of closure.

Should Be Non-partisan Revision.

"Second, even if the closure were necessary to carry on the business of parliament, this is not the time or occasion to introduce and adopt it. What ought to be an amicable, non-partisan revision of the rules in accordance with opinions expressed by the Liberals in 1911 and the Conservatives in 1913, is now being introduced as a war measure. It is not ordinary pugilistic fair play to amend the rules of the fight when the fight is on, especially when it is done by the stronger fighter. If revision is necessary, it should not be done in the white heat of war, but in the white light of dispassionate reasoning. It is better for a government to lose a measure than for it to be compelled to measure its loss by rash rules afterwards.

"Third, granting that the closure had been adopted after wise deliberation instead of being forced through as a war measure, it should not be used in passing imperial legislation. The naval bill is in a class by itself. It concerns vastly more than Canada. Its value is infinitely greater than the millions with which it deals. It has a significance of sentiment which comprises more than half its merit. It ought to mean $35,000,000,plus loyalty, plus a people's enthusiasm, plus Canada's heart. But with closure there is no plus. With the flood-gates of political passion opened, the closure becomes a sluice that holds nothing but the gold. Everything else is washed away. It is conceivable that parliament might use the closure on matters excluding finance relating to Canada's home problems, but it must be inconceivable to every one whose patriotism is more than party that it could wisely be used in forcing through a measure that is valueless unless it represents the strength and sentiment of a people giving their loyal aid to the larger empire. Given under closure, the $35,000,000 will be only the gift of a golden salver, empty.

"Fourth, even were it deemed wise to use the closure, it will not necessarily save the bill. It will kill the purpose of opposing the adoption of closure, whatever the bill, without even rescuing its body. It is recognized that the use of closure in this connection will simply make it imperative for a senate that has any Liberal spirit corresponding with its Liberal majority to refuse to pass the bill. It is barely posible that as a matter of party tactics it will pass the bill, but the chances are greatly in favor of a pronouncement against the closure through medium of legislative power. The Liberal party could never explain to its followers why the Liberal senate became a party to a measure they have opposed in strongest terms. The closure would in all probability not save the bill.

Would Remain a Menace.

"Fifth, if closure is used for this specific purpose, whether with success or disaster, it would remain as a permanent and dangerous institution in the Canadian parliament. Its danger has been freely confessed by both parties. No one dares to declare in favor of shutting off debate. It is necessary that public questions should be debated to the utmost extent, and every opportunity be given to the minority to show reasons why amendment or annulment should be made. Only machine politicians would be in favor of the closure measure, and for reasons not as favorable to the welfare of the country. In the future, in case the government should fall into the hands of leaders less honest than Premier Borden, the closure would become an ideal tool for the exploitation of the public. The closure would remain as a menace.

"Sixth, the adoption of closure would be distinctly injurious to the Conservative party. Premier Borden has shown his wise judgment by his long hesitation and reluctance to its adoption, and in using every energy to defer it as long as possible. He has done everything in his power—short of proposing the referendum—to arrange such a settlement as would make closure uncalled for. As a wise politician and true statesman, he recognizes the full nature of closure, and reserves it as the last desperate resort. But it may be perceived even at this late moment that by the adoption of closure a political loss, rather than a gain, would be the consequence. On a cool calculation of alternative results, nothing could react more unfavorably upon the party than to adopt closure. The onus of it would be a heavy burden in a future race for power. By the alternative may be, The Citizen serves the true interests of the Conservative party under Premier Borden's leadership.

"Seventh, there is a remedy better than the closure, accomplishing all it is designed to accomplish and without any of its injurious features. That is the referendum, whereby the people may act directly upon the question, removing at once the reason for the deadlock that today exists, and with a result which cannot be obtained by any other method. There is no need for a general election, and no really definite decision could be secured through it. The Liberals naturally call for election, but not on account of the naval bill. An election before redistribution would also be most unwise and unfair. And by closure, as has been shown, the bill would not pass, or pass alive. The referendum would accomplish the purpose desired. It would relieve the government from all avoidable responsibility, which otherwise must be heavy. It would put an end to the vacuous vaudeville by the Liberals that has held the parliamentary stage for weeks. It would be the voice of the people, than whom there is no higher authority and no greater judge."

TORIES PASS GAG RULE MEASURE

Closure Passed By 35 Majority—Nationalists Join Government in Killing Free Speech in Parliament—No Disorder During Division—Liberals Receive the Result With Shouts of Derision.

Ottawa, April 23—After an indignant speech by Dr. Clark at midnight the house divided upon the motion by Minister of Marine Hazen "That the question be now put." Amid Liberal jeers it was carried on a straight party division of 106 to 73, a majority of 35.

Premier Borden's Nationalist supporters remained faithful to him and all voted with him.

The house then divided upon the closure resolution which was carried by the same vote amid Conservative cheers and Liberal cries of derision.

The vote was taken in a dignified and orderly way. When the result was announced the Conservatives broke into cheers. When they died away the Liberals gave three rousing cheers for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and three cheers for "Liberty." Then the Liberals made the room ring with shouts of "gag." Mr. Neeley, of Humboldt, shouted, "cowards," time after time.

As the Conservatives slunk out of the back of the chamber, Mr. Gauvreau cried out to them: "Go in shame" and the speaker left the chamber with free speech in the Canadian parliament killed.

Mr. Carroll resumed the closure debate, characterizing the measure as unjust, unwise, unreasonable and wholly unwarranted. The minister of justice had declared there was a "popular clamor" for such amendments as was proposed. "When he says that there is a popular clamor for such an iniquitous measure," said Mr. Carrol, "he may be speaking for the millionaires of Montreal and the millionaires of Toronto. But he has no mandate from the great working classes of the country who have only one way of bringing their grievances before parliament, and that way is through their representatives who are now threatened with the gag."

Mr. Carroll suggested that a clause should be put in the naval bill referring it to the people before it should become law. So far as he was personally concerned that course would hemove his opposition to the measure and he considered it would facilitate its passing through the house.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson delivered a vigorous and telling speech, arraigning the course of the government in plain spoken language. "There are blood-purchased rights," he said, "which the government would now abolish or curtail till they reach the vanishing point. "If it were designed to butteress a corrupt and vicious government which intended to loot the treasury of Canada, no better measure could have been devised."

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MORGAN LOVED HIS OLD CHURCH

Rector of St. George's Tells How Late Magnate Showed It

WAS DEEPLY RELIGIOUS

Rev. Mr. Reiland Says Financier Came Often and Alone to Sing and Pray—Gave Liberally but Unostentatiously to the Congregatibnal Funds.

New York, April 21—The Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's church in Stuyvesant Square, said yesterday he did not know what use would be made of the income of the $500,000 which Mr. Morgan left "for the support of the ministry of such church." He was inclined to believe that the word "ministry" would be broadly interpreted as meaning the administration of the parish.

St. George's is an institutional church, with many activities in which Mr. Morgan was interested, but none of which are specified in the will. He gave the church its trade school, memorial house, deaconesses' home and was the principal donor of its chapel. Mr. Reiland said that nobody knew how large Mr. Morgan's gift to the church in his lifetime had been.

In the light of Mr. Morgan's self-revelation in the first article of his will, referred to above, there are interesting sentences in an article on Mr. Morgan's religious faith which Mr. Reiland wrote for a recent number of the Otlook. The rector wrote:

His Faith Deep and Strong.

"Mr. Morgan has been called a 'broad churchman,' and so he was, very broad and deep. His was not the breadth of extended thinness, but breadth with depth. He disliked any but the plainest, heartiest service in which all could join. He used to say, 'St. George's way is the way I like and I hope it will never change.' Frequently he urged his acquaintances to attend services. Public worship with him was the outward visible sign of an inward religious conviction. His religion was no Sunday affair. He worshipped in spirit and in truth.

"No one who was present on his last Sunday here will ever forget how he stood out, almost in the aisle, beating time with his book, singing with strong voice and moist eye his favorite hymn, 'Blest Be the Tie That Binds.' We think of it now."

At the Sunday morning service Mr. Morgan always passed the collection plate in the centre aisle. On Communion Sunday he remained to receive communion. In the same article Mr. Reiland said:

"He followed every word of the service and the sermon with devout attention, and the present rector is thankful for his habit of giving wise and helpful criticism of services, sermons and general parochial policy. He came early to church, eagerly mounting the steps, specially animated with a kind of youthful joy when surrounded by the members of his family.

"After putting aside hat and coat he would walk up and down the broad aisle greeting every one who cared to speak to him, rich and poor alike, or take his stand with the parish clergy near the entrance to welcome the gathering worshippers. Mr. Morgan has frequently said that next to his immediate family nothing on earth was so dear to his heart as St. George's church.

Came Alone to Sing and Pray.

"He did not like to place a contribution in the collection plate 'to be seen of men,' but often sent in his gifts privately. Though he liked especially a certain pew and sat in it when he found it vacant, he was glad to feel that the size of the congregation sometimes forced him to sit elsewhere and prided himself upon being the warden of a really free church."

When Mr. Reiland went to St. George's Mr. Morgan said to him, "Please do not change our hymn singing until you know our method. When I don't like a hymn I always sit down." But Mr. Reiland says he never saw him sit down. He was enthusiastic for congregational singing.

"Upon the completion of the new Centennial Chapel last fall he came from his office Saturday afternoons and entered the chapel alone," Mr. Reiland went on. "As soon as I learned of this habit I used to go over regularly to meet him there. Sometimes I found him kneeling in prayer or reading, or singing a hymn without organ and alone. He seemed as happy as a child if I sent for one of our organists to play the hymn for us. He would stand in the chancel singing and beating the time with book in hand, thoroughly enjoying every moment.

"The doors were always closed. No one but the aged sexton and myself know that the great master of men and things was worshipping in the temple."

Yesterday Mr. Reiland added that he had never know a man more truly humble. In vestry meetings he said almost nothing. When money was needed for the church and Mr. Morgan gave it he never announced his intention himself. He always got some other vestryman to say, "Mr. Morgan and I will take care of that"—though the other vestryman's share in the gift may have been not more than $1.

"His solemn profession of faith in the will is beautiful and characteristic," Mr. Reiland said. "Think of the effect of such a legacy upon his children, upon the whole church—the whole nation."

WASHINGTON'S LEGS.

(London Globe).

On the authority of a Washington paper, the Father of his Country once exchanged his legs for those of another.

In the hall of the house of representatives there is a painting of George Washington. He looks a most commanding person, with the stature of a giant, and a faultless physique. But looking at the portrait recently, a public man commented:

"That is a good deal of a sham! George Washington never looked like that, though I've no doubt he would have been proud to appear so magnificent.

"Notice the legs," the speaker continued: "They are perfect beauties. But they are not Washington's. They are the legs of General Smith, of New Jersey, a soldier of the Revolution.

"It happened this way," he explained, in conclusion—"Washington had quite unimpressive legs, and the artist, who painted that picture was so dissatisfied with their shape that he persuaded General Smith to lend his faultless members as models. So, while we have the face and torso of our great first president, the supporting legs are those of one of his generals. Long may they stand!"

A very good way to reheat up a joint is to wrap it in thickly greased paper and keep it covered while in the oven.

Water cress salad is at its best this time of the year

To make strawberry snow, beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, then slowly beat in four tablespoonfuls of crushed strawberries.

Shepherd's pie is minced lamb mixed with its own gravy, seasoned and placed in a baking dish with a layer of mashed potato over it.