

LIBEL CASE ADJOURNED

By November 23rd Mr. Scott Must Have His Plea of Justification Filed with Particulars or Else Change the Plea.

The case of H. W. Laird against Premier Scott in which the latter is charged with libel was again before the court last week.

On Thursday it came up in the Supreme Court at which Judge Johnson presided. When the case was called, Mr. Embury stated that the defence had filed a plea, and he had filed an application to have it struck out. Mr. Ross remarked that he had taken over the case only a few days ago and had found the plea of justification filed.

"The plea," he said, "is one of jurisdiction, as the evidence shows that the alleged offence was committed in the Moose Jaw judicial district."

Judge—What is the charge?
Mr. Ross—The charge is one of criminal libel.

Judge—I do not think that I will allow that plea. The charge is preferred by the attorney general and I think he could lay it anywhere in the province.

Mr. Ross—As I said, I came to the case only a few days ago, and I am instructed by my client that we wish to plead justification. This is one of the most serious pleas that can be raised and one which cannot be offered without a great deal of consideration and examination of what evidence is to be adduced.

In the short space of time at my disposal I have been unable to prepare a plea in accordance with understood practice. I am unwilling to file any particular charge, for while we have abundant material at hand, I am unable to say that I can prove anyone in particular, and I don't want to plead anything that I cannot prove. It is only under these peculiar circumstances that I ask for any more time, as I realize the patience of the court has been sorely tried already.

Judge—The case is scarcely in a position to ask for any more time. There is a demurrer filed. I will allow the demurrer, Mr. Ross.

Mr. Embury—With reference to this question of time, I will just point out that the alleged charge is a criminal offence. My client has been under this charge since August 5, as the evidence at the preliminary investigation shows. It is certainly very unfair when he is charged with

a criminal offence, that he is unable to obtain particulars of that charge. Judge—If I instruct them to file a plea of justification, they file a general plea and then you have to make application for particulars. Would it not be better to take 10 or 15 days and file a plea with particulars.

Mr. Embury—Yes, I may say that the plea they have filed is a demurrer, and I have a right to ask it to be struck out altogether. I am instructed not to do that, however.

We want this case tried My Lord. They had 15 days before in which to file their plea, and I think they should have the usual time of eight days and no more. Mr. Scott did not turn up at the time the case was first tried, and I have granted every indulgence. I think they should be called upon to give their plea now.

The practice is to call upon the defendant to plead immediately, and why should he have any more indulgence than any other person? I do not mind giving them two or three days to plead, but why should they have 15 days? They have made the serious charge that my client received \$5,000 on a waterworks contract, surely they can come up and substantiate it.

Judge—How many days do you want Mr. Ross?
Mr. Ross—I cannot see that I have instructions before the fourteenth. Mr. Scott is out of the city and I don't want to take the responsibility of filing a plea without consulting him.

Judge—If I grant you until the fourteenth it will be on the understanding that the plea will set up justification with particulars.

Mr. Embury—I am satisfied with that.

Judge—Then I will ask you to file your plea tomorrow and I will then order particulars to be filed by the fourteenth.

Mr. Ross—There is no provision by which you can order particulars.

Judge—Of course there is provision for that. I can order particulars when I choose.

Mr. Embury—My learned friend is going to file a plea that is no good. Mr. Ross—My plea is good and I think I can make it stick before I get through.

Judge—Mr. Laird is entitled to know what he is charged with and this court will adjourn, when the business of the day is done, until tomorrow morning when you will file your general plea, and I will allow the other side to file demurrer asking for particulars immediately.

SHELVED TO NOV. 23.
When the case came up on Friday, Mr. Ross for Mr. Scott said that it

was impossible for him to provide particulars at once and asked for three weeks. Mr. Embury maintained that the time should be as short as possible. The judge found that Nov. 23rd was the first date he had open and he ordered that Mr. Ross must file his plea with particulars on that date or else the plea of justification would have to be changed. The case was then adjourned.

How Laurier Won

Montreal, Nov. 5.—Le Nationaliste, the Bourassa organ, asserts that Sir Wilfrid Laurier carried the country on October 26 simply because he was a French-Canadian.

"There are in Ontario and the lower provinces several hundred thousand of our compatriots, the greater number of whom voted for Whitney in Ontario and for Hazen in New Brunswick. When, however, the federal elections came round, these same electors voted as one man for Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

The Nationalist gives a table showing that out of twelve constituencies in Ontario, where the French-Canadian vote is heavy, not a single one went Conservative, the names of the counties being Prescott, Ottawa, Essex, Russell, Nipissing, North Grenville, Cornwall and Stormont, Algonquin, Simcoe East, Kent, Renfrew South and Essex North.

In twelve counties in the Maritime provinces, where the compatriots are in large numbers, an identical state of things is shown. These twelve counties are Gloucester, Kent, Westmoreland, Victoria, Northumberland and Restigouche in New Brunswick; and Prince in Prince Edward Island. One county out of twelve (Digby, N.S.) elected a candidate to support Mr. Borden.

In a word, out of twenty-four counties in the English speaking provinces, where the French vote is very numerous, Sir Wilfrid Laurier carried twenty-three.

"We have, therefore, very little difficulty in explaining this result, when we see that fifteen hundred, a thousand or only five hundred ballots fall into the ballot box for the same candidate," says Le Nationaliste. "Take away this influence, however, and suppose that the vote was about equally divided in the French Canadian counties and in the rest of the country and the defeat of the government was assured. These are the brutal facts against which all the speeches in the world cannot prevail."

Minard's Liment Cures Colds, etc.

CZAR OF BULGARIA

How Ferdinand Built up a Dynasty—The Creation of a Middle Class—His Dreams of an Empire Composed of all the Slav States.

Ferdinand I, Czar of the Bulgars, who occupies so prominent a place in world politics at the present moment, is a very admirable personification, according to Alfred Stead, who writes about him in the Review of Reviews. He has been the prince of Bulgaria for twenty-one years, and to his unflinching efforts are due the great advances Bulgaria has made in the past two decades.

From the time he came to the throne he has stood as a missionary of western culture and western civilized ideas, and by his example has led his people along the path of progress.

Ferdinand's task was a difficult one, especially at the beginning, for it took him years to conquer the suspicion and distrust of his people. The Prince is a Roman Catholic, and the Bulgarians belong to the Greek Orthodox Church. There was, therefore, the religious obstacle to hearty co-operation.

Another difficulty was presented by the extremely democratic character of the Bulgarians. But there was one thing that tended to win for the Prince the sympathy of his people, and that was the fact that the great powers were at best coldly tolerant of Ferdinand. This taught both ruler and subjects to be dependent upon each other.

At the time Prince Ferdinand was disheartened by the action of the powers, but later on he recognized the blessing in disguise.

In the early years of his reign the Prince was overshadowed by Stamboul the greatest patriot and statesman that Bulgaria has yet produced. He was to Ferdinand what Bismarck was to the present emperor of Germany, and the analogy may be continued by remarking that Ferdinand determined after Stamboul had passed from the scene, that thereafter he himself should be the greatest Bulgarian statesman. His earliest work was to begin the creation of a middle class. Bulgaria was composed entirely of sturdy agricultural peasants. They were extremely independent, not to say self-sufficient, and one man was as good as another to a degree unknown, perhaps, in any other nation.

Realizing that to found a real dynasty on such subjects was an impossibility, the Prince set himself the task of dividing the nation into the classes that make up other countries—the aristocrats, the peasants, and the middle class. Industries were started, and outside capital chiefly from Germany, was interested. Improvements were made in the educational system. The army was re-modelled, and a large body of men drawn off from the industrial pursuits.

These causes and others working over a period of twenty years, have had the effect the Prince hoped and although Bulgaria is still democratic in sentiment, a landed aristocracy and a middle class have been created. Whether the change has been for the better, so far as the people are concerned is an open question. It is certain that Bulgaria today is a soil in which the seed idea of a reigning house sprouts readily. The Prince has had his way.

But Ferdinand, it must be remembered is a Bourbon. A grandson of Louis Philippe, he bears a striking resemblance to the last emperor of the French, and his nose is the joy of cartoonists.

Although he has made Bulgaria a nation, as the outside world to praise and admire his work. His monuments belong to Tirnova. In his dealings with the other powers he has shown many of the Bourbon characteristics, for his manners are not more gracious than his professions are insincere. As a "wiggler" he can compare favorably with the Sultan of Turkey. His love of pomp and ceremony, carefully concealed all through the earlier years of his reign, of late has blossomed like a rose. He never goes out unless attended by a brilliant cavalcade.

His dress alone cost the thrifty Bulgarians 1800,000, and when he pays a royal visit the municipal tax rate gives a nervous jump.

That feature of Ferdinand's foreign policy which has been most conspicuous is his pro-Russian sentiment, which was inspired, no doubt, with the hope that some day Russia would back his coup to throw away the hated fief which he wore on visits to the Sultan, as a symbol of his dependence. Now his evident ambition is to play his own game. He dreams of an empire of Bulgaria that shall include all the Slav states of the Balkans. The vision may be a distant one, but Germany was built up on just such a foundation. Bulgaria is far from popular with other Balkan countries, but Prussia, too, was unpopular in the German confederation; and for some of them it must be a choice between Bulgaria and a worse fate.

The many changes which the result in Ontario has brought about is shown by the fact that there will be no less than twenty-nine new faces from that province in the next house—thirteen Conservatives and sixteen Liberals.

CAMPAIGN ECHOES

W. Gallagher ex-M.P. who was at a position on the railway commission when Thomas Greenway was appointed, is said to be renewing his claims.

There is little probability that parliament will be called until after Christmas. There is no particular pressing business, and if it were summoned before the holidays little could be done before adjournment.

Honest John Heron, with all polls in, has won a majority of 303, a substantial increase over 1904. The Socialist candidate lost his deposit. The vote stood: Heron, Conservative, 2985; MacDonald, Liberal, 2632; and Harrington, Socialist, 622.

The official figures for Ottawa have been given out, which show that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has a majority of 628, and Hal McGivern a majority of 427. The official figures of the vote are: Laurier 687, McGivern 688, Birkett 959 and Chalot 989.

The successful Liberal candidate in North Cape Breton, D. D. McKenzie, stepped down from the bench to run. Until another appointment is made County Court Judge MacGillivray of Antigonish, is acting in his place. Judge MacGillivray will also preside over the recount which is to be held in that riding.

Premier Hazard of Prince Edward Island, encouraged by the Liberal victory in the Dominion and the fact that three out of the four local seats went for the government, has sprung the provincial elections. They will be held on November 18. Premier Hazard's platform includes the pressing of further claims against the Dominion for resumption of federal representation in the house of commons.

North Waterloo was promised that McKenzie King should be advanced to cabinet rank, and it is possible that he may be taken in, which could be done without an increase in numbers. If Sir Frederick Borden is got rid of, E. M. MacDonald of Pictou, would probably get the position of minister of militia. He feels that his heroic work as a blocker on the public accounts committee and the Hodgins enquiry entitles him to some reward.

The stories are being renewed that J. G. H. Bergeron will stand in Carleton county and R. L. Borden will keep the Halifax seat. The recount, however, in Beauharnois, where Bergeron is only 25 behind, has yet to take place, and it is a possibility he may yet hold the seat. Even if he does not stand for Carleton, it can be taken for granted that Bergeron will not be long out of parliament. He is too useful a man and too good a fighter.

Rumors of cabinet reconstruction are frequent, and in view of the pointed remarks that are being made by Liberal papers it seems likely that Sir Wilfrid will be forced to do something. Two ministers whom the Liberals make no bones about it they would like to see retired are Sir Frederick Borden and Sir Richard Cartwright. However, that is easier said than done. The defeat of Hon. Wm. Templeman, of course leaves one vacancy that will have to be filled. The aspirants for the position are numerous. W. W. B. McInnes, the defeated Liberal candidate in Vancouver is said to be especially aggressive in pushing his claims. It can be depended upon that Ralph Smith who has been angling for something for four years, is also not backward in demanding that he get the portfolio.

While the election figures are still very incomplete in many constituencies the total vote goes to show that the popular majority of the government has been cut down by many thousands and that although the government has some fifty odd more seats than the opposition that it has but a small percentage more of the total vote cast. In Ontario the Conservatives only hold two more seats than they did in the last parliament yet the popular Conservative majority has been increased from 3,580 to 24,000. This is due to the fact that in nearly every constituency held by the Liberals the majority has been either cut in two or reduced almost to the vanishing point. For instance, that old Liberal stronghold, North Oxford, which could always be depended on for 1500 majority, only gave 118, and West Middlesex, another Liberal stamping ground, only gave Whip Calvert a bare 18 to the good. The Conservative majority on the other hand, are in nearly every case, doubled, and sometimes trebled. So small a tenure have many Liberals that 500 votes would have made a difference of nine seats, meaning an increase in the Conservative majority of 18.

The Liberals in Quebec retain the same number of seats as in the last house; but the popular majority has been cut down several thousand. Nevertheless, another Liberal stamping ground, only gave Whip Calvert a bare 18 to the good. The Conservative majority on the other hand, are in nearly every case, doubled, and sometimes trebled. So small a tenure have many Liberals that 500 votes would have made a difference of nine seats, meaning an increase in the Conservative majority of 18.

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HERON'S MAJORITY

Macleod, Alta., Nov. 1.—John Heron, Conservative candidate, carried the riding by a majority of 303 according to the recount held today by Returning Officer Frost. The poll from Rathwell, which gave Mr. Heron 27 majority, was thrown out as the deputy returning officer had not destroyed the counterfoils, but left them attached to the ballot papers, numbered and all. The whole poll was thrown out, and if there had been no mistakes Mr. Heron would have had 330 majority.

FAITHFUL CONSTITUENCIES

A review of the political arena after the battle shows that there are fourteen seats, seven Liberal and seven Conservatives in Canada, which have stuck persistently by one party or the other during the forty-one years of confederation. Ministries may come and ministries may go, but these fourteen seats have remained true to the cause of either Conservatism or Liberalism. Never have they wavered in support of the political principles which they have so long cherished. Carleton, South Lanark, East Middlesex, East Grey, South Simcoe and East Hastings in the province of Ontario and Sherbrooke in the province of Quebec, are as much the strongholds of Conservatism today as they were forty years ago. Carleton county, at the door of parliament, has the unique distinction of having never returned a Liberal member since it received parliamentary representation over 70 years ago. On the other hand Lotbiniere, Berthier, Chateauguay and St. Johns in the province of Quebec, and North Oxford, South Oxford, and South Perth, in Ontario, have been equally constant in their adherence to the Liberal cause.

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There is so much rheumatism here in our neighborhood now that the following advice will be highly appreciated by those who suffer: Get from any good pharmacy one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces of Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Shake these well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime; also drink plenty of good water.

It is claimed that there are few victims of this dread and torturous disease who will fail to find ready relief in this simple home-made mixture, and in most cases a permanent cure is the result. This simple recipe is said to strengthen and cleanse the eliminative tissues of the kidneys so that they can filter and strain from the blood and system the poisonous acids and waste matter, which cause, not only Rheumatism, but numerous other diseases. Every man or woman here who feels that their kidneys are not healthy and active, or who suffers from any urinary troubles whatever, should not hesitate to make up this mixture, as it is certain to do much good, and may save you from much misery and suffering after while.

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