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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 30, 1908.

LOUIS NAPOLEON CASALTY

When Kipling's bluff, self-made Sir Anthony Gloster came to slip his cable he had only scorn for the great family vault which pride born of unaccustomed wealth had caused him to build at Woking, and he elected to be buried at sea. Sir Anthony's notion of our modern funeral and graveyard pomp would have demanded harsh and picturesque language to express. The way in which we overdo our funerals is recalled by the will of Sir Louis Napoleon Casault, formerly Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec, who died the other day at eighty-six. In his will he "provides that his funeral service shall be as simple as that of the humblest and poorest man, and shall consist of only a shroud, that only the smallest bill be totalled, that his coffin be made of pine painted black, and the hearse be that furnished the poorest man, driven by one horse, and that only six candles shall be placed around the bier."

Simple, but 'twill serve. "Sir L. N. Casault," says the Montreal Gazette, "was a man above the ordinary in intellectual force and breadth of mind. His request is in keeping with what many others of his class have said and shows that the greater a man is the less may he think of the pomp and circumstance which it has become the custom to indulge in when a body is restored to the earth from which it came."

The witness, too, finds a text in the Casault will: "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud," in the solemn and leveling presence of death? It would be inhuman not to mourn broken ties, however strong the faith in better conditions and early reunion. There is often the greater cause to grieve when the loss is less, over wrecked or wasted lives. But it is not the largest loss that expends itself on outward display. When we can regard death as a stage upon a forward journey into the region of light and love, we can lay away the case, the worn-out tenement, of our beloved, simply, reverently, and sadly, it may be, but with hope, musing with the poet: "How wonderful is death. Death and his brother sleep! In that spirit, we shall forbid all pomp when we are laid away and go down into the grave, as did 'Everyman,' stripped of all the vanities of this world. The example set by the late Sir L. N. Casault in leaving instructions for a most simple funeral should greatly encourage universal simplicity."

So it should. But will it? Will the pomp and expense which are the fashion be modified? The mourners, one critic of funerals has said, seek to "make up for" their failure to do more for the departed while he was still alive and able to appreciate kindness and the good things of the earth. That is, when he or she was alive no flowers were heaped upon them, no great fuss was made about them, no one sought particularly to make life worth living. But when death came along new fountains of affection and understanding were opened to no good purpose so far as the dear departed is concerned. "Simple and seemly" is the rule dead Casault left for others. He had thought it over, at four score and six, and his advice is good. "Let us be sensible and honest about it," said Casault. And that would be better. In a big city two women of the stage killed themselves last week because they were in want. All sorts of folk, women principally, bought wreaths for the funeral, the cost of which would have given the needy women enough to buy food and clothing and fresh hope.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN WRITES

Writing on May 5, from Cannes, where he is recuperating, to the chairman of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain touched upon two matters of interest throughout the Empire—his own health and his estimate of the progress tariff reform is making. Recent press reports concerning the statesman's health, while somewhat con-

ficting, have been far from reassuring. It is noteworthy that the distinguished patient himself is by no means pessimistic. His letter follows here:

"My dear Vince:—I am sorry to ask my friends in Birmingham once more to excuse my presence at the annual meeting of the grand committee of the Birmingham, Handsworth, and Aston Liberal Unionist Association. I was privileged to be present at the founding of the association, and its success and progress since then has been one of the great satisfactions of my life.

"For myself, I am getting better, and my doctors are still sanguine that I shall be a credit to them this time, but the complete recovery is very slow, and I have need of all my patience. Meanwhile, my friends are making full amends for my absence, and I have been pleased and even astonished at the progress made. I am convinced that tariff reform has now taken a firm hold of the people. They see that it is only in this way that we can keep our position against foreign competitors, and they will not allow what our forefathers won for us to be filched from us by modern indifference—Yours very truly,
J. CHAMBERLAIN."

Mr. Jesse Collings, on whose motion Mr. Chamberlain was re-elected president of the association, said he had reason to believe their leader would come back to preside over their councils. The association sent Mr. Chamberlain a message assuring him of the rapturous devotion to Unionism and tariff reform. A resolution was adopted in which the organization "expressed its satisfaction at the evidence afforded by recent elections of the rapid advance in popular favor of the principles of Unionism and tariff reform; thanked the leaders of the Unionist party for their resistance to the ill-considered and unjust legislation attempted by the present government, and declared its determination to work for the election of a parliament pledged to maintain the integrity of the kingdom and the Empire, to reform the fiscal system, and to make adequate provision for national and imperial defence."

It is heartening to the party Mr. Chamberlain inspired to know that he is gaining ground in his courageous battle to recover the health he shattered during his great and stirring effort to impress his fiscal views upon the country. He, in turn, must be immensely cheered by the evidence he sees from day to day that the seed he has sown fell on good ground and that an abundant harvest is only a matter of time. No other man of our time could have put so much driving force into the policy of tariff reform and imperial preference as Mr. Chamberlain did. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that he will be able personally to lead the forces to victory; but at least his admirers hope that he will be a power in the councils of the party until the tariff reformers have carried the country.

FOR GOOD ROADS

Mr. T. B. Kidner, whose interest in the progress and well-being of New Brunswick is constant and valuable, writes a suggestive letter to the Fredericton Gleason about the "split-log" road, a simple, cheap, easily constructed device for improving roads. He tells of a trial of this road recently on some roads in the parish of St. Mary's, York county. For the past week or two the road superintendent and his associates have been using one of these rough-and-ready appliances upon the highway between St. Mary's Ferry and Nashua, and "a remarkable improvement in the road surface has resulted. The road was constructed in an hour or two at a cost merely nominal, and is easily operated by a man and a pair of horses. The whole scheme is simple, cheap and effective and is well worth the attention of all who are interested in this most important question of good roads in our rural districts."

Mr. Kidner has a word to say about the economic importance of good roads to the farmer, a word often repeated, which had it been taken to heart years ago, would have put money in the pocket of every farmer in the province. The "split-log" road is used for smoothing and shaping roads while they are muddy. It fills the ruts and holes, and gives the road a crown which causes it to shed the water. As nearly all New Brunswick's country roads are made of material on which this road can be used to advantage, and as the York county experiment cited by Mr. Kidner is proof of the soundness of his advice, it would seem that our roadmakers ought to give the drag a trial in every county. He adds that in the United States, Ontario and the Annapolis Valley the drag has been employed with marked success. In this province the roads, owing to prolonged neglect and much bad weather, demand a great deal of intelligent and conscientious work. Mr. Kidner's suggestion, if adopted, might simplify the task now confronting the roadmakers.

THE CHURCH AND SOCIALISM

"Socialism," says Cardinal Logue, "teaches illogical principles, which, if put into practice, would not last six months." Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, in a recent sermon argued that the Socialist theories about property were wholly impracticable. Continuing he said:

"But what about personal liberty and opportunity for young men, under the regime of socialism? Suppose the Cabinet has become a board of trade, and the city is a vast industrial machine and the statesman a superintendent of public works, and we all report for orders on Monday morning. The superintendent says, 'A is to sell goods this month; B is to sweep the streets this month; C must lay brick in a sewer; D will have to wash bottles; E will go to the mines; and so on. Plainly, some work is very hard, stenchful, unpleasant. Well, suppose the individual does not like his work? One group becomes dissatisfied and protests against its stint, criticising the social regime, as would certainly be the case. How can the new socialistic order get the work done? The best volume on the subject is that of M. Deslinieres, on 'Collectivism,' who has worked out a plan to compel the laborers to stick by the appointed task."

This plan is as follows:

1. The Government must have arms to prevent an uprising of the workers.
2. Lest discontented workers make public speeches on the streets, the socialistic government must have the power to suppress all public meetings.
3. For a like reason the liberty of the printing press would have to be suspended.
4. All men of full age to be forced to work for public service, in return for what the superintendent thinks is a fair wage.
5. Any worker who, without permission from the socialistic government, leaves the country for more than three months is to lose his right as a citizen and be stripped of his property.

"But," said Dr. Hillis, "these are the exact conditions imposed by overseers of slaves in cotton plantations in the South."

1. The slave owners had the right of arms against an uprising of the blacks.
2. The slaves stir up rebellion, the right of public meeting was denied.
3. All rights in connection with the printing press or statement of grievances were forbidden to slaves.
4. Any slave who left the plantation without permission lost his standing on the plantation, was peeled of his clothes, with certain other penalties not here mentioned.

"What," he asked, "are these emblems for the enthronement of socialism? save a return to industrial slavery? Once more the extremes have met. It is quite plain that industrial liberty is impossible under the socialistic regime."

Looking ahead Dr. Hillis said: "My survey is scarcely half completed. Let me ask you to consider carefully these principles, to ponder long these new schemes of social reconstruction, and to be sure of your premises before you plan a social revolution. Personally, I believe in neither selfish individualism, nor a State socialism. Believing in the individual ownership of property, I can also believe in municipal schools, a municipal post office, a municipal government, municipal water, light, heat, and also a government control that will safeguard us against the waste of forests, mines and soils. What we need is the spirit of good will. The cosmic system puts the sun in the centre, makes the earth love itself, in order to harvest cities, but makes the earth love the other planets in order to harmony and movement. The ideal social system enforces the laws of God, emphasizes that individualism that makes the most of itself, and fraternalism, that serves one's fellow, and obeys the laws of nature and of God. And little by little society is gaining. We may all look forward with confidence to the success of a programme that the fraternalists, who root their lives in individualism, are working for. Believe in yourself, depend upon yourself and educate yourself. And when you read a motto like this stamped upon the title page of a great book on socialism, tear it out and stamp on it—'Socialism is not freedom to work, but freedom from work.' Work is the rod that strikes the rock of poverty and causes it to gush forth streams of prosperity. The individualism that makes the most of itself, joined with the fraternalism that loves its fellows, are like two palm trees waving amid a universal desert."

THE ROSS RIFLE AND THE PEOPLE

It is a matter for regret that the people of this country, who pay for the Ross rifle and who have been grossly deceived in regard to it, will not be able to bury the Ross rifle issue with the same speed and finality which our good neighbor the Sun exhibits in addressing the subject and bidding it farewell. Having glanced hastily at the recent debate in the Commons, the Sun joins other government organs in hailing Col. Sam Hughes as a shining authority on rifles, and says that since he approves of the Ross, the last word on the subject has been said. One had not thought this question so suddenly and so readily settled and settled, by the Sun after calling Col. Sam to testify, says blithely:

"This definitely settles the Ross rifle as a political issue. The only effect of the reckless attempt to make party capital out of a matter in which the nation's safety is so intimately concerned has been to split the Conservative party and greatly to discredit the agitators. The sooner the plot to realize this and make effort to cover their retreat the better it will be for them and their party."

A split or two of that sort in the Conservative party is no great matter, and no sorrow over it should serve to divert the critic's attention from the main issue, which is public right and political therewith, and incidentally. It may be the Sun's opinion that if a Ross rifle cost a man behind it an eye he would not complain, provided he were told Col. Sam Hughes said the rifle was the best in the world. Col. Sam to the contrary notwithstanding, the soldier's prejudice runs strongly toward a gun which gets rid of the projectile by way of its muzzle end.

But Col. Sam says these persons who say the Ross is unsafe are liars and slanderers and the truth is not in them. Could Col. Sam shoulder all the guns in the country, could he be appointed to do this country's drilling and fighting single-handed, his affection for the Ross would be of a certain utility. But, as the Canadian militia refuse to be persuaded that the national arm is safe and refuse to use it, Col. Sam's opinion is interesting rather than valuable. He is in the position of the solitary juror who said of the other eleven that they were stubborn beyond any he had ever encountered. Col. Sam Hughes' opinion, even if it be honest, is no good substitute for a rifle upon which our soldiers can depend and which can be manufactured in this country without depending, as Ross does, upon Connecticut factories that would be closed to us as soon as we had serious need for weapons.

The debate in the House the other day served to make the country familiar with the principal facts in connection with this Ross rifle business. It is known, for instance, that the Ross company has made, or is making, 62,000 rifles at \$25 each, with bayonets at \$5.25 each, and various other extras, bringing up the weapons when imported to a cost of \$35 each, or something near double the price paid for those Lee-Enfields bought from the British War Office twelve years ago. It is also known that the government made the contractor a present of nineteen acres of land on the Heights of Abraham, and admits free of duty all his material and such of finished or partly finished portions of the rifle as he may choose to import; that he brings in from the States many parts, and that he could not make a rifle in his shops if foreign source of supply were closed to him. It is further known that the government has financed his operations by paying him in advance on progress estimates. Lastly it is best known of all, because it is a matter of personal observation of the militia, that after several years' delivery of these rifles the militia do not use them if they can help it. The marksmen at the rifle ranges do not use them at all. The Mounted Police, who absolutely require an effective weapon, sent them back two or three years ago and has never taken them again. A long list of accidents has been reported as the result of experiments with these rifles.

St. John was the scene of several of these accidents, yet the minister of militia, in his mad defence of the Ross deal, insults St. John militiamen by intimating that the report of accidents here was a fake to cover up the artillery's failure to carry out its rifle practice. Ask a rifeman what he thinks when the breech-block of his weapon blows open. He will probably tell you that Sir Frederick ought to be sentenced to spend the rest of his life, which would not be prolonged in these circumstances—in practicing on Col. Sam Hughes at five hundred.

It would be cruel to hit the minister of militia to the butt end of his favorite weapon, but the experience would moderate his transports over his fine points.

The Ross rifle as a political issue is not dead. But as a public issue, aside from politics, it is a live issue and an exceedingly grave one. No wonder the Sun seeks hastily to be rid of it. The country, however, must know more about the rifle and the reasons for the extraordinary contract. What the country knows already is calculated to convince it that the whole matter should be investigated by an independent commission with power to probe every branch of the subject to the bottom. After the Civil Service Commission, however, it is safe to say the government will take no more chances with commissions.

ROOSEVELT AND AUGUSTUS

Wall street and "the interests" do not wish to see Mr. Roosevelt in the White House for another term, and they cannot be very enthusiastic about having Mr. Bryan there, for while the Nebraska has become sobered by the fasting and caution of prolonged candidacy, he is at heart a radical, and the bulk of the support he will command is of the same kidney. The talk is of Mr. Taft as Mr. Roosevelt's heir-apparent, but while he seems to be pretty sure of the Republican nomination there crops out from time to time some sign of uneasiness lest the convention stampede to Roosevelt and compel the latter to accept the third term he pledged himself not to seek. Thus we find the New York Evening Post sounding again the warning that Mr. Roosevelt is of an Imperial temperament and that, given the chance, he might don the purple. Says the Post:

"The one thing that changed the Roman Republic into a monarchy with so very little alteration in the mere outward form, was the effective grasp of Augustus upon the army and navy. Given an army and a navy commensurate with the ambitions of a Roosevelt, and the power of the American Congress and people would be as hollow a fiction as that of the Senate and people under Augustus and his successors. But there is one essential difference, so far. Augustus had the 'imperial fiscus' to draw upon for the support of his armies, while the President of the United States, however imperial his ideas, must come to Congress for every dollar required to keep his armies in existence. The moral of the situation is evident. It is the duty of every citizen who cares to maintain a free government rather than a military autocracy to keep his eye on the Congressional elections, and hit hard at every candidate who is bitten with the craze for large naval and military appropriations. And just now, when the dinner pail of the average voter is not quite so full as usual, is an excellent time for effective work in that direction."

A CHANGE IN IMMIGRATION

A change in the character of immigration so startling as to alarm American observers is noted by the U. S. Immigration Restriction League. Canada should have such a league. But that by the way. The change referred to is this, that whereas in 1887 twenty-two per cent of the total number of immigrants were Germans, who for the greater part moved into undeveloped country and helped build it up, few Germans come today. The number of arrivals from Russia at that time was but six per cent of the whole; ten per cent came from Italy and nine per cent from Austria-Hungary. But in 1907, but three per cent of the immigrants were of the sturdy German stock; twenty-four per cent were from Italy; twenty-eight per cent from Austria-Hungary; and twenty-two per cent were from Russia.

Prescott F. Hall, who has for many years made a study of the immigration question, and has published a volume upon that subject in the series of American Public Problems, says of these figures:

"The falling off of immigration from Germany almost to one tenth of what it was twenty years ago is a subject for genuine regret. The German immigrants have been among the most valuable that the United States has received. They have done a great deal to build up the north central States, and have distinguished themselves in every field of activity."

"The reasons for this falling off are various; such as the development of industrial life in Germany, and the diverting of German immigration to South America, where larger returns for investments and greater political power are open to them. Without doubt, one of the most important reasons, however, is the dislike of Germans to competing with the lower grades of Slavic and south-Italian labor, which has come to America in such large numbers in the last twenty years, displacing German workmen in the Pennsylvania coal mines and in many of the industries in which factory labor is employed. This reason is indeed given by many of the Germans themselves; and the story of this supplanting of German labor is immediately written home by those already here, and this prevents the immigration of many who would otherwise come."

The Immigration Restriction League has done good work in directing attention to careless and criminal practices in connection with the immigration laws of the United States. The league has been a sort of vigilance committee, seeking to protect the country from "the scum of Europe." From this time forward Canada must devote more and more attention to the character of the settlers she imports, and she should learn from the unfortunate experiences of her big neighbor. Quite recently in Ontario a public official complained that an astonishing percentage of the immigrants entering that province were soon admitted to insane asylums. The prisons have swallowed up many more; and the country supports both.

But one cold storage chapter leads inevitably to another. Keeping Hon. Mr. Fisher's loosely worded, or carelessly phrased letter in mind, let us come down to the time of the recent change of government in New Brunswick. The Robinson government, by an order-in-council of which the mere taxpayers heard no whisper, agreed to give the New Brunswick Cold Storage Company an additional mark of esteem by guaranteeing an additional \$30,000 worth of its bonds. At that time the Robinson government designed to succeed itself in the esteem of the people whose credit it was pledging. The people had other plans, and these matured on March 3, when the government was routed at the polls. The cold storage company's relations with the old government had been cordial in the extreme, but a new king had arisen, and it was quite possible that he might not know Joseph. Also, he might be inquisitive as to orders in-council and have constitutional scruples.

While things were at this pass, Sir Frederick Borden came to St. John and called upon Hon. Mr. Hazen. He casually referred to the \$30,000 guarantee, of which Mr. Hazen up to that time had never heard, and it is reported that he suggested the desirability of the government's "seeing" the old government's thirty and "raising it" ten thousand. Sir Frederick's son-in-law is one of the officers of the company. How is Sir Frederick's presence here on that occasion to be interpreted? Does it square with Hon. Mr. Fisher's theory that the Minister of Militia's interest in cold storage was general and patriotic and not confined to a particular project whose success was personally desired by him for the ordinary reasons?

The theory of subventions is that all applicants shall have equal opportunity to share the public money thus given to promote enterprises of public benefit. How does that theory work out in this case? Was the opportunity of Mr. P. E. Williams equal to that of the men who had the energetic support of a cabinet minister? Possibly so, but the average citizen would as soon fire off a Ross rifle as believe it.

AT OTTAWA

The opposition Wednesday kept its promise to continue holding up supply at Ottawa until such time as Sir Wilfrid gave a binding pledge to omit the objectionable clauses of the election bill. The political world expected the deadlock to continue, but it was unprepared for the ultimatum served upon the premier by the Manitoba Free Press, the organ of Mr. Sifton, former Minister of the Interior, whose exit from the cabinet is a well remembered if not wholly pleasant incident. Mr. Sifton, who hurriedly went to Ottawa to make up Sir Wilfrid's mind for him, seems not to have succeeded by persuasion. The article in the Free Press, charging the premier with weakness in a party crisis, will be interpreted as showing Mr. Sifton's determination to try compulsion where persuasion failed.

But the premier may well fear to yield to Mr. Sifton. Sir Wilfrid must know that the sentiment of the country is against the contentious clauses of the measure by which the Manitoba group, whose spokesman Mr. Sifton is, desires to extend the grip of the Federal Liberal machine to the electoral lists of Manitoba and British Columbia. The premier would not have receded at all from the position Mr. Aylesworth took, would not have hesitated at all, had not his political senses warned him that an attempt to fasten this injustice upon the provinces by the sheer weight of his majority would very materially increase the wave of distrust which has swept over the country because of the Civil Service Commission's report and the other graft revelations of the session. Mr. Sifton seeks machine control of the West by hook or by crook, and besides, he has Brother-in-law Burr and his kindred to look after him. He is the ruthless politician in a hurry, and he commands Sir Wilfrid to jam the thing through and have done with it. Sir Wilfrid, however, knows that even if he succeeded in jamming it through the real trouble would then begin. For the election bill is loaded and it is thought of the recoil that gives Sir Wilfrid pause. Mr. Sifton's threat in the Free Press introduces new complications. The Prime Minister cannot accept dictation from his ex-minister now or without doing it in the eyes of the whole country and so publishing his humiliation.

VERY COLD STORAGE

In an evil moment the Hon. Sydney Fisher wrote a letter. He says a careless phrase slipped into it. Unfortunately the phrase he now describes as "loose" referred to his friend and colleague, Sir Frederick Borden, and the latter's interest in a cold storage promotion, or company, of which New Brunswick has heard much and to which it has contributed more money than it likes to think about. Mr. P. E. Williams, of this city, wrote to Hon. Mr. Fisher to make application for a cold storage subsidy, and the Minister of Agriculture replied, intimating that the subsidy would go to a company in which the Minister of Militia was interested. The virtuous rage of Sir Frederick at being thus officially associated with a subsidy hunt must be imagined.

Hon. Mr. Fisher, in discussing the matter yesterday, when Mr. Foster brought up the chill but reasonable subject of cold storage, explained that when he said Sir Frederick was "interested" he did not employ the word in the narrow and commercial sense, but meant to convey the intelligence that Sir Frederick's benign interest in all matters of public welfare and progress embraced cold storage also. It is a pretty story, and no doubt Mr. Fisher told it with becoming gravity. Sir Frederick, too, may be disposed to applaud his colleague's interpretation of a phrase which the public might be inclined to view as, let us say, awkward.

But one cold storage chapter leads inevitably to another. Keeping Hon. Mr. Fisher's loosely worded, or carelessly phrased letter in mind, let us come down to the time of the recent change of government in New Brunswick. The Robinson government, by an order-in-council of which the mere taxpayers heard no whisper, agreed to give the New Brunswick Cold Storage Company an additional mark of esteem by guaranteeing an additional \$30,000 worth of its bonds. At that time the Robinson government designed to succeed itself in the esteem of the people whose credit it was pledging. The people had other plans, and these matured on March 3, when the government was routed at the polls. The cold storage company's relations with the old government had been cordial in the extreme, but a new king had arisen, and it was quite possible that he might not know Joseph. Also, he might be inquisitive as to orders in-council and have constitutional scruples.

REFRIGERATORS

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.
We have just opened up a first-class lot which we offer at reasonable prices. These run from \$7.15 to \$42.00. All are well made and are highly finished with walls insulated by the best known materials for that purpose. The best have provision chambers lined with white enamel. See them while the stock is complete.

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Market Square, St. John, N. B.

ment, and not closure, is the legitimate cure for the present situation. Closure cannot be applied, anyway, without a variation of the rules which would be resisted quite as vigorously as the proposal to vote supply or to pass the Aylesworth bill, and the fight over it could be prolonged practically indefinitely.

The Toronto World explains how it is possible for the Conservatives to prevent the government from doing any more business under the present rules unless Sir Wilfrid gives the required pledge to amend the Aylesworth bill. It says:

"The Canadian Parliament is the only Assembly now of its class that has rules that favor such proceedings. In England they have the closure which forces an issue to a vote, and the Government by means of the rules are in a position to limit the discussion of the estimates to two or three short debates. They can jam all the estimates through in an hour if they wish to, and they often do. In the House at Washington the rules are also very strict, and it is only at times that a matter can be delayed, and then only for a short time. The Government at Ottawa is placed absolutely at the mercy of the Opposition in so far as putting supplies through is concerned. If the Government dared to come on with their other measures they could fight everyone through, as each man would be limited to one speech on the main motion. Even this, however, would be tiresome; in committee of supply there is no limit to the obstruction that the Opposition can develop."

"Furthermore, there is another peculiar thing that when the Opposition is carrying on tactics of this kind, they do not have to maintain a quorum. Their one object is to get an adjournment, and, therefore, they need only keep two or three men in the chamber. When a holding for the time being, while the Government side must keep at least twenty men in the House to hold the quorum. Otherwise the House would adjourn automatically on the attention of the chairman being called to the fact that less than twenty men are in the chamber. When a holding is underway the strange spectacle is witnessed of three men taking turn about in speaking on anything, and twenty weary men sitting silently or sleeping in their presence. The Opposition at Ottawa have the advantage of another rule made five years ago, namely, that the House must reach the automatic adjournment on Wednesday at the dinner hour; and when it goes it again on Thursday morning at only 10 hours to Saturday midnight, when the House has always risen as a matter of fact."

Government journals abuse the opposition members for obstruction, but the outcry is meant to divert attention from the injustice of the bill which the Western Liberals desire to have forced through. The business of an opposition is to oppose. The government can go on voting supply just so soon as it removes the objectionable sections from Mr. Borden and (until it does that) Mr. Aylesworth. The followers will serve the country best sticking to their guns.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The situation at Ottawa becomes interesting again. Sir Wilfrid must choose battle or retreat.

Chief Justice Mulock, of Ontario, in sentencing an Italian to death in Hamilton last week, dealt forcibly upon the necessity of having a law to lessen the evil of carrying weapons, and suggested that every person carrying a gun in Canada be presented with a brief, a copy of the law against carrying weapons and have it impressed upon them. In these days when Canada is receiving so many immigrants from Southern Europe the government would do well to adopt Justice Mulock's suggestion.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald, M.P., of Picton, addressed the Canadian Club of Boston on Monday night. He gave a true and glowing account of the Dominion's resources. Of our future he said:

"We have become self-reliant. We don't look southward for trade favors, reciprocity or anything of that kind. (Applause.)

"There is no talk of annexation now. Occasionally on antebellum magazines you find a writer who knows nothing of the feelings of the people over there evolves from his head some theory as to the feelings of the Canadian people, but in four or five years in politics I have not seen any such feeling, nor any feeling for independence, my friend, Judge Langley, to the contrary, notwithstanding. I don't call him an antebellum magazine writer, but I don't think a gentleman who may be supposed to have been giving his time to law subjects is likely to be in touch with the people as a politician."

"We haven't the feelings that have been bred here by civil war, and critics sometimes think because Canadians aren't yelling with their hats off all the time that they aren't patriotic. This isn't so. We want to live in peace with our brethren to the south. We wish you could be a little less selfish in trade; but if you can't that's your misfortune, not our fault. We have more resources than you; we are self-contained and prepared to work out our future along our own lines."

Lightening Remedy for Cramps

Some people have cramps pretty often, others only now and then. But when you do have them it's a mighty quick relief you want. Polak's Nervine is as sure as a lead to relieve cramps in thirty seconds—it's almost instantaneous, just a few drops in sweetened water and the pain is gone. Buy a bottle of Polak's Nervine today and keep it handy. Nervine is a common household necessity, because it both prevents and cures. No more pain killing power in a bottle of Nervine than you can find in any other preparation. Test it today—all dealers sell Nervine.

ment, and not closure, is the legitimate cure for the present situation. Closure cannot be applied, anyway, without a variation of the rules which would be resisted quite as vigorously as the proposal to vote supply or to pass the Aylesworth bill, and the fight over it could be prolonged practically indefinitely.

The Toronto World explains how it is possible for the Conservatives to prevent the government from doing any more business under the present rules unless Sir Wilfrid gives the required pledge to amend the Aylesworth bill. It says:

"The Canadian Parliament is the only Assembly now of its class that has rules that favor such proceedings. In England they have the closure which forces an issue to a vote, and the Government by means of the rules are in a position to limit the discussion of the estimates to two or three short debates. They can jam all the estimates through in an hour if they wish to, and they often do. In the House at Washington the rules are also very strict, and it is only at times that a matter can be delayed, and then only for a short time. The Government at Ottawa is placed absolutely at the mercy of the Opposition in so far as putting supplies through is concerned. If the Government dared to come on with their other measures they could fight everyone through, as each man would be limited to one speech on the main motion. Even this, however, would be tiresome; in committee of supply there is no limit to the obstruction that the Opposition can develop."

"Furthermore, there is another peculiar thing that when the Opposition is carrying on tactics of this kind, they do not have to maintain a quorum. Their one object is to get an adjournment, and, therefore, they need only keep two or three men in the chamber. When a holding for the time being, while the Government side must keep at least twenty men in the House to hold the quorum. Otherwise the House would adjourn automatically on the attention of the chairman being called to the fact that less than twenty men are in the chamber. When a holding is underway the strange spectacle is witnessed of three men taking turn about in speaking on anything, and twenty weary men sitting silently or sleeping in their presence. The Opposition at Ottawa have the advantage of another rule made five years ago, namely, that the House must reach the automatic adjournment on Wednesday at the dinner hour; and when it goes it again on Thursday morning at only 10 hours to Saturday midnight, when the House has always risen as a matter of fact."

Government journals abuse the opposition members for obstruction, but the outcry is meant to divert attention from the injustice of the bill which the Western Liberals desire to have forced through. The business of an opposition is to oppose. The government can go on voting supply just so soon as it removes the objectionable sections from Mr. Borden and (until it does that) Mr. Aylesworth. The followers will serve the country best sticking to their guns.

The situation at Ottawa becomes interesting again. Sir Wilfrid must choose battle or retreat.

Chief Justice Mulock, of Ontario, in sentencing an Italian to death in Hamilton last week, dealt forcibly upon the necessity of having a law to lessen the evil of carrying weapons, and suggested that every person carrying a gun in Canada be presented with a brief, a copy of the law against carrying weapons and have it impressed upon them. In these days when Canada is receiving so many immigrants from Southern Europe the government would do well to adopt Justice Mulock's suggestion.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald, M.P., of Picton, addressed the Canadian Club of Boston on Monday night. He gave a true and glowing account of the Dominion's resources. Of our future he said:

"We have become self-reliant. We don't look southward for trade favors, reciprocity or anything of that kind. (Applause.)

"There is no talk of annexation now. Occasionally on antebellum magazines you find a writer who knows nothing of the feelings of the people over there evolves from his head some theory as to the feelings of the Canadian people, but in four or five years in politics I have not seen any such feeling, nor any feeling for independence, my friend, Judge Langley, to the contrary, notwithstanding. I don't call him an antebellum magazine writer, but I don't think a gentleman who may be supposed to have been giving his time to law subjects is likely to be in touch with the people as a politician."

"We haven't the feelings that have been bred here by civil war, and critics sometimes think because Canadians aren't yelling with their hats off all the time that they aren't patriotic. This isn't so. We want to live in peace with our brethren to the south. We wish you could be a little less selfish in trade; but if you can't that's your misfortune, not our fault. We have more resources than you; we are self-contained and prepared to work out our future along our own lines."

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