

Remarkable, isn't it, that Scotland, which was accredited to be among the thirstiest countries in Europe, is now leading by a long way in the movement for prohibition during the war, and some time afterwards. The Scottish people are at the present time the biggest thorn in Lloyd George's flesh. George favors state purchase; the Scots declare that such a cure would be worse than the disease. Lloyd George may be right or he may be wrong, but the ablest thinkers and writers coming before the public are out and out for Prohibition. It is said that it never would do to deprive the workingman, the munition worker, of his daily grog. The Scottish workmen, even the black squad, say they will do without it. The call for Prohibition is heard all over Scotland. Co-operation has a strong hold in the land of the heather. The annual conference was lately held in Falkirk. The delegates numbered 422 from 215 societies with a membership of 500,000. It was moved and duly seconded that the conference support the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. Then an amendment was moved by Mr. J. M. Biggar—that this conference support State purchase or the nationalisation of the liquor traffic. The amendment did not find a seconder, so the motion was carried unanimously. Mr. J. M. Biggar is secretary to the Glasgow Public House Trust Company. After this in singing "Scotland the home of the brave and the free" be sure to add, "Where they want have 'Purchase' but are wholly T. T."

criticism of Mr. Bonar Law:—

Both as Chancellor of the Exchequer and as Leader of the House Mr. Bonar Law displays qualities which are considered commonplace, but are not always practised in high places. Besides being unpretentious he is, in the conduct of business, outspoken, open-minded, and obliging. His Budget speech was distinguished by an almost austere simplicity. It lacked the "full-dress" style expected from the Chancellor of the Exchequer once a year, and his frank, facile manner was almost conversational. Much is made of Mr. Bonar Law's habit of dispensing with notes. This is not an unprecedented faculty in Parliament. As Lord Rosebery has recorded, Fox never used notes, and Pitt rarely. The late Marquis of Salisbury had scarcely ever a scrap of paper. There is a danger of Mr. Bonar Law sacrificing accuracy to habit or pride in this respect. Although, however, his Budget speech revealed in him no new power, it brought him closely into touch with the House, which was interested to hear that he has no "Puritanic feeling" in regard to amusements during the war, and that there are few necessities he would not rather do without than the supposed luxury of smoking, although he had never been able to see the attraction of cigarettes! One would not be astonished to see his own preference revealed as the habit of a law officer, Sir John Rigny, was revealed when a pipe dropped from his pocket on the Treasury Bench.

The Sydney Post has much to answer for. Regarding a brother in the editorial business, it wrote an article on the action of that negligible quantity, the Trades and Labor Council of Sydney, which had the effect of reducing his brother, of the Record, to a woeful paroxysmal condition. How the Record editor did fly off the handle! And why would he not make believe he was overcome with wrath and just indignation? We are asked in the Book, "What will a man give in exchange for his soul?" The latest and truest paraphrase on that is "What will not a man give for the making of votes." The goad used by the Post was not a wicked looking affair. The Post characterized the resolution passed by the S. L. and T. C. as a "paltry resolution". The compositor substituted the word "poltroon" resolution, a clumsy error, but not one to get mad over. The resolution referred to, and all such passed by Trades and Labor Councils are paltry, is not unpatriotic affairs. The Record eagerly remarks, "To deny men the right of the freedom of thought is Prussianism." That's another on the Ka-se. I wonder by what process he muzzles thought. In Britain they are not so far gone as to attempt to do such a thing; but they punish its expression, if it be tainted with sedition, or will in any way aid the enemy.

I take the following from the parliamentary correspondent of the British Weekly. I think. The cutting speaks of Bonar Law, in whom we all should be interested, as he is one of ourselves. I was glad to read that he and Rambler had a like and a dislike in common. He likes a pipe, so do I; he dislikes a cigarette; the same here. I haven't smoked one in fifty years. That is by the way; here is an impartial

The Halifax Herald has made a discovery, whereat I am glad. It has at long last arrived at a conclusion, long since arrived at by the Record, that the alleged Labor Congress leaders, Watters, and another of that ilk, are not the genuine article. I have all along asserted that the governments, both Liberal and Conservative, have attached far too much importance to the men of the stamp criticised by the Herald. The late Liberal government, for instance, in an effort to placate the leader of an alleged representative council of working men, appointed him on a commission which scoured the Dominion in an effort to find out what the industries of the country, and the industrial workers, needed or wanted. And now the Herald informs us that Watters is upside with Tompson, having been sent to an important gathering in the United States to represent Canada. The Herald says, instead of doing that he misrepresented her. Watters and Tompson, supposed exponents of the views of trade unionists, are opposed to conscription, and, sad to say, the lead they have given is being followed by trade unions throughout the land. What a contrast is this to the noble spirit of patriotism displayed by British workmen. They have made noble sacrifices, casting aside trade union rules, sacrificing right and privileges won only after long years of strenuous work, and patient waiting. The British workmen consented to the dilution of labor, which in simple means that they permitted untrained men to take the places, and do as best they could, the work done by skilled hands. A new munitions war bill was recently enacted in Britain. By it strikes are forbidden, and the dilution of labor is extended beyond munition plants, to shipbuilding and in implements making. In introducing this bill the mover, in emphasizing the great sacrifices labor had