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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick Independent

These newspapers advocate

British connection

Necessity for public life

Measures for the material

progress and moral advancement

of our great Dominion

No graft

No defeat

The Right, Honourable, Hon. Sir

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largely due to the diminution of apprenticeships. This institution was founded six years ago "in order that boys and girls should start life not only with a liberal education and training given in the schools, but also with a practical training which was to be had in the workshop." Since it began work a large number of boys have been trained, and applicants for places now exceed forty a week.

On the registers of the institution there are the names of nearly 300 carefully selected masters, many of them ranking among the most important in their respective trades, who have taken or agreed to take apprentices for the institution. The only qualification required for an applicant is his, or her, respectability and fitness for the selected trade. No other questions are asked, and no other restrictions imposed. The institute supervises the apprenticeship so as to ensure, as far as possible, that the apprentices are properly taught their trades and do their duty to their masters.

A man who teaches his boy a trade provides more certainly for his future than if he leaves him a large property but without knowing how to turn his hand to useful employment. The ancient Hebrews had a saying: "He who does not teach his boy a trade leaves him to a thief." It is almost as true today as it was in any period of history. A university diploma is by no means an insurance against lack of work. But a man who can fashion a horseshoe, or make furniture, or mould, or engrave, or varnish, or make clocks, or tailor, or cook, or build a house, is not long out of employment. If he can do either of these things well, and is willing to work, he need never walk the streets seeking for work and not finding it.

THE SALISBURY AND HARVEY RAILWAY

Dr. Pugsley's telegram to Dr. D. H. McAlister, M. P. for Kings-Albert, in regard to the purchase or lease and operation of the Salisbury and Harvey railway, a copy of which appears on another page this morning, will be most welcome news to residents along the railway in question. Hon. Mr. Graham, Minister of Railways, has written to President Swan of the Salisbury and Harvey, saying the Dominion government will introduce legislation to buy the road at Mr. Swan's offer of \$120,000, or lease it on the basis proposed at a recent conference. The company is asked to make, at once, repairs sufficient to enable the railway to be operated throughout its length, and to begin to run trains, the cost of such repairs to be added to the sale price or to the capital on which interest would be paid. Provision is made for any rolling stock that may be required by the offer that it will be loaned by the Intercolonial.

Dr. Pugsley, after reciting the terms agreed to by Hon. Mr. Graham, describes the proposition as straightforward and definite, and says the company should accept it at once. It must be supposed that the company will lose no time in accepting. The efforts of Hon. Mr. Pugsley and Dr. McAlister to obtain relief for the people living along the railway have been most successful, for unless the company is most successful in its course the repairs will be rushed and the whole road operated with delay. The matter is one of very great importance to a large section of country, and it must be assumed that prompt acceptance by the company will bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

SENATOR KING ON ELECTION PROSPECTS

Senator King, who is a political observer of ripe experience, and who knows this country, east and west, better than most people know it, returned yesterday from a two months' visit to the western provinces. All who are interested in the trade question, which is the leading issue in the present campaign, should read the interview with Senator King published on another page of today's Telegraph, in which he presents the impressions formed during the tour he has just completed. It may be safely predicted, says the Senator, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be returned to power with a greater majority than he ever had before.

Senator King met and conversed with men in all lines of business in the West, and was closely in touch with agricultural sentiment there. He finds that Mr. Borden's western journey was a fruitless one, and that the West, almost solidly, will reject the Opposition leader's peculiar advice.

Senator King presents some nuts which Conservatives will find it difficult to crack. As he traveled through miles and miles of growing wheat, he found everywhere that men were estimating this year's western crop at 200,000,000 bushels. These farmers are men who keep abreast of the times, and they know that Great Britain's requirements in any one year have never exceeded 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. They know, further, that Canada in past years has never been able to find in Great Britain a market for more than one-third of the prospective crop of the present year. Therefore, farmers are asking themselves: If we send to Great Britain this year the usual amount of wheat, where will a market be found for the balance if we do not have reciprocity?

Conservatives, Senator King points out, have been saying that if Canada had simply stood pat, the United States would soon have yielded all the concessions contained in the trade agreement without any concessions from us in return. But the Senator asks if Canada waited a year or two, what would happen? Instead of having really a preference in the great United States market, as we shall have under the Fielding-Paterson agreement, Canada would have found that the big market would have been opened, not to Canada alone, but to the whole world.

The Senator devotes a little attention to the Conservative contention that reciprocity will be a bad thing for the transportation companies. The railroads do not seem to think so, he said, for they keep on extending their roads, and the

price of their stock is becoming higher every day. While Mr. Borden talks about trade going north and south instead of east and west, his lieutenants are telling the people that the United States would soon have lowered their tariff, or admitted Canadian products free of duty entirely. The Conservatives profess to be still in favor of building another transcontinental road to Canadian ports, and Mr. Borden himself is willing to give even better terms than Sir Wilfrid Laurier has agreed to in regard to completing the Hudson Bay road. Evidently there is going to be plenty of freight. Mr. Borden also says he is ready to incur a debt amounting to millions of dollars to acquire terminal elevators to handle the great crop of Canadian wheat—and in the next breath he predicts that all this wheat is going south. The good man is confused.

The western farmers do not seem to be at all impressed by Conservative attempts to belog the issue. They know what they want in trade matters, and, moreover, they are determined that the policy they favor—reciprocity—shall be successful. Senator King's prediction that Sir Wilfrid will be returned to power by a greater majority than ever before is a forecast with which most political observers will agree without any reservation whatever.

THE BRITISH BORN

"A British subject I was born and a British subject I will die," is a famous statement by Sir John A. Macdonald that did duty in his last election. In view of the fact that the anti-reciprocity league now issue a pamphlet entitled: "An appeal to the British born," it might be well to recall that Sir John used these words first in 1891, after he had dissolved Parliament to appeal to the people for permission to go to the United States and ask for reciprocity. The cry and the issue were both popular in the country, and Sir John Macdonald was returned with a substantial majority. Now a chilling doubt has entered into the heart of these patriots as to the integrity and stability of Canadians in general and the "British born" in particular, and they make this feverish appeal to them to save themselves and the country by retaining the duty on wheat and cattle, horses and swine. If it is not done we shall all be hurried violently down a steep place and perish in the sea, without having the satisfaction even of dying British subjects, let alone living as such.

Evidently Mr. Borden has just two lines of attack in this campaign. He is going to tell Canadians that they hold their loyalty as lightly as a harlot holds personal virtue, on the one hand, and on the other he is going to conduct a mud-slinging campaign against the personnel of the government. There is a saying of one of the Persian poets that is very excellent in this connection: "A man's mind is a mirror, which showeth him his face; but by means of two mirrors he will see his back." To make certain that each side of this campaign will be mirrored forth in all its naked deformity Bourassa and Monk are showing for him in Quebec that Laurier has handed us over bound and gagged into the hands of Britain; and in Ontario he issues his "Appeal to the British Born" to save themselves from an evil people to the South, who are mildly anxious for the removal of some tariff restrictions on natural products. He declares, at least by inference, that the present tariff of the Liberal party is the result of plevary economic inspiration, sacred, and therefore to be touched even by its creators. It alone prevents us from becoming traitors.

This desire to stand pat, to stay put, to stick in the mud, is not the result of economic argument, but of intellectual bankruptcy among the Conservative leaders. The inertia they prescribe is something in which a commercial nation of the twentieth century cannot safely indulge. When the "British Born" have for generations carried their commerce on the seven seas without fear of competition or favor from tariffs they will regard as silly the cry that the only thing which can prevent them from becoming traitors is the Fielding tariff of 1906.

Even in this early stage of the campaign the indications multiply that the Conservatives are destitute of leadership and divided in purpose, and plan to provide nothing but a sort of intellectual patent food fare for their followers. It is a campaign of flag-waving by men who have done less for the flag than the flag has done for them. When a party becomes the organ of the "interests" all virtue goes out of it; and, judging from the present indications, much of the brains as well. Its best members will follow in virtue's footsteps.

For the first time in Canadian history, the leaders of a party have bargained and pledged and taken orders from the plutocracy of Toronto and Montreal. A plutocratic class is the real danger in this country, not a farmers' free list.

A TYPICAL TORY

One of the humorous features of the campaign in Charlotte county, where Mr. Todd, the popular Liberal representative, will be returned on September 21 by a fine majority, is the circulation by the Conservative campaign committee of a pamphlet containing some utterances in regard to reciprocity by one of the younger and wilder Conservative members of the House of Commons, Mr. C. Jameson of Digby. If Mr. Todd's friends could only persuade Mr. Jameson to visit Charlotte county, in addition to having his speeches circulated there, it might be unnecessary for the Liberals to do any more campaign work.

Charlotte county is very largely interested in fishing, and if there is one clear and outstanding fact about the reciprocity agreement, it is that it will benefit New Brunswick fishermen by giving them free access to the great American market. The one thing these hardworking men most require is an opportunity to get a fair price for their fish at all times, not only in local centres, but in all other places where the consumers demand our fine food fishes.

The reciprocity agreement will confer just this advantage upon them; but Mr.

Jameson and others of his ilk are unwilling that Charlotte county sardines, an item that runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars each year, should be sold freely just across the line. The restrictionist element, which Mr. Jameson represents, would keep up the tariff barriers so that our hardworking fishermen would be at the mercy of local selfishness and local conditions. Mr. Jameson and his friends would not worry if a glut in the local market caused these tollers of the sea hardship and loss, so long as the "interests" could have their way.

There is considerable laughter in Charlotte county because of Mr. Jameson's fear that fresh fish will be sent into New Brunswick from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Mr. Jameson is young in politics, but even he must have heard of the difficulty of selling seals in Newcastle. The reciprocity measure, as a Charlotte county correspondent of The Telegraph has very pointedly observed, gives Canadian fishermen the right to enter American ports and carry fish in their own boats. This will mean many thousands of dollars annually to Charlotte county alone.

Mr. Todd and the Liberal party owe Mr. Jameson hearty thanks for his intervention in Charlotte, because if ever there was a typical Tory appeal, naked and unashamed of its selfishness and narrowness, the Jameson fishery speech is a good example of it.

GOOD COMMON-SENSE IMPERIALISM

Healthful and invigorating Imperial sentiment was the distinguishing characteristic of a lecture delivered in Bangsboro, Hampshire, England, some ten days ago by Agnes Deans Cameron, the well known writer. The Hampshire Observer of July 29 contains a report of Miss Cameron's address, during the course of which she devoted some attention to the question of Canadian national sentiment and the influence of the reciprocity agreement upon it.

Mr. John T. Hawke, of the Montreal Transcript, who spoke recently in England, and a summary of whose remarks was published the other day in The Telegraph took occasion to say to his audience that Canadian sentiment was soundly loyal, and that the proposed trade agreement would strengthen rather than weaken Canada's attachment to the Empire. That very same conclusion is heartily endorsed by Miss Cameron. The Observer says that, speaking as a Canadian, she said that Canadians repudiated the term "colony" being applied to their country; they feared they had rather outgrown that. She had come there to give a truer idea of the Canada of today than was generally understood by the star-at-home people in England. Her message was the same to all classes, for, as already mentioned, class distinction did not appeal to her. To be a useful citizen of Canada and a loyal citizen of the British Empire was enough for her. Alluding to "the many curious questions" she was asked as she went up and down the old country, she mentioned that on the previous day someone asked her what the climate of Canada was like. They might as well have asked what the climate of Europe was like, and her reply was that Canada was as large as Europe, and there was as much diversity of climate. Another question was "Is Canada loyal to England?" Her reply was "No, it is not loyal to England, but it is loyal to the great British Empire of which it forms a part." Had Canada ever in her Imperial history deserved that question should be thrown at her?

Political parties should not try to make capital out of the loyalty of Canada. A great deal was now being said about the Americanization of Canada, and a fear was expressed that it would fall into the hands of the United States, but those who entertained such fears failed to realize the intense national and imperial spirit which pervaded the Canadians. Why should they desire annexation with the United States? They had nothing whatever to gain by it. Personally she saw no cause for alarm in the reciprocity treaty with the United States; on the contrary it seemed to her that the establishment of good trade relations would wipe away any dim cause which would have trended toward annexation. Canada was destined to be a much bigger thing than the United States ever was or ever would be. With the single exception of population, they were in all things in advance of the United States.

Later on Miss Cameron showed that they were doing their best to remedy the population deficiency, for she exhibited a photograph of a French-Canadian family, consisting of a man and his wife and sixteen "olive branches." The government of Canada was sadder and the laws were better than those of the United States, for they were based on British traditions. Referring to the boundless possibilities of Canada, she mentioned that 300,000,000 acres of land were available for wheat production. For these and other reasons she said: "Never let anybody frighten you with the bugbear of the Americanization of Canada." Referring to the love of Canadians for the homeland, she remarked that after all there was no stronger sentiment than that of home. Canada was as much a part of the British Empire as was London or Liverpool. They were all one. She liked to regard the Empire as a big house with many rooms, all under one roof. As the children increased and the rooms became overcrowded they had to migrate to other rooms in the same house, but over all floated the flag of the Christian crosses.

"GETTING FROM UNDER"
When the general election came Mr. Borden was to rally round him the strongest Provincial leaders of the Dominion, as Laurier did in 1906," says the Toronto Globe. "He was also to call to his aid the leaders of the financial and business interests of the country. That was the programme. What is happening? Mr. Sifton, who did much toward making an election inevitable, drops out of public life. The Hon. Robert Rogers feels that the time is not ripe for acceptance of a

nomination for the Commons. The Hon. Richard McBride sends, his blessing instead of entering the lists himself. The Hon. Frank Cochrane is quite willing to give Mr. Borden advice about the political situation in Northern Ontario, but the Hon. W. J. Hanna, who was named as one of the on-to-Ottawa statesmen some time ago, is very busy working out reforms of the prison system of Ontario, and is loath to seek "the bubble reputation" in the Federal arena.

"Were there a real expectation of victory would all these gentlemen stand forth? Not for two minutes. They are waiting for the psychological moment when the Conservative party—three defeated under the leadership of Mr. Borden—will call for new leaders. When that comes the Hon. Richard especially will be less easy than he is today. Meanwhile Mr. Borden has Colonel Sam Hughes and Major Currie to lead the attack."

NOTE AND COMMENT

"Let the farmer have his turn!" (P. S. To Conservatives: He is going to take it anyway. Therefore, gentlemen, you might as well make a virtue of necessity.)

Despatches from Montreal say the election betting is three to one in favor of victory for the Liberal government. The odds will be heavier later on. No one really believes Mr. Borden has one chance in ten.

Great Britain and the United States have become allies in the cause of peace—but if the Canadian farmer sells his hay in the American market under the new trade agreement Conservatives will denounce him as a traitor!

Liberal convention here on Thursday, and in Kings-Albert on Wednesday. This week will see the campaign fairly under way. No one really has any doubt about the result. But for shame's sake the Conservatives wouldn't fight this time.

Loyalty to the "interests." That is the Conservative battle-cry. Mr. Borden wears the livery of special privilege. His campaign is to be financed by the men who want more protection and who say the farmer must not have a larger market. "Let-the-farmer have his turn!" It's time.

Britain, France, and the United States have signed arbitration treaties of a character so sweeping as to render war between these nations and their allies practically impossible. This great movement so admirably forwarded by Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Taft is a step of unexampled length in the direction of universal peace. The world, weary of the half-drawn sword, will welcome the better day.

The member for Beauce (Que.), who will be sworn in this week as Postmaster-General, was born at Louisville (Que.), October 11, 1866. He took his B. A. degree at Three Rivers College and his M. D. at Laval. Elected to the Legislature of Quebec at the general elections of 1897, and again in 1900, he made a marked impression as an able and sound debater and hard-working legislator. In 1902 Dr. Beland was elected to the House of Commons in a bye-election necessitated by the appointment of the then member for Beauce, Dr. J. Godbout, to the Senate. Dr. Beland was re-elected to the Commons in the general elections of 1904 and 1908 by majorities of 2,300 and 3,899 respectively. In the 1908 election his opponent polled 183 votes.

Mr. Borden says that the dissolution of parliament with an important committee not having concluded its work, is unconstitutional. The constitutional question will have to remain while a larger question is before the jury. Rufus Choate, whose success with juries was phenomenal, used to say: "Carry the jury at all hazards; move heaven and earth to carry the jury, and then fight it out with the judges on the law question as best you can." If Mr. Borden succeeds in carrying the jury he can have all the satisfaction he wishes out of the constitutional question later. The prospect is that he will have much more pleasure out of the constitutional question than out of the present appeal to the jury. If he had not resorted to obstruction the committee would have finished its work.

Obstruction got the Conservative party into their present trouble and now they are trying to dodge responsibility for it. "Mr. R. L. Borden and his parliamentary supporters do not realize that obstruction is war," says the Toronto Star. "They declared war, and then expected that conditions of peace would continue. It was as if one country had declared war upon another, and then complained bitterly because the other country proceeded to move its army. If obstruction is justifiable at all, it is because of the vital importance of the issue created by the obstructed measure. The Opposition declared that the measure was so bad, so dangerous, that it must be resisted by extraordinary methods; so momentous that the people ought to be allowed to vote upon it directly. If this is admitted, it is clear that the obstructed measure cannot be merely hung up, other business allowed to proceed, and other issues allowed to arise. The right of the majority to rule was challenged by obstruction, and the challenge was accepted. A majority cannot admit that it has the right to proceed only with such business as the minority approves. It must assert its power in Parliament, or appeal to the country."

WILLIAM OWENS, WHO ASSAULTED ST. JOHN MAN, GOT TWO YEARS
Digby, N. S., Aug. 9.—(Special.)—William Owens, charged with assaulting Walter Harris, of St. John, was tried under the Speedy Trial Act before Judge Pelton in Digby this afternoon, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary in Dorchester (N. B.).

Dead sulphur sprinkled about in cupboards or flour chests where small red ants frequent will rid the place of these pests.



Rev. Father Morrissey

Father Morrissey's Lung Tonic Really Cures

Treating a cough with most "cough cures" is like repairing a leaky kettle with a piece of rag, or a dab of putty. Though you succeed in stopping the leak for a little while, you never know when it may break out again, for the hole is still there.

So ordinary "cough cures" relieve, temporarily, the irritation in throat or lungs which makes you cough, but that is all. They do not cure the cough.

Father Morrissey's No. 10, commonly called "Lung Tonic", relieves the irritation by loosening and removing the mucus in the passages, but that is not all. No. 10 tones up the whole system, especially the affected parts, restores the inflamed membranes to a healthy condition, and so strengthens them that they will not easily fall a prey to the same trouble again.

Father Morrissey's No. 10 is sold in trial size, 25c, and in the large regular size at 50c.

At your dealer's.

Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd., MONTREAL.

RAW MATERIAL FOR THE PROPHECY

The end of the first week's campaigning finds the Conservatives bragging in a most of the conditions of 1908. The Tories of Ontario expect a sweeping victory in Quebec, and the Tories of Quebec expect a sweeping victory in Ontario. It is always on some distant horizon that the sun of victory is rising. It is worth while getting a grip on the essential facts of the political situation as a preliminary to passing judgment on the work of the election prophets. The standing of the parties in the House of Commons at dissolution was as follows:

Ontario—Liberals, 35; Conservatives, 51.
Quebec—Liberals, 53; Conservatives, 12.
New Brunswick—Liberals, 11; Conservatives, 2.
Nova Scotia—Liberals, 12; Conservatives, 6.
Prince Edward Island—Liberals, 3; Conservatives, 1.
Manitoba—Liberals, 2; Conservatives, 8.
British Columbia—Liberals, 2; Conservatives, 5.
Saskatchewan—Liberals, 9; Conservatives, 1.
Alberta—Liberals, 4; Conservatives, 3.
Yukon—Liberals, 1.

This gives the Government a majority of 43. To wipe out this majority and bring about political chaos the Conservatives must win 22 seats. To get enough of a majority to organize the House they would need to add 25 to their present representation of 89. This would give them 114 members in a House of 221, or six of a majority, with the speaker in the chair.

Where are they going to get them? Mr. Fielding recently said that on a reciprocity issue there was not a single safe Conservative seat in the three Atlantic provinces. No one who knows anything of the situation there expects more than nine Conservatives, the present representation; out of 35 seats. This gives a Liberal majority of seventeen.

In the provinces west of the Great Lakes there are also 35 seats held at present by eighteen Liberals and seventeen Conservatives. Without going into details we may express the view that the Liberals will hold twenty of these western seats when the contest ends—a majority of five.

In Ontario and Quebec, the real fighting ground, the Conservatives must secure twenty-two more seats than the Liberals to equal the latter in the new House. Ask the election prophets to give you a list of those probable Tory wins, and watch them try