

ment of the factory is to be of the very highest grade. A law recently passed will ensure a constant supply of fish for this factory. It is to the effect that the Canadian weir-fishermen must sell to the Canadian sardine boats if they offer the same prices as the American boats.

That there is room for development of a big Canadian industry in sardines is shown by the import figures. In the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1912, Canada imported anchovies and sardines to the value of \$293,883. Of this total, Norway sent us anchovies and sardines to the value of \$148,873. The trade in French brands has declined in recent years. It reached its highest point in 1910, when Canada bought to the value of \$59,745. Last year the importations were \$19,724. Imports from the United States fell from \$23,000 in 1908 to \$5,000 in 1912. The largest import trade is in sardines packed in tin boxes weighing 8 ounces or less.



Connors Bros.' Sardine Factory at Black's Harbour, N.B.

Men of To-Day

Senate Leaders.

CONTRARY to the state of affairs in the House, the real leader in the Senate is the leader of the Opposition. Hence the great interest taken in the election of Sir George Ross as Liberal leader in the Senate in succession to the late Sir Richard Cartwright. This selection came as a distinct surprise to the country. When it was first announced, many Liberals refused to believe it, and many Conservatives were joyful—since Sir George is not any too keen on reciprocity and a fairly strong imperialist. Indeed, a few foolish Conservative editors went so far as to write enthusiastic editorials extolling this Opposition leader.

Then the skies fell. Sir George Ross, before he got his title and when he was merely a provincial cabinet minister, was able to take fairly well-defined curves with ease. The curve now at hand was a most simple one and he took it without a jar. He declared in his first speech as leader that he was a stand-fast Britisher, but also a Canadian navy man. Indeed, he did not believe in the decadence of the British people. And certain Conservative papers now wish they had been less enthusiastic in their rash eulogies.

Sir George is crippled with rheumatism and is wheeled about in his chair. But in spite of his age and infirmity, the school-master from Middlesex is as bright as a dollar and as cheerful as a school-boy.

Saskatchewan's Chief Justice.

HAD the Conservatives been in power at Ottawa when Saskatchewan was made a province, the Hon. F. W. G. Haultain had been its first Premier. But politics plays strange pranks with men's political promotions. Having been Premier of the Territories, he was the natural appointee—but fate or Sir Wilfrid Laurier willed otherwise. Had he become Premier of Saskatchewan, he would now be Minister of the Interior in the Borden Cabinet. Instead, he remained as Opposition leader at Regina for some years and was recently made Chief Justice—the best the Tories could do for years of faithful public service.

Not every political leader makes a good judge; not every politician is deserving of such honour. However, the people have confidence in the integrity and uprightness of Mr. Haultain and his bitterest opponents approved the appointment.

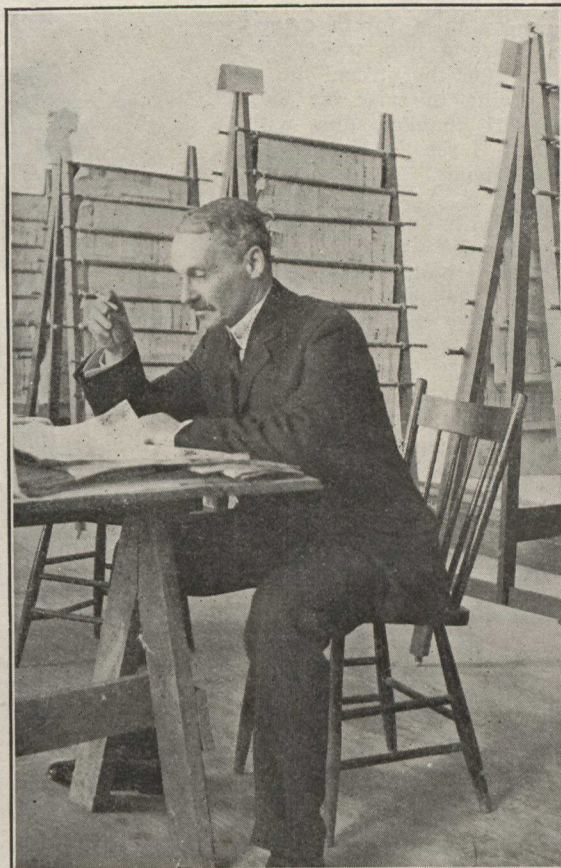
The father of Frederick William Gordon Haultain came to Canada and settled at Peterborough, Ont., about 1860. The boy was then three years of age, and so could not object to his father becoming a Liberal member of parliament. He graduated from Toronto in 1879, became a barrister in 1882, and immediately went West. From Fort Macleod, he passed to Regina and legislative service. From 1897 to 1905 he was Premier,

Attorney-General and Commissioner of Education for the North-West Territories.

A Senator From New Ontario.

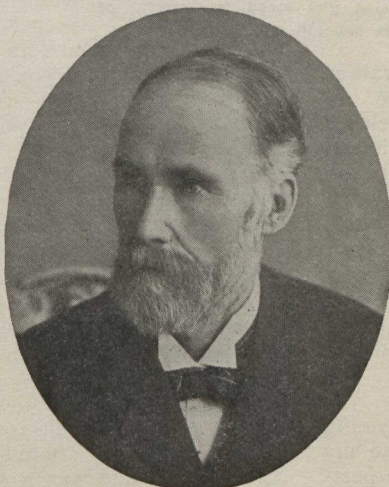
ANOTHER recent Senator is the Hon. George Gordon, who represented Nipissing in the House of Commons since 1908. Apparently Mr.

FROM LEGISLATURE TO BENCH



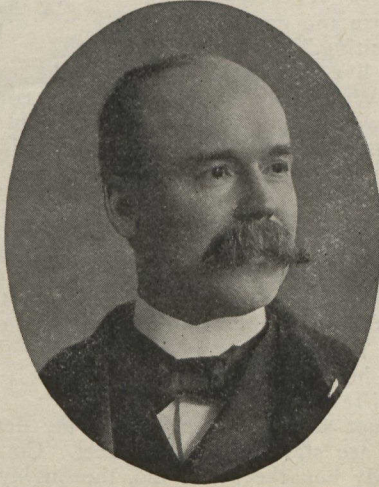
Hon. F. W. G. Haultain has Ceased to be Opposition Leader in Saskatchewan, and is Now Chief Justice of the Province. This is a Typical Picture of him—Working in the Reading Room of the Saskatchewan Parliament Buildings.

A NEW LEADER



Sir George Ross, has Been Called to the Leadership of the Liberal Party in the Senate, in Succession to Sir Richard Cartwright.

A NEW SENATOR



Hon. Harry Corby, ex-M.P., West Hastings, who for his Public and Political Services has Been Sent to the Red Chamber.

A NEW SENATOR



Hon. George Gordon, ex-M.P., Nipissing, Who Resigned to Give his Seat to the Hon. Frank Cochrane.

Gordon was not very fond of the political strife which makes that body distinguished, and when Mr. Borden came into power last year Mr. Gordon resigned his seat so as to provide a place for the Hon. Frank Cochrane when he was selected as a member of the Borden administration. Mr. Borden and Mr. Cochrane do not forget their friends, apparently, and Mr. Gordon's reward for his courtesy came quickly and promptly.

The Hon. George Gordon will be an addition to the business element in the House of Senate. He is a successful lumberman and general merchant. For years lumbering and general merchandizing were the chief and only industries of Northern Ontario, and any man who attained prominence in that district had his success founded in one or another of these activities.

Senator Gordon was born at Pakenham, Ont., in 1865; was educated in the schools of Pembroke; married a lady from Dunnville, and now lives in Sturgeon Falls. He has squared a very small circle geographically, but has squared it with benefit to the community in which he lives. Indeed, he is a typical Scotch-Canadian, a class of men to whom much of Ontario's prosperity is to be credited.

An Eastern Ontario Senator.

THERE was a time when most of the senators from Ontario lived in that portion of the Province which lies west of Toronto. In recent years the majority have been taken from Eastern Ontario, although the preponderance of population is still in the western part. The reason, apparently, is that the politicians of Eastern Ontario are more popular and influential than those in the west. Of these popular gentlemen, "Harry" Corby is easily chief. It will be difficult for many people to speak of him as the Hon. Henry Corby. The formalism will be difficult.

If it were not for the presence in that city of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Belleville would long since have become Corbyville. There was scarcely an association of any kind from the Fire Department to the Yacht Club in which Harry Corby was not the leading spirit. A cricket club, a natural gas company, a bridge company, a summer resort—it was all the same to Mr. Corby. The fact that he was a miller, a distiller, and a general business man never seemed to interfere with his social duties. For thirteen years he sat in the House of Commons as member for West Hastings, but it is doubtful if he had much interest in the work. His enthusiasm for Belleville led him to present to that city what is known as Corby Park. This was in 1905. In 1908 he and Mrs. Corby presented the city with a public library, thus giving Belleville a distinction as one of the few cities in Canada which has not bowed to the Carnegie golden calf.

Mr. Corby is still comparatively a young man, and the honour recently bestowed upon him by Premier Borden will enable him to do some further service in the parliamentary work at Ottawa.

Ettor and Giovannitti.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused all over Canada by the legal struggles now taking place between labour and capital in the United States. The "dynamiters" are still on trial and the verdict there will have considerable effect upon the relations between capital and labour in that country and in Canada as well. The trial of Ettor and Giovannitti, at Salem, Mass., and their acquittal is noteworthy. Ettor was a member of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Workers of the World,

while Giovannitti was a Socialist in Brooklyn. These men went to Lawrence, Mass., where a textile strike occurred in January last. When a woman was murdered in a street riot they were arrested as accessories. The State maintained that they had incited the riot and made inflammatory speeches. The trial was long delayed and the whole force of the I. W. W. and of the Socialists in the United States was exerted to secure their release. A conviction would have caused much bitterness among a class not favourable to "the laws that are."