FINE SPEECH BY THE PREMIER IN HOUSE OF COMMONS MONDAY

Navy and Other Matters Discussed in Vigorous Manner Which Made Opposition Uncomfortable--Better Trade Relations

Mr. Borden's Evasion on Question of Importance --The Drummond Campaign and Mr. Monk's Unenviable Position--British Preference Secure --Some Facts About the Disloyal Opposition and the Young Reactionaries--Sir Wilfrid in Splendid Fighting Form.

(Toronto Globe).

Ottawa, Nov. 21—With felicitations to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the celebration of his sixty-ninth birthday, and excellent speeches by the mover and seconder of the address in reply to the speech from the throne, who well deserved the congratulations, parliament today entered upon the work of a session that bids fair to be a memorable one. Nothing could have been happier than the vein in which Mr. Borden extended the congratulations of the opposition to the prime minister, who was obviously touched by the tribute paid to him by those who, while opposed to him in politics, recognize and appreciate the qualities that have made him Canada's First Commoner in name and in fact.

Premier in Splendid Form.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to Mr. Borden revealed the prime minister in his best fighting form. In striking contrast with the nebulous and hesitating attitude of the leader of the opposition, he handled the question of better trade relations with the United States with a frankness and lucidity that carried the conviction to all who heard him that in the hands of the government the negotiations, while looking to a closer commercial intercourse with the republic, will absolutely safeguard the interests of Canada and the preference extended to the mother country.

The Drummond Campaign.

It was in his treatment of the Drummond-Arthabaska election, however, that the prime minister showed his true mettle, and the opposition looked very sheepish while he drove home the lessons of that famous or infamous campaign. At one point when Mr. Monk intervened it looked as if the house would lose control of itself, but Sir Wilfrid's calm demeanor dominated the chamber and the heated atmosphere quickly cooled. The trouble arose over Mr. Monk's assertion that a Liberal notary named Begin had stated that the Canadian navy might be used to attack the English, Mr. Gauvreau, one of the French-Canadian members, characterizing the statement as a lie. It may be stated that the French-Canadian member at once telegraphed to Mr. Begin and received a reply, which will probably be followed by an affidavit, that he was never in Drummond-Arthabaska during the campaign. The incident was significant as showing the temper which prevails in the house, and it is regarded as probably the forerunner of many similar lively exchanges during the session now begun.

The Canadian Navy.

Sir Wilfrid's defence of the Canadian navy was a statesmanlike utterance, marked by a truly patriotic spirit that roused the Liberal members to great enthusiasm, and was not without its effect upon the imperialist section of the opposition. Mr. Foster followed the prime minister, to the surprise of many who had thought that Mr. Doherty, Mr. Borden's chosen lieutenant, would have the floor, and it was noted that, though the member for North Toronto was as vigorous as ever, he received no very enthusiastic support from those behind him.

Sir Wilfrid Replies.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was enthusiastically acclaimed by the Liberal members, added his tribute to those which had been offered by previous speakers to the memory of King Edward VII., and joined in congratulations to the mover and the seconder of the address. Dealing first with Mr. Borden's observations on the west, Sir Wilfrid said that if there was a divergence of opinion in Canada between the east and the west Mr. Borden had done nothing at any time to remove it. The leader of the opposition had referred to immigration as introducing alien elements into the country, but if there were any danger to Canadian nationality or to British connection to be apprehended from immigrants who were pouring into the western provinces from all parts of Europe as well as from the American republic, he (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) did not find any trace of it during his visit. On the contrary, he found that under the aegis of British law and institutions as applied by Canadian authorities, every man who had settled in the country was proud to have become a Canadian and a British subject.

The Tariff Question.

With regard to the question of the tariff he did not intend to say much, for it was not a question to be decided at the present juncture, but Mr. Borden knew that his friends in the west did not at all favor a policy which had been the shibboleth of the Conservative party.

"When we came into office fourteen years ago we endeavored to redeem the pledges we had made two years before to the people of Canada generally. If it has takn the people of the west fourteen years to realize that they were unfairly treated, the wrong to which they were subjected cannot have been a very grevious one. But the country moves. Neither I nor anyone on this side has ever pretended that the tariff made in 1897 should be like the laws of the Medes and Persians, and never changed. On the contrary, we are Liberals and Reformers, and we believe in moving forward with the times. The tariff made in 1897 has been its own justification. But the people of the west are now asking for a reduction of duty on certain articles which they consume. That is a very proper subject of investigation, and we intend to investigate it, but at the proper time.

"We who have been in office for a number of years know if there is one thing more than another essential to the business prosperity of a country it is stability of the tariff. I stated to the people of the west during my recent trip that it would be our duty to consider their requests and to deal with them in the same spirit in which we have always dealt with requests from the people, and I repeat that now. I stated that we would have a commission of investigation before we undertook a revision of the tariff. Does any honorable member on the other side take issue with the promise I made? Would any of them advocate rushing into a revision of the tariff without previous investigation? They would not dare to say they would favor such a course.

Friendly Trade Relations.

"If I gauge accurately the temper of the Canadian people at this moment, the one question which is engrossing their thoughts is that of the commercial relations with our neighbors to the south. When Mr. Borden spoke of the friendly relations which have existed for 100 years between Canada and the United States, nothing could be more admirable than the sentiments which he therein expressed. May I say, however, to my honorable friend that if there is one thing which is conducive to peace and harmony between nations it is free and friendly commercial relations. There has been an impression in this country, nay, a positive conviction in this country, which has been expressed more than once on the floor of this house, that the attitude of our American neighbors towards Canada was not worthy of a great nation.

Dawn o Better Day.

"Now, strange to say, while there is a better feeling appearing on the horizon, which seems to indicate the dawn of a better day, men there are in this country who tell us 'Stop, stop; don't go any farther; put an end to these advances towards remedying a condition of things of which we have been complaining so long.'"

Taft's Suggestion.

Sir Wilfrid then recalled the request made by President Taft, suggesting friendly negotiations with a view to improving commercial relations between the two countries, and read the communication which was received last session from Secretary Knox.

As a result of these negotiations delegates had visited Ottawa a few weeks ago, and there had been an interchange of views between them and commissioners had been appointed by the Canadian government.

"The Canadian commissioners," Sir Wilfrid said, "were the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Customs. They met the American commissioners, not under the rigid rules of a protocol, not by formal and official communications, but simply for the purpose of exchanging informal pourparlers and mutual views so as to find whether it would not be possible to reach a common basis upon which they could act, and to devise a new policy for these two countries which have so much in common and between which there should prevail better commercial relations than we have had in the past.

Replies to Foster.

"In the meantime advice to us has not been wanting. It has come to us in different forms, by letter, by resolution of public meetings and in the various manners by which the public voice expresses itself in these days. All our enemies, and some of our friends, have been very emphatic in telling us that we should eschew them as we would eschew a pestilence, that we had nothing whatever to gain by improving our present trade relations with them, that nothing could be expected which would conduce to the welfare of Canada. My hon. friend from North Toronto (Mr. Foster) has gone farther in this respect than anybody else.

"In a speech which he delivered a few weeks ago in Toronto, with characteristic exaggeration and with a serene disregard for truth, facts and common sense, he said that at this moment there were only two men in Canada who were anxious to have commercial intercourse with the United States, and these two men were the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance."

Foster's Change.

Sir Wilfrid regarded that as a compliment, but he refused to believe that out of eight millions of people in Canada he and the Minister of Finance were the only two men who could appreciate the great advantage it would be for those eight millions to have access to a market of 90,000,000 of people which had been denied to them up to the present time by a most rigid tariff. During the past fourteen years the government had spared no effort to find new markets, and they claimed they had been reasonably successful, but there was at their very door a nation of nearly 100,000,000 of people which, man for man, was perhaps the wealthiest to be found on earth. Mr. Foster's statement was not so much a compliment to himself and Mr. Fielding as a reflection upon the blindness of the man who would convey such statements.

But there was a third man who believed in closer commercial intercourse with the United States, and that man was George Eulas Foster, who in 1891 went to Washington and endeavored to obtain reciprocity with the United States. Canada had a fiscal policy in which they had every confidence, but in human affairs it was always possible to do better.

"I feel," continued Sir Wilfrid, "that a great deal would be gained both for Canada and the British Empire if our relations with the United States were more friendly than they have been up to the present time."

British Preference Secure.

He acknowledged that there were certain principles which must be conserved in these negotiations.

"There is in the Fielding tariff a cardinal principle of British preference and that preference will not be interfered with by anything we do with the United States. There is another principle as to which we have to take good care, and as to that I believe that confidence can be reposed in the negotiators we have appointed, Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, that they will not make any sacrifice of any kind, but will be guided by prudent consideration for the interests of Canada. The confidence of the Canadian people is altogether with these two men, and when they come back with a treaty, they will be able to say that they have brought back peace with honor, and prosperity as well."

Disloyal Opposition.

Sir Wilfrid then turned to the question of the government's naval policy. Mr. Borden had proudly declared that the government should have taken the advice he offered last session, but he reminded the house that the leader of the opposition had the previous year offered advice and had chosen to go back upon it. "There was recently an election in Drummond-Arthabaska," proceded Sir Wilfrid. (Ironical cheers from opposition).

"It is well known in history that the defeats there are more honorable than victory. Our Conservative friends are welcome to what comfort they can get out of the result of that election. It was not won by his majesty's loyal opposition. Were it not for certain recantations that have taken place on the part of the victors I would say it was won by his majesty's disloyal opposition." (Loud Liberal cheers).

Young Reactionaries.

"That election was won by a combination of Conservatives of what was left of a once great Conservative party in the province of Quebec, and certain young reactionaries who were brought up under Liberal principles, but for whom, as it turned out, Liberal principles were too broad and too generous.

"The election was won by appeals so desperate and by means so dastardly that when the smoke of battle had been removed the public conscience was aroused to shame and indignation.

"Can anyone here pretend, does anyone assert, that the policy which was adopted by parliament last session, and which was embodied in the statute, was condemned by the electors of Drummond and Arthabaska?

"I say no. I say that the verdict which was given on the 3rd of November last in the electoral division of Drummond and Arthabaska is no sense a condemnation of the naval policy as embodied in that statute.

False Appeal to Electors.

"Everybody in this house knows that there are two things, two things only, which are provided for in that law. It provides that a naval service should be created, but nowhere within the four corners of that law is it stated that that naval service is to be created by conscription or by forced enrollment. Everybody knows that the service is to be purely voluntary, and there is not a man in this house who can stand up and deny that proposition. Everybody in this house knows also that the full control of this parliament is maintained over that system.

"But is that the law which was attacked and denounced in the Drummond and Arthabaska election?

"Did those who attacked the law tell the electors of that constituency that there was to be no forced enrollment, that there was to be no conscription, and that the service was to be purely voluntary?"

Mr. Paquet—I said that.

Mr. Monk—I said that also.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I take the word of my honorable friends, and I am glad to know there are two men who oppose that naval policy and who told the truth in that election. But, if my honorable friends did tell the people that, they were given the lie by those who assisted them in that election. There are men in this house who heard it stated on the platform during the election that if this law was to be maintained conscription would be applied to the naval service.

The Famous Pamphlet.

Sir Wilfrid called attention to the pamphlet which had been circulated in Drummond and Arthabaska, and asked who was the author.

"The man who wrote it was ashamed to put his name to it, but we know it was circulated with the connivance of Conservatives and Nationalists."

It was only a repetition of what was told electors last summer, and Sir Wilfrid quoted from speeches which had been delivered by Quebec Conservatives and Nationalists denouncing England and the English, and drawing lurid pictures of what would befall the people of Quebec in the event of war.

Monk Challenged.

Mr. Monk—You might mention some of the speakers on your own side who talked of the navy being used to attack Britain.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier challenged Mr. Monk to give the name of any Liberal who had used such language.

Mr. Monk, after a pause, during which the chamber resounded with Liberal cheers and cries of "Name, name," said he referred to a well-known Liberal notary in Richmond.

Mr. Gauvreau—You are lying to the house. (Cries of "Take it back," "Withdraw" and "Order.")

Sir Wilfrid asked for the name of the notary, and Mr. Monk, after some hesitation, said it was Begin.

Greater National Policy.

Sir Wilfrid said he had not heard of the gentleman, and proceeded to refer to the recantations which Messrs. Monk and Bourassa had made in Montreal after the election.

"Already the member for Jacques Cartier has learned the lesson that this policy of the segregation of the province of Quebec from the rest of the dominion will not pass either in Quebec or elsewhere. He has already learned that we must in this country be national, not in the small sense of the Nationalist, but in the larger and broader sense—that we must have the same policy for all the provinces of the dominion, the east as well as the west, and must profess in them all the same sentiments. That is the only policy which will triumph. It is a policy which will triumph in Quebec as everywhere else.

Lacked Sea Vision.

"The electors of Drummond and Arthabaska may not at this moment appreciate the necessity of a navy. They are an inland division. They are not familiar with the conditions prevalent at the sea shore, and it may be that they look upon any expense connected with the navy as a waste of money, but such is not the opinion of the provinces by the sea. When a few days ago the Niobe sailed into the port of Halifax it was received with acclamation by the whole population. Everybody went down to the harbor to have a good view of the good ship. When the Rainbow came into Vancouver it was received with, if possible, greater enthusiasm.

"Everybody in this country must understand that the conditions are not exactly the same in all its parts—that there are variances in the different sections; but all must understand that the burdens of one must be the burdens of all, just as the disabilities of one must be the disabilities of all. We are constantly developing as a nation; we are discovering new sources of revenue; portions of our continent which we considered inaccessible or barren and of no account whatever we are beginning to find are abounding in wealth. We are finding resources promising great prosperity in most unexpected sections. We are building a railway to the shores of Hudson Bay, 600 miles at least from the fortifications at Halifax.

Must Have Protection.

"We are building a railway across the continent to the northern waters of the Pacific at Prince Rupert, 600 miles at least from the fortifications at Esquimalt.

"Will anyone say that we are to leave these distant portions of our country absolutely unprotected? No; the common sense of the people will come to the conclusion that these distant parts of our country, where so much wealth is being developed, must be protected either by fortifications or ships.

"The policy we have adopted and to which my hon. friend assented in a previous session may not be altogether appreciated now, but the time will come when those who oppose that policy will be ashamed of their present attitude, just as the time has come when those in Arthabaska who opposed it are ashamed of the methods whereby they achieved their victory." (Loud Liberal cheers.)

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GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AND WIFE ON FOREIGN TOUR

Crown Prince Frederick William and the Crown Princess

Colombo, Nov. 21—Crown Prince Wilhelm and the Crown Princess of Germany arrived aboard the Norddeutscher steamer Prinz Ludwig. After greetings from the German consul, vice-consul and Governor McCullum and his staff the Crown Prince and Princess came ashore, being conveyed to the landing pier in the state barge, manned by Cingalese in duck and wearing fez caps.

Although the royal visitors are traveling incognito they were received with cheers from the residents, who turned out to witness their arrival. After introductions to the authorities the party drove to the Galle Face Hotel. Later on their highnesses, unattended, went for a rickshaw ride around the lake and to the cinnamon gardens. During the afternoon Prince Wilhelm and the Princess drove to the Queen's House, where they took tea with the governor.

Their highnesses had an uneventful voyage and mixed freely with the passengers, charming all by their graciousness. The Prince took an active part in all the ship's sports and entertainments, and on one occasion led with the captain on a tug-of-war team, which beat an English team three times in succession.

THE COAL TRADE AND RECIPROCITY

Speaking of the position of the Maritime Provinces with respect to the duty on coal, the Charlottetown Guardian says the consumers would be quite as well off as they are now apparently if there was not a coal mine in the Maritime Provinces and there was no duty on coal. The Guardian's article on the subject follows here:

During the year 1909 there was produced in Canada 10,411,955 tons of coal, and there was imported for Canadian consumption 3,763,352 tons of bituminous coal, a total of 9,823,015 tons. The quantity produced in the country and the quantity imported were pretty nearly equal, but the price of the hard coal imported was much greater than the value of the coal produced in the country, the anthracite imported being more than twice as valuable as our bituminous coal. Anthracite coal is free of duty in Canada.

Over $27,000,000 was the value of the coal imported. In the same year there was 1,613,892 tons of Canadian coal exported, of a value of $4,505,221. Canada was thus in the position of importing more coal than was produced in the country for home consumption, and paid for coal imported about $22,500,000 over and above the value of the coal exported. But the coal mine owners, who are not half supplying the Canadian consumption, claim that they want protection and cannot live without it.

Obviously what the mine owners of Nova Scotia want is to shut out United States competition and so be enabled to charge consumers in the Maritime Provinces the amount of the duty, 53 cents per ton, more than they would otherwise be able to get. Moreover, coal and steel are so linked together in the big steel and coal corporation, that the steel interest is about the most greedy of all the industrial concerns in Canada, having been pampered with both protective duties and bounties, and is therefore the deadly foe of tariff reduction and of reciprocity in any form.

The Maritime Merchant, published in Halifax, lays down the proposition "that we cannot as yet hold our market (for coal) without a protective tariff." Almost in the next sentence the Merchant says: "The cry of the western farmers for free trade is a selfish one." After all it is apparent that all the western farmer, or the eastern farmer, asks for is a fair field and no favor. A much stronger case for selfishness is apparent against the coal barons, who boast of the thickness of their seam and the wealth of their deposits, but still claim that they cannot live without protection.

The coal duty has entirely shut out foreign coal from Prince Edward Island except some nine or ten thousand tons of anthracite, (9,627 tons in 1909) which comes in duty free. Having shut out all competition in soft coal, they are able to add the amount of the duty to the price, and even with the limited consumption of coal in this province it is safe to say that consumers in Prince Edward Island are paying $50,000 more yearly for their coal than they would if the duty were off. Not a cent was paid in coal duty in this province, the treasury of Canada was none the richer for this "protection," but consumers here were made to pay tribute to the coal barons.

For that matter the actual duty on coal paid by consumers in the three Maritime Provinces was a mere bagatelle, too trivial to be taken into account, but the consumers paid heavily in tribute to the mine owners. The consumers would be quite as well off as they are now apparently, if there was not a coal mine in the Maritime Provinces and there was no duty on coal. The mines are of gfreat value, of course, for the employment they give, and it is a great advantage, doubtless to the big iron and steel works to get their coal at cost, but the average householder and consumer suffers as we have stated. We live almost in sight of some Nova Scotia coal mines, but we get little or no benefit from being so near. What seems most to be wanted in these days of high prices is protection for the consumer.

WILL PAY TRIBUTE TO POET AND JOURNALIST

The newspaper writers of St. John invite their fellow citizens to join in a tribute to the veteran poet and journalist, H. L. Spencer. The younger generation does not perhaps remember Mr. Spencer so well as the men and women of twenty-five or thirty years ago. He was once the editor of the Maritime Monthly, and was later a valued member of the staff of the St. John Telegraph, Sun, Record and Gazette. Away back in 1850 Mr. Spencer was the editor of the Rutland, Vermont, Herald, and it was only last year that his book of poems, entitled The Fugitives, was issued from the press.

For the last half dozen years Mr. Spencer has been living at Whitehead, Kings County. Circumstances have made it necessary for him to return to St. John. He is very old, being now in his 82nd year, and quite feeble. He has no relatives and but few personal friends. Life has dealt somewhat hardly with him in recent years.

Had Mr. Spencer chosen to pursue a literary career exclusively from early life, he might have ranked with the famous New England literatteurs of his time, some of whom were his personal friends. He will in any case leave some work that will live. The Fugitives is a book of poems that adorns Canadian literature.

The benefit which Mr. Spencer's newspaper friends propose to tender to him will take the form of a grand musical and literary entertainment in the Opera House on December 15th, and they are confident that the citizens will join heartily in this recognition of the worth of a writer who in extreme old age and feebleness would be gladdened by such an expression of sympathy and goodwill. In one of his poems Mr. Spencer writes:—

"I walk with the staff of a pilgrim,
"And my steps are weary and slow;
"For those that I loved have forgotten
"The guest that comes unbidden,
"A ghost of the days departed,
"A shadow of long ago."

If a piece of woolen material is scorched rub the spot with soft bread. When the scorch disappears, follow with a soft brush.

PUBLIC PRAYERS SHOULD BE BRIEF SAYS DR. WILSON

St. John Minister, in Montreal Paper, Declares There is a Too Frequent Use of Names Deity—Pulpit Prayers.

The following article on pulpit prayers, by Rev. Robert Wilson, Ph. D., St. John, is taken from the Montreal Star:

Looked at from the human standpoint, public worship was instituted for the comfort and edification of the children of Adam, for their support and encouragement amid the trials and difficulties of this life, and to help them to prepare for the life of the hereafter. By public worship I mean the preaching of the gospel, the singing of suitable psalms and hymns, and the offering of prayer to the Giver of all good. In this trinity of exercises the devout of all lands and ages have ever deemed it alike a duty and a delight to engage and through them grace has ever been communicated to the sincere worshipper. While dissimilar they can hardly be regarded as separate. Each has Divine warrant and authority and each has been greatly honored by the Lord. And if whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, it should be the wish of those whose duty it is to lead in the devotional exercises of the sanctuary to guard against all that is calculated to weaken its force or to lessen its effectiveness.

For the proper performance of sacred duty there must, of course, be preparation of heart. Our own weakness, the greatness and glory of the Being into whose presence we are about to enter, and the many and varied needs of the people, we are to give voice to, should surely be enough to awe and solemnize the mind. The walk to the sanctuary should not be hurried, all ordinary conversation avoided, and a few minutes rest be had before beginning the service. The pulpit should be entered with sobriety of manner, the text, lessons and hymns selected in advance and no hint should be given that anything is being done at haphazard. When the time has arrived for the offering the people should have ample time to get quieted down, and stillness reign throughout the audience. And while the language used need not be prepared the themes may be, and a pastor who is in touch with his people will always have something to ask for appropriate to the occasion.

Irreverence is one of the crying evils of our day. Sacred things are lightly spoken of, the names of Deity flippantly made use of, and even church buildings made the scene of what cannot be regarded as befitting such places. The fact that a theatrical play was performed or a Punch and Judy exhibition was given during the week is not calculated to impress either preacher or people with sacredness of the place when the Sabbath comes round. This state of things is traceable to two causes, and which are very dissimilar in their origin. There is no disguising the fact that there is amongst us a large amount of incipient error. Even good people are unconsciously affected by it, evidence of which is furnished by the terms and phrases they make use of, terms and phrases which suggest much more than they say. Surrounded by such an atmosphere the preacher is quite apt to similarly express himself. Not a great while ago I heard a sermon that was full of half truths and which was liberally sprinkled with such expressions as, "If there be such a place as hell," and "if there is such a being as the devil." Want of faith in the Divine verities leads to flippancy in referring to them, and of all men the preacher should have an unshakable confidence in their truth. On the other hand, some truly godly people are teaching us some evil lessons, and on the plea of enjoying intimate communion with God claim the privilege of using language when speaking to or of them, which angels would not care to use. And in this connection let me say that such phrases as, "Dear God," "Dear Jesus," "Dear Lord," and the like should never be made use of in prayer. For this the Bible offers no example, and no thoughtful and intelligent person will use them.

Closely allied to this is the too frequent use of the names of the Deity. Ministers occasionally at least err in this particular, and having my attention called to the frequency with which such names were used by a certain excellent preacher, I took account of what he said, and found fifty such in the opening prayer and twenty-five in the closing one. In striking contrast with this is the example set us in The Model Prayer, in which only one is mentioned, and that only once. In that lengthy and comprehensive prayer in the 17th of St. John's Gospel, only two are introduced—God and Father—the first once, the other six times. In the 9th chapter of the Book of Daniel, in what the late Dr. Cumming called "the sublimest Litany that ever trembled on human lips," Lord and God are alone made use of. The same reserve is seen in Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the temple, in which instead of the repetition of these holy names the pronouns Thee, Thou, Thy and Thine are employed.

I would like to have the congregation to unite in the recital of the Lord's Prayer, but this is not to be expected, unless the one who leads recites it correctly. This is seldom done, paragraphs that stand apart in idea are run into each other, weakening their force and marring their beauty. Punctuation points are disregarded, the cupulative and disjunctive conjunctions unemphasized, and the closing sentences rushed through as if the main purpose was to reach the Amen as quickly as possible.

Again, in prayer, there is no need to define doctrines to catalogue the Divine attributes, to expatiate upon the greatness and power of the Almighty, to review the history of the church, to specify where her victories have been won, to tell the Lord that such a passage is differently rendered in the Revised Version than in the authorized one, as I heard an evangelist do recently, or to introduce anything that does not tend to edification.

In addressing the Almighty due regard should be paid to the proprieties of language, and the same rules which govern our utterances elsewhere ought not to be ignored here. One thing that should be avoided is the improper use of the third personal pronoun. Who has not heard such a mix up as the following: "O Lord bless us in this service, may the grace of our God abundantly rest upon us, and may we be greatly helped in all our efforts to carry on Thy work."

As we believe in a Trinity of Persons in the Godhead, and as each sustains a certain relationship to us in connection with the work of redemption it is fitting that these relationships should be properly recognized when leading the devotional exercises in the sanctuary. While a firm believer in the absolute Divinity and proper Deity of the Lord Jesus Christ, I have sometimes feared too little mention is made of the Father and of the Holy Spirit. A Unitarian in conversation with a Trinitarian was reminded by the latter of having attended a service in the church of the former in which the name of the Saviour had not once been used. To this came the rejoinder that he had worshipped in a Trinitarian church in which Jesus, only Jesus, was spoken of or prayed to. These were probably exceptional cases, but the charge is not without foundation. Intelligent prayer after the orthodox order, and which is the scriptural order, is to address the Father as the author of all good, through the merits of the Lord Jesus to grant us the aid of the Holy Spirit in all our efforts to get or to do good. Our prayers are too often a strange mixture of conflicting opinions or views which bewilder the hearers and which render it difficult to know to whom we are praying or what we are praying for.

Public prayer should be brief, for no matter how choice the language, how earnest the manner, or devout the spirit, they will become wearisome if unduly prolonged. While five minutes may be too short and fifteen minutes too long according to the circumstances, few men can safely go beyond from five to seven minutes. I recall two remarkable cases in regard to length. One was in a small country church, the minister was a grave thoughtful, well-read man, and whose petitions were rich in scriptural quotations, but the length, which one who timed him affirmed was over forty minutes, was very trying to all present. The other was in a large city church on the occasion of a great ecclesiastical gathering, and where a distinguished divine from England had been announced to preach. It was a hot July day, the house was packed, and all were anxious to hear the grandly gifted orator. The opening prayer was beautifully worded, uttered with grace and earnestness, referred to perhaps everything appropriate to the occasion, and was beyond doubt a wonderful deliverance, but its effectiveness was destroyed by its being about half an hour in length. One of the city papers spoke of it as "One of the most remarkable addresses presented to the Almighty in the presence of a public assembly." Against this tendency all should guard, and the wise preacher will see to it that his prayers, and especially the closing one, will be brief and to the point.

Repetitions should be rare and are only allowable to lend force to some need or when the earnestness of the praying one can only find voice in this way. In Daniel's prayer already referred to we have a striking illustration of this in the closing sentences: "O Lord, hear; O Lord, forgive; O Lord, hearken and defer not, for thine own sake. O my God, for thy city and thy people are called by thy name."

Our rulers should not be forgotten. No class of men are more in need of Divine help than those who have the management of public affairs. The temptations to wrong-doing are so numerous and so strong, and the good or evil so dependent upon their character and influence that for them should be sought "the wisdom profitable to direct." And yet for them some ministers offer no request, make no allusion to them, and from their pulpit utterances no one would ever know whether our chief magistrate was an emperor, king, or president, or the praying one was a citizen or a stranger.

MANY CANDIDATES FOR OFFICES

Annual Meeting of Maritime Commercial Men to Take Place Friday, December 9—Will Be Interesting.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Commercial Travelers' Association which will take place this year at Halifax, on Friday, Dec. 9, promises to be unusually interesting. The nominations for the different offices are large. For the office of president alone no less than seven candidates are in the field. Interest in this election will be keen inasmuch as each one of the provinces is anxious for the coveted honors. It is understood that the New Brunswick men will put forth every effort to have D. A. Morrison elected. For the office of directors they have also picked a ticket, and will back F. A. McAndrews, of Ganong Bros.; J. H. Pritchard, of the Canadian Cereal Co.; and G. Dawes, of the Imperial Tobacco Co.

The following is the list of candidates for offices:

President—A. Milne Fraser, at present senior vice-president.

G. D. Ellis, representing The Saskatchewan Milling Co.

J. E. Fowler, representing Standard Mfg. Co., Ltd.

J. C. Jones, representing Printers' Supplies, Ltd.

D. A. Morrison, representing self.

D. Rutherford, representing J. & M. Murphy, Ltd.

W. Tapp, representing self.

The nominations for the others offices are as follows:

Vice-Presidents for Nova Scotia (four to be elected)—J. McL. Fraser, of Maritime Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; W. H. Harrington, of Webster, Smith & Co., Ltd.; F. H. Keating, of W. R. Brock Co., Ltd.; D. Rutherford, of J. & M. Murphy, Ltd.; P. T. Strong, of Dominion Molasses Co., Ltd.

Vice-Presidents for New Brunswick (four to be elected)—R. J. Humphrey, of J. H. Humphrey & Co.; A. F. Kierstead, of Hall and Fairweather, Ltd.; A. E. Massie, for self; J. E. Petrie, of Jas. McCready Co., Ltd.; D. W. Puddington, of Puddington, Wetmore & Morris; W. H. Smith, of Robertson, Foster & Smith; H. W. Tilton, of J. A. Tilton; H. V. Vaughan, of Emerson & Fisher, Ltd.; W. P. Walsh, of Martin Senour Co., Ltd.

Directors (three to be elected)—C. Blackie, of Clayton & Sons; C. Dawes, of American Tobacco Co.; J. Humphrey, of Standard Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; A. J. LeLacheaur, of W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd.; F. McAndrew, of White Candy Co., Ltd.; J. H. Pritchard, of Goldie Milling Co., Ltd.; F. K. Warren; C. P. Wood, of R. B. Secton & Co.

Treasurer—O. E. Smith, of J. E. Moise & Co.

BUCK SAW PATENT.

A correspondent writes to The Telegraph from St. Leonard (N. B.) saying that Madawaska county has produced two inventors. Joseph Desjardins and Frank Duron, of St. Leonard, have just secured a patent for a new buck saw frame. The frame has a curved arm that holds one end of the saw and a handle that holds the other end. The arrangement is controlled by a set screw. The correspondent says the investors will soon have it manufactured and placed on the market. He asserts that the use of the patent arrangement does away with a great deal of elbow grease.