

## LIBERALS URGE CHANGE IN HIGH COMMISSIONERS

Want King Cabinet To Demand Resignation of Tory Members.

CITE PRECEDENT OF 1911

Premier Believed To Be Fully Aware of Value of Magrath's Services.

### BULLETIN.

MONTREAL, Feb. 1.—D. A. Lafontaine, member of Parliament for Jacques Cartier, has written to Premier King and offered to resign, so as to provide a seat for Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—The international joint commission and the fate of the Canadian representatives upon it is receiving the attention of members of Premier W. L. Mackenzie King's cabinet, and confronts them with some delicate problems. Faithful Liberal partisans make no secret of their belief that it would be little short of a crime if Conservatives, however virtuous, were allowed to retain such important and lucrative posts.

Great pressure has therefore been brought to bear upon the cabinet to demand the resignation of the three Canadian commissioners and appoint a trio of Liberals in their place. In support of this plea a precedent of 1911 is being cited.

Was Slow in Starting. The international joint commission has an interesting history. In the year 1902, largely on the initiative of U. S. President Theodore Roosevelt, it was decided by the British, American and Canadian governments that a certain number of outstanding problems should be submitted for equitable settlement to a body of arbitrators which should be called the

## DO YOU SMOKE TOO MUCH?

There are many men on whose heart and nervous system tobacco produces the most serious results. It causes palpitation, pain in the heart, irregularity of its beat, makes the hands tremble, sets the nerves on edge, causes shortness of breath, and loss of sleep.

To counteract this demoralizing influence on the heart and nerves there is no remedy so equal

MILBURN'S

HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

They make the heart beat strong and steady, restore tone and vigor to the nerves, and remove all the evil results caused by the tobacco.

Mr. Frank Lutes, 71 Terrace Hill street, Brantford, Ont., writes: "I had been troubled with palpitation of the heart for a number of years, and by spells it would bother me a lot. The doctor told me it would stop on me some time if I did not cut out tobacco. When I would get a spell my heart would pound, and I would break out in a perspiration, and get so weak I would have to sit right down and quit my work; also in the night I would wake up and my heart would be going. I should say, about 120 beats a minute. About three years ago I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, took them, and found that they did the job. I am feeling fine and have gained over 20 pounds in weight."

Price, 50c a box, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.—Adv.

## "DANDERINE"

Grows Thick, Heavy Hair

85-cent Bottle Ends All Dandruff, Stops Hair Coming Out



Ten minutes after using Danderine you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair, and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes, but really new hair—growing all over the scalp. Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them, helping the hair to grow long, strong and luxuriant. One application of Danderine makes thin, lifeless, colorless hair look youthfully bright, lustrous and just twice as abundant.

## "Ask 'Em to Buy" Slogan Adopted By Ontario Automotive Dealers

TORONTO, Feb. 1.—The costs of the retail automobile business and the tire situation were subjects which brought out a great deal of helpful discussion at the 5th annual convention of the Ontario Automotive Section of the Retail Merchants' Association, which opened here this afternoon.

Closing a year during which in this line, as in most others, depression brooded over business, today's meeting did not display a pessimistic outlook regarding the year ahead.

"Ask 'em to buy," was the slogan at the top of the program, and this business-getting spirit was echoed by nearly every speaker.

Committees appointed were:

Legislation—S. H. Rowed, London; G. R. Eaton, Orillia; I. F. Gillis, Ayr; C. A. Wiseman, Nanawau.

Memberships—A. J. Gilmore, St. Catharines; W. H. Keil, Stratford; C. S. Whiting, Cannington; A. Robinson, Niagara Falls.

Membership—W. Hodgins, London; George Grainger and Claude Pearce, Toronto.

The question-box will be conducted by Frank McLaughlin of London.

At the afternoon session, Wilfred Hodgins, president of the London and Middlesex branch, gave a stirring address on "Co-operation."

international waterways commission, but after authority was secured the project hung fire for years, and the commission did not actually begin to function till 1905, when the late Sir George Gibbons of London, Prof. King, the well-known astronomer, and Eugene Coste, an experienced engineer, were appointed as representatives of Canada.

The commission performed its allotted tasks with skill and thoroughness and satisfied observers in both countries, but when its special work was finished, Sir George Gibbons, who had been deeply impressed with its possibilities on a more extended scale, pleaded strongly, both at Washington and Ottawa, for its retention in some permanent form on the ground that there could be no better engine for the prevention of disputes and controversies between the two countries. Gibbons' arguments obtained a sympathetic hearing with both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lord Bryce, who was then British ambassador at Washington, and Elihu Root, who was serving as U. S. secretary of state, was found to be equally enthusiastic, so the work of drafting a treaty which would establish an arbitral commission on a permanent basis was set about as soon as the consent of Downing street had been obtained.

Lord Bryce and Mr. Root were the nominal authors of the treaty, but both of them always ascribed its success largely to the work of Sir George Gibbons, whose services had been retained as special adviser during the negotiations. The treaty was finally signed in 1908, but it was not till December, 1910, that the Canadian Parliament was asked to pass legislation embodying its terms.

Board Never Sat. Even when the bill was passed and Parliament had voted the necessary financial appropriations, further delays ensued before the Canadian commissioners were named. The arrangements were that the actual appointments should be left to the imperial government, who would act on nominations received from Ottawa. The year 1911 was a busy one for Sir Wilfrid, and he only sent in the names of the three commissioners selected, namely, Sir George Gibbons, Mr. Aime Geoffroy, K.C., of Montreal, and Mr. Barnhill of St. John, to London late in the summer.

Downing street always moves leisurely, and before the appointments had been actually made the Laurier government had been defeated and resigned. Sir Robert Borden's cable to suspend the appointments was not too late, and when the nominations were rescinded a few weeks later, three well-known Conservatives, Mr. C. A. Magrath, the late Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, and Mr. H. A. Powell of New Brunswick, were substituted and duly appointed by the imperial government.

Assailed in Parliament. When the new parliament met this action of the Borden government was strongly assailed by the Liberals, who took the ground that the functions of the commission were judicial, and the appointments should not be at the mercy of the fortunes of partisan warfare.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was very severe in his criticism, and there was especial resentment at the dropping of Sir George Gibbons, who was virtually the creator of the commission. Sir George Foster was the most eloquent defender of the new government's course, and took the line that the commissioners were intrusted with ambassadorial functions and therefore must of necessity be persons completely sympathetic to the government in power.

The three new commissioners were all men of high standing, and what criticism had developed soon died down. Mr. Casgrain resigned in 1915 to enter the cabinet, and was succeeded by Mr. Mignault. When he died Sir William Hearst, fresh from his defeat at the polls, was appointed in his place, to the great indignation of the French-Canadians, who, with some justice, claimed a right to one place on the commission.

Pressure From Quebec. As a result it is from Quebec today that the greatest pressure for a change of personnel on the commission is coming. In the case of C. A. Magrath there will be strong counter-pressure. The charge of partisanship is in his case not strong, for his independence in the years 1908-1911 when he sat in the Commons for Lethbridge, cost him his chances of cabinet office, and he has long ceased to be a party man. He has served for more than ten years on the commission with great profit to his country. Few Canadians enjoy a higher reputation in the United States, where his fairness and good judgment are alike completely trusted. He has consistently endeavored to increase the prestige of the commission and kept its proceedings on a high plane, and the confidence now placed in it on both sides of the line is testimony to his success.

Practice at Washington. In all probability Premier King is fully cognizant of these facts and the value of Mr. Magrath's experience, and would find it difficult to argue to meet the pleas of aspirants, he can find them in abundance in the history of the American personnel of the commission. President Taft made the first appointments and, in accordance with a practice which prevails at Washington of allowing minority representation for the opposition party on various com-

missions, nominated two Republicans and one Democrat, the late Congressman Tawney of Minnesota being the first chairman. When President Wilson came into power in 1912 he did not disturb Mr. Tawney, but he sought and obtained the resignation of the other republican commissioner, General Streeter, and appointed in his stead a deserving Democrat, Mr. Obadiah Gardner, who is the present chairman of the American delegation.

In the spring of 1921, when President Wilson was on the eve of departure, there was considerable commotion about the commission. Mr. Wilson was anxious to find a comfortable haven for his faithful secretary, Mr. Tumulty, and asked for Mr. Gardner's resignation. Mr. Gardner refused to resign, and was eventually dismissed a few days before Mr. Wilson left the White House. By this time Mr. Tumulty had other things on his mind, and declined the appointment. It was promptly given to Mr. W. B. Wilson, who had served as secretary for labor from 1913 to 1921.

Restored Former Member. There was strong criticism of these strange proceedings even among Democrats, but as President Wilson was then in precarious health and was practically out of action, he was largely acquitted of personal blame. But one of President Harding's first executive acts was to cancel the Wilson appointment and restore Mr. Gardner, despite the latter's Democratic politics, to his old post. It was felt that his experience was needed there to keep up the American end, and as the other Democrat has not been disturbed, the present American representatives, Messrs. Gardner, Smith and Clarke, consist of two Democrats and one Republican, which is clear proof that partisan considerations weigh little with Mr. Harding in comparison with public efficiency.

If Mr. King desires to retain Mr. Magrath's services, he has an unanswerable argument in the attitude of the Harding administration, and

can ask if Canadian Liberals are prepared to be less public-spirited in this matter than the Republicans of the United States.

If They Refuse to Resign. Even if the resignations are asked for, the matter is not altogether simple. The commissioners might refuse to resign, and in that event Mr. King would have to request the imperial government to remove them. He would have to assign reasons for his course, and the task would not be one which he would relish. Something definite will be known in a few days, and a controversy may develop in which the Liberal and Tory parties will be found making use of exactly the opposite arguments which each found so serviceable in 1911. The Liberals will say the commission's functions are ambassadorial and the Tories maintain that they are judicial.

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