

INTERPRETER OF CANADIAN IDEALS

DR. J. A. MACDONALD
TALKS ON DEMOCRACY

Warning Against Allowing Un- democratic Elements Into Canada in Numbers

The address of Dr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, to the members of the Canadian Club Tuesday afternoon in the Institute hall will live long in the minds of those who heard it. It was a warning against the ideal of international importance and ethical dignity.

"A Canadian of Canadians," as the chairman, Lindsey Crease, felicitously terms him, Dr. Macdonald, without notes or visible preparation, delivered an oration pregnant with thoughts and ambitions, and couched in the rich stentorian language of the Celt. That his words struck home was demonstrated by the magnificent and spontaneous ovation which greeted him at the close of his extemporaneous effort.

Lindsey Crease, in introducing the guest, referred to him as "a Canadian from away back," a distinguished member of a family that had sprung from that famous Scottish stock, the fighting clan of Macdonald. Dr. Macdonald is a much-travelled man and wherever he has been he has impressed his audience with a sense of the high type of men which Canada produces. His going abroad is a matter of pride to Canadians, for he can always show the world what Canada really means.

Dr. Macdonald opened his address with a reference to the circumstance which had kept him out of touch with public affairs for the last six months. He had been ill for three months and on sick-leave for three more, and being a stranger in Jerusalem he was not expected to know what had happened in the country in these latter days. And he also knew as a newspaper man that it was better for one to know the facts before committing oneself to any serious comment. His condition reminded him of an incident he had witnessed at a by-election in England when Hamar Greenwood, a brother Canadian, was a candidate in the Liberal interest, and a successful candidate too.

England was, of course, noted for that peculiar species known as the heckler which was lacking in this country, and on the occasion in question one heckler who was obviously very much under the influence of liquor persisted in firing broadsides of pertinent and impertinent questions at the speaker. Another elector tired of the business even before the candidate and he encouragingly shouted to Mr. Greenwood: "Don't you mind him. He's no good. He's just a nuisance to the workhouse." For a space after this there was perfect peace, but before the speaker could resume the bibulous disturber jumped in and broke and scored again by pleading: "Oh, mister, don't you blame me till you've seen the missus." "Well," continued Dr. Macdonald, "I want to know the 'missus' first, but I think that although I have been out of touch for some time past, my knowledge of the circumstances that led up to the developments entitles me to speak."

He had known the missus long enough to have a right to speak on Canadian affairs. Five generations of his family had lived and died in Canada. The hot blood in his veins might be Celtic but his heart was in this country. Therefore, although he might not know what the missus had been saying for the past six months he knew what she had been saying all these years.

Cultivate Tolerance, He would like to say a few words on the Canadian Club, and what it stood for in relation to the situation in Canada. He did not mind any man speaking his opinion and he was not in any way compromised by anything else. They were all there to meet a stranger and a visitor, to pay him the courtesy of listening to what he had to say, not to endorse what he said, or to be in any way compromised by anything else. He recognized that spirit in the Canadian Club and was glad of it. So long as a man spoke the truth as he saw it without reserve he was entitled to their courtesy; that was, of course, if the man had earned the right to speak to the club on any subject.

"He loved the Englishman's way of doing things," their tolerance was remarkable. They would listen attentively to what they were not even interested in. As a proof of this he cited the Trafalgar Square orator speaking to great crowds of people whose only interest was seeing him get it off his chest for his own good. As one of such an audience had remarked to him: "It doesn't us any harm and it does him good to get rid of it." He thought that was a spirit to be cultivated.

"I like to speak to the members of the Canadian Club because you stand for the truth as a man sees it, irrespective of whether you agree with it or not. That is the beginning of true democracy. The Canadian Club has its background in the democracy. A free expression of public opinion to the background of the nations of the world is the life blood of Canada. (Hear, hear.) It cannot live unless there is the frankest and freest expression of personal opinion. It is out of the freedom of expression that public opinion grows, and public opinion is the power behind the throne.

"Democracy stands for government of the people by the people and for the people. Parliament is merely its register. It lived in societies and institutions such as the Canadian Club. Every institution that makes public opinion intelligent and strong, is an organ of the

democracy. The Canadian Club is one of these organizations because it can afford to stand independent and free because it has no party at the back of it, is under obligations to nobody and nothing save its service to Canada. Otherwise it should not take the name Canadian Club, (loud cheers.)

Strategic Position. "The situation in Canada is supremely interesting because we have a nation just in the making. The lines have been laid, the foundations are there, but we men of to-day and those who come immediately after us are entrusted with the great task of building up a nation in this land. The geography and history of Canada gives her a peculiarly strategic position in the world's affairs. This, taken with the fact that there is no country under God's heaven where there is so true a type of democracy as there is in the Dominion of Canada, causes me to believe that in the future she will play a much more important part in the affairs of the world and of the empire than she has done in the past. I can conceive nothing for this country better than the position she now holds of being a free nation in that galaxy of free nations that make up the empire of Great Britain. (Loud cheers.)

But as I said before geography and history have given Canada a strategic position. They have made her the integral part of the empire that swings around the world, a part of the empire that is ever growing in influence and greatness, and in my view a permanent part of the empire. (Cheers.) History tells of no empire that can compare with the empire of Britain. It would not be conceivable but for the fact that we see it with our eyes; held together not by the power of the sword, not by any compulsion or bribe, but by that freedom which alone makes its existence and maintenance possible. (Cheers.) The greater freedom that Canada gets the more loyal does she become to Britain. These were true words."

A Bond of Peace.

"It was for them to play a great part in holding the Empire together. In making the touch of it on the Oriental world redemptive and strong, and in making the touch of it on the great contiguous republic reciprocal and sympathetic.

"I desire for Canada no better service than that of being the bond between Great Britain and the American republic, in being the interpreter of one to the other, understanding both better, reaching them, and in taking the hands of each other, and in taking the hands of both and clasping them together in a pact that no political exigency can ever weaken or break. (Cheers.)

That was one of the reasons why the present situation in Canada was so intensely interesting. For himself, he cared far more for that international understanding than anything else.

"There was no controlling body of opinion in the United States to do in favor of any other position to be held by Canada. There was no intelligent man, either in this country or in Great Britain or in the United States, who was in favor of the political union of Canada and the United States. Irresponsible men of the press, on both sides, untravellers, were afflicted with dreams, but fortunately they were not able to bring about their realization. If Canada could, either by treaty or otherwise, associate itself with the United States or with any other country, it would be a touch making for peace, that would, in his opinion, be one of the greatest boons that could possibly come to her hand. Good relations, good sentiments, were of supreme importance.

"It is an important thing there should be two democracies on this continent speaking the language Shakespeare spoke, and that these two nations should grow up together, one pair of the greatest Empire the world had ever known, and the other in itself the greatest republic the world had ever known, so that the touch of English-speaking world upon the Orient shall be a touch making for peace and goodwill of the world. (Cheers.)

Guard Citizenship. "Another thing which Canada must do is to guard the quality of her citizenship. In the democracy keep it unsullied and unfettered by any vitiating influence that might threaten it. Democracy has not yet attained its full stature. It is merely stumbling towards its ideal, and in the meantime Canada to see that its democracy does not suffer in the same way that the democracies of the older world suffered and decayed.

"While we may admit certain defective and even elements on the east, the west and the south, Canada must carefully guard against allowing such large number of undemocratic aliens into the country, lest they destroy the very genius and power of democracy itself. Democracy means that the power of government is in the hands of the people, and it is dangerous to admit too largely alien elements that have not the genius for democracy, lest they should sap the democratic ideals of the country. There is no more divine right for democracy than for monarchy, but it is to us the key to the sacred door of good government. (Cheers.)

"At the same time we must conserve the land for the people. We must conserve the wealth of Canada for the people of Canada. (Cheers.) Let us take the examples of England and Scotland, where the centuries of land spoliation have left about 87 per cent. of the land in the hands of three per cent. of the population.

"Almost the whole of Scotland was owned by twelve men. No wonder they found Scotland under the yoke of the world's gain."

"To my mind there is nothing more healthy in the world's politics to-day than the general uprising of the average man in the United States, demanding the rights and privileges of citizens from the greedy and greedy autocrats into whose hands they have been concentrated."

Deplores War Expenditure. "And again, if Canada is to play the part I hope she will play there must be no useless expenditure on unnecessary wars, the tremendous economic burden under which the nations of the world are groaning. In Canada we can afford to waste a little of our great natural resources, but we cannot afford to waste our men." (Cheers.) He deplored

the condition of bondage in which some of the nations had placed themselves through their lust for armaments. They were bonded to the great money-lenders of the world and it was impossible for them to embark upon any enterprise without asking the permission of these capitalists. No, they could not afford to waste the flesh and blood of the nation. Dr. Macdonald also reminded them that such devastation of the best blood of the land was a physiological and a biological crime. He cited Scotland as an example of his meaning. There, the days gone by, the race had been a race of giants but to-day the decadence was tremendous, if noticeable.

In conclusion he asked them to cherish the sacred duty which had been placed in their hands of guarding their growing democracy from foreign encroachments and to play their humble part in the upbuilding of Canada as a nation. He held up to them the torch of national service.

"It is greater to serve than to be served," he said. "Let our mission be to serve so that Canada may aspire to the eminence of a world-power in vitality, in purity, in intelligence, independence, and freedom." (Loud cheers.)

The chairman briefly returned thanks to the speaker for his address, saying that he might never know the fruits of his speech to them but he believed that it would bring forth fruit.

With the singing of the National Anthem the gathering dispersed.

PROVES SATISFACTORY ON ALL POINTS

Czar Expresses Gratification at Happy Termination of Chinese Negotiations

St. Petersburg, March 29.—The Russian foreign office has telegraphed the Russian ambassador in Peking that the Russian government is satisfied with the happy termination of the negotiations.

China's reply was submitted to the czar yesterday. The Chinese minister, Ha Ying Tung, in his advice to the Peking government, affirms that the reply is satisfactory in all points and restores the ancient amity between Russia and China.

China's reply is an involved attempt to prove that she fully acquiesced in Russia's demands in her replies to previous Russian notes and that if any matters were not specifically mentioned in a note of Russia, she was in accordance with the treaty rights which China never questioned.

As a matter of formality, China's reply to the Russian ultimatum is a compromise and to freedom of trade, and to the foreign office, in its dispatch to M. Korostovetz, minister at Peking, says the emperor expresses gracious good-will to the happy termination of the negotiations and satisfaction at the wise decision of the Chinese government to confirm the legality of the Russian demands and conform with the treaty provisions.

The imperial government expresses the conviction that the government will regard these provisions as inviolable and that the relations will be a bridge further strengthening the ancient bond of amity between Russia and China.

Little Sympathy With China. Peking, March 28.—It is suspected in the legation quarter that a deep desire to avoid, if only concealed, by the Russo-Chinese exchanges. There is inability to reconcile the contrary attitudes of St. Petersburg and the Russian legation here. While the former has been proclaiming the necessity of military action against China, the latter has declared that the troops will not be moved. It is believed that the legation's attitude may be intended to encourage the Chinese, who are ready to take part in a contest of cunning.

Monday's reply of the Chinese foreign board to Russian ultimatum, was superficially, it is believed, that China complies fully with the demands made, but, carefully studied, it goes a little beyond this and is replete with repetitions of what China has embodied in previous replies.

Accordingly, though the legation quarter mistrusts Russia's intentions, there is little sympathy with the Chinese, who evince delight in deceptive phraseology at a moment when the loss of a province may be threatened.

The members of the other legations, however, are not so easily deceived. They accepted unequivocally the Russian demands in her original reply to the Russian note of February 16, and so left Russia before the world without an excuse for aggression.

INQUIRIES FOR LAND.

San Jose Bay, March 24.—Messrs. Clarkson and Green have erected substantial homes at the mouth of the San Jose river, and three new homes are being constructed in the adjoining section of the Otter river. Over one hundred settlers are now residing in San Jose Valley. It is confidently expected, with the numerous inquiries for land here, that the whole of this country will be settled in the ensuing twelve months.

PERJURY CASE.

Cincinnati, O., March 29.—Chief Justice Jones, of the Ohio Circuit court, yesterday decided that the affidavit submitted by Prosecutor Hunt was inadmissible in the United States case of George B. Cox, indicted for perjury. Judge Jones will name the man who will try the Cox case.

OPPOSES WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Springfield, Ill., March 29.—Phoebe Quinlan, a former suffragette, will address the lower house of the Illinois legislature to-day in an address opposing passage of a bill granting suffrage to women of the state. The senate recently passed the suffrage measure.

ANNUAL REPORT OF POLICE DEPT.

STATISTICS OF 1910
ISSUED BY THE CHIEF

Work of Force Increases With Growth of City—Recommendations for Year

The annual report for the year ending December 31, 1910, of the police force of the city of Victoria, was issued on Wednesday by Chief of Police John M. Langley, and contains the records of the department during the year. The report shows that the work of the police force was increased by 11 per cent. over the year 1909, and that the total number of cases for the year was 1,143, as against 1,034 for 1909. The total number of cases for the year was 1,143, as against 1,034 for 1909. The total number of cases for the year was 1,143, as against 1,034 for 1909.

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OFFICER TO RETIRE.

Vancouver, March 28.—Major G. Gardner Johnson, one of the pioneer military men of Vancouver, and now quartermaster of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, is about to sever his connection with that organization. Major Johnson's kindness and geniality have won for him a wide popularity, and his retirement will be heard of with regret by his brother officers and the men of the Sixth Regiment. He was given his first commission as second lieutenant in the Second Battalion, Fifth Regiment of Canadian Artillery, on March 15, 1894. In 1898 he was promoted to captain, in which rank he served till April 7, 1904, when he was made major. During his term of service with the Sixth Regiment he has held respectively the offices of paymaster, quartermaster, and adjutant.

QUESTION OF SMOKE.

Prince Rupert, March 28.—Mayor Johnson does not smoke, and at a recent meeting of the council Ald. Clayton asked whether he had any objection to the aldermen smoking during the council session. The mayor replied that he had personally no objection, but that he thought that the council work would proceed more quickly if smoking were not so general during the discussions. Ald. Hilditch hastened to inform the mayor that before smoking was stopped in the council chamber, a certain motion made and passed at an early meeting of the first council will have to be annulled and the matter ended in smoke.

SOOKE FARMER WAS AMONG THE VICTIMS

Arthur Morley Left on the Se- schelt Returning Home— Members of Crew

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Those now known to have been drowned in the Seeschelt disaster are: Arthur Morley, resident of Sooke, aged 37.

J. W. Burns, aged 50, of Sooke, and Mrs. Burns, his wife.

Robert King Newton, aged 26, of Victoria, a surveyor.

J. I. Henderson, aged 26, of Victoria, lineman for Grant, Smith & Co.

Capt. H. V. James, aged 27, master and port owner of the Seeschelt.

Hugh Young, of Vancouver, engineer of the Seeschelt.

William Davidson, deckhand, aged 25, formerly on Empress steamers.

William Halston, fireman, aged 26, native of Halifax, N. S., where his parents reside, and a member of the Fifth Regiment.

Ernest Barrett, aged 26, formerly in the Royal Marines, deckhand on the Seeschelt.

Shirley the names of those who were aboard the ill-fated steamer Seeschelt are being learned through the earnest efforts being pursued by the provincial government.

It was learned that Arthur Morley, well known in this city, who owned a farm in the Jordan River district, was amongst those who met death in the awful catastrophe. Ten of those, on the steamer including five of the crew, have been accounted for.

For some time Morley was employed by the Michigan Pacific Lumber Company and although he was not engaged by that company at the time of his death he was carrying a number of reports to the camp at Jordan river.

He was known to have been on the Seeschelt the day she was lost and he has not arrived at his destination it is certain that he has been drowned, although it is believed by some of his friends that he got off at William Head. This, however, is looked upon as most unlikely.

It is believed that he had reached the camp long before this. He is survived by a mother and one sister residing at Maywood, P. C.

Yesterday afternoon and this morning small sections of the ship were found on the shore near Cape Church by the patrol which has been instituted. So far, however, no more bodies of those who met their fate in the vessel have been discovered by the parties on the lookout.

Two launches from the quarantine station were out yesterday but they failed to sight anything except a few vegetables floating about near where the foundering occurred.

William Halston, fireman of the lost steamer, joined her when she entered service, being engaged by the former engineer, A. Kicks, who is now on the Princess Charlotte, and who left the steamer only two days before she sank. He was formerly on the steamer Osage.

Ruston, who was a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, where his parents reside, came here from Calgary, a year ago. He joined the Fifth Regiment, C. G. A., being a gunner in No. 1 Co., soon after his arrival and was still on the strength of the regiment when he met his death.

William Davidson, who came from the tug Chemalun to join the Seeschelt, was a native of Devonshire, England. He is survived by a brother at the Telegraph Bay Powder Works, and a wife. Ernest Barrett, the other deckhand, was formerly in the navy and was employed on the steamer Amur before joining the Seeschelt.

Colonel G. Atkins-Collins writes the Times as follows:

"The report of Mr. George King Newton, who lost his life in the wreck of the Seeschelt, comes of a good Irish stock and leaves a brother who is now the sole survivor of an old Irish family, the Newtons of Dunsaville, County Wicklow, Ireland, who, some eleven years ago was forced to sell the property. This beautiful place, near the vale of Avon, was bought by a society of Nuns from Dublin, who converted it into a convent."

"We take this opportunity of thanking his friends for the kind opinions of him in the obituary notice published, which will be a great solace to his bereaved mother."

Two thousand gallons of oil were grown-up person's allowance for twenty-four hours.

DISCUSSING RECIPROCITY.

Washington, D. C., March 29.—The new democratic ways and means committee to-day met and discussed the tariff, chiefly the wool schedule, which is expected to be the first part of the Payne-Aldrich law attacked when congress meets.

ROSSLAND BOARD OF TRADE.

Roseland, March 28.—The annual meeting of the Rossland Board of Trade was held at the office of the secretary, A. B. MacKenzie. J. S. Deschamps was re-elected president by acclamation, and J. D. McDonald, vice-president, also by acclamation. The council elected was comprised of: J. S. Deschamps, G. Agnew, W. H. Falding, W. K. Ewing, T. S. Gilmour, H. P. Stow, R. H. Stewart, W. S. Rugh, Ernest Levy, W. G. Terman, A. W. Sprague and L. A. Campbell.

A special committee on membership was elected consisting of J. D. McDonald, H. P. Stow, W. K. Ewing, A. W. Sprague and G. Agnew.

The board will try to induce the authorities to fix up the North road and put it in condition for automobile travel, and they will see if the B. C. Telephone Company cannot have a direct all-Canadian telephone line between Rossland and the Boundary.

At present the line passes through the United States.

It was decided that the board co-operate with the Trail Board of Trade with regard to getting a subway at the railway crossing at the dam near Trail, and they will ask that a survey be made of the road connecting the Rossland road at Warfield with the Trail-Castlegar road.

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