

The Weekly Ontario  
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Thursday, June 4, 1914

LAWYERS.

It was a peculiar pleasure we enjoyed while attending the meeting of the creditors of Dale's Bank at Madoc recently to listen to the addresses of four able lawyers, all of them earnestly pleading with their friends or clients to make a peaceable settlement of their claims and abstain from fighting matters out in the courts. We came away from that meeting entertaining a higher opinion of the legal profession than we had ever held before. Not that we ever regarded the disciples of Blackstone as a band of shy-shers, sharks, or scoundrels. We always held them in wholesome respect, gave them as little business as possible, and believed them to be governed by rather a more rigid code of ethics than the average business man. We did not of course place them on the same high moral plane as clergymen and editors, but we considered them at least qualified to rank in ability, intelligence and integrity with the other great profession of medicine.

There is a fairly general opinion that the lawyer is a meddlesome mischief-maker, a pettifogging promoter of strife between pugnacious pin-heads an insincere sharp, a conscienceless charlatan.

There may have been a time when such opinions would be pretty generally in accord with fact, but we hold that it is no longer true of any large percentage of the graduates of Osgoode hall.

It is probable that lawyers of old were much given to settling people by the ears and stirring up disputes. The more numerous the scraps, the bigger the pile of shekels that would eventually find their way into the able attorney's exchequer. The old-time barrister was decidedly a man of war. Peace meant paucity of income and general stagnation in the business of distorting the statutes.

But the old order has changed. The meeting of Dale's bank depositors emphasised the fact that whatever the jurist may have been in the past, he is now preeminently a man of peace.

The business of the twentieth century lawyer is not to get people into trouble, but rather to seek the most effective means of keeping them out. The gentlemen of the long robe now require to be more a level-headed man of business, than a juggler with facts and the decrees of parliament. His chief concern is to keep his clients in the path of rectitude by assisting and directing them to do business strictly according to the rules and regulations laid down in the R. S. O.

No one knows better than he the inane folly of fighting disputes out in the courts of law, where decent settlement can be made. Like the jingoes he can fight and fight well if he must, but the good lawyer fights only when more pacific means have failed.

When Mr. W. B. Northrup K. C., told the creditors at the Madoc meeting that he believed they would not receive more than ten cents on the dollar if they appealed to the courts, he spoke from the ripeness of experience and was probably well within the truth. But anyone with the most superficial knowledge of the wasteful processes of warring in the courts, is well aware of the supreme folly of it all.

The modern profession of law, then, is preventive in its nature.

Passing from law to the realms of medicine we find that identically the same process has come about. The twentieth century physician does not seek to cure so much as to prevent disease. The lecture by the provincial analyst at St. Michael's academy on Wednesday night, shows that the various boards of health, are all in the way of prevention.

The old-time practitioner with his pills, and various colored powders, and his solemn air of mystery, savored more of disease and death than of health and happiness. It was often shrewdly suspected that he made the people believe they were sick, or kept them sick, in order to collect the bills. But now we are coming to know that we seldom need a physician except where we have made fools of ourselves in violating the laws of health, and, strangely enough, the physicians themselves are falling in with the idea, and they appear to be making just as much money as ever in warning, or coaxing, or forcing us to keep the narrow path that leads to perfect health.

And, passing again to the realm of state-manship, we have apparently come to the dawn of a higher civilisation where the nations are beginning to realise the deadly absurdity and the awful criminality of war.

We see at Niagara today the spectacle of a great nation like the United States treating in a judicial way its misunderstandings with a weaker nation that it could sooner or later have defeated. Is not this infinitely more sane than to pour out hundreds of millions of treasure and sacrifice many thousands of lives to the lust of the god of war.

War has seldom settled anything right or

in a just manner, because war can never prove which nation in the dispute is right, but only which nation is stronger.

The present universal business depression is largely the product of the unreturnable waste of the Balkan war. The unbelievable savagery of that conflict shows the modern war is no different from what General Sherman pictured it half a century ago.

This badly muddled old world bids fair to lose three of its greatest and most ancient illusions—that a man can make money or improve his position by fighting in the courts of law, that he can keep well after violating the laws of health by loading his machinery with drugs, and lastly that war, whether to victor or to vanquished, is economic, social or moral gain, or anything but a brutal method of determining international disputes.

BRITISH POLITICS

There is now very little reason to doubt that Great Britain is on the eve of a general election. The Home Rule Bill is beyond the reach of the Lords, having virtually become law despite them, for no doubt exists in any mind that it will be given the royal assent. Then comes on the scene the amending bill, and this may be rejected by the House of Lords so as to force an election by delaying its final passage until after the expiry of the present parliament. It may be that this is the course resolved upon by the Unionists to defeat the Home Rule cause, and it may be again that even if followed it may not produce the desired effect. The result of a bye-election or two cannot always be assumed to voice the opinion of the country at large.

Meanwhile the almost unexpected calm in Ulster following the passage of the Home Rule Bill is cause for great rejoicing to friends of law and order and of Ireland, everywhere. To a reasoning people, of course, scarcely any explanation was forthcoming as to why there should have been trouble in Ulster at this time. Nevertheless it was blazed in scare headlines all over the world at the instance of a number of excitable correspondents that the passage of the bill would be simply for the outbreak of civil war.

There is of course, no real reason why such a condition of affairs should exist at all, but if anything like armed resistance does occur, it is natural to assume that it will await the final operation of the Home Rule Bill and the eve of the Irish Parliament. There is still some ground for hoping that the wise and conciliatory counsels which have been heard upon both sides of the pending controversy may produce the desired result.

LATIN-AMERICAN PROGRESS

Francisco J. Yanes, of the Pan-American Union, recalls in the Journal of Race Development that the first University in the New World was that of Santo Thomas de Aquino at Santo Domingo, in 1538, no longer in existence. The San Marcos at Lima, Peru, was founded in 1551 the University of Mexico, established in 1553 and re-founded in 1910; Cordoba, Argentina, 1613; Euro, Bolivia 1623; Cuzco, Peru, 1692; Caracas, Venezuela, 1721; Havana, Cuba, 1728 Santiago, Chili, 1743, and Quito, Ecuador, 1787. Humboldt found the scientific equipment of Mexico university the finest in the New World.

In the United States, Harvard was founded in 1733, the sixth of this continent and the fifth of those now existing; Yale in 1701; Columbia in 1754.

All the Latin-American countries maintain scholarships for study abroad.

Latin-American theatres are unsurpassed. Opera is given in most of the capitals in excellent style. The press is brilliant, and in the larger cities enterprising. La Prensa of Buenos Ayres has a model newspaper plant. Latin-America led the continent in the installation of printing—in Mexico, 1526—and the first book printed was one by Father Las Casas. Cartagena, Colombia, is said to have been the second city of America to have a printing press, in 1560 or 1562, but Peru seems to hold the record for the first book printed in South America, about 1584. La Paz, Bolivia, had a printing establishment about 1610. The first work in Bogota was printed about 1760, Venezuela in 1764, Chili in 1776.

Railroad building in Latin-America is held back by sparse population, by the impossibility of crossing the Andean wall at most points and by the cheapness of river freighting. However, there are 65,000 miles of Latin-American rail-ways, against 207,342 in Europe and 241,199 in the United States. Argentina has 20,000 miles and Mexico 16,000 miles, against 24,725 miles in Canada and 37,495 in Germany.

Latin-American commerce is \$2,811,000,000 chiefly raw materials. This is surpassed by the single nations—Great Britain, Germany and the United States—but about equals the commerce of France. It is more than twice that of Russia though Russia has more than twice the population of Latin-America.

There are telegraph, telephone and electric lights in the larger towns. Buenos Ayres has a subway in operation.

All the greatest prizes of the legal profession in Great Britain, says the New York Post, are reserved for the barristers. It is from their ranks that the Lord Chancellor, the judges, and the law officers of the Crown are chosen. It is the leaders of this branch that make the largest incomes, and that win the popular reputation that follows a brilliant display of forensic ability in a cause celebre. A barrister's successes in the courts are public triumphs, and they are a distinct asset to him if he aspires to a political as well as a legal career.

But though it is only the barrister that figures largely in the newspapers, the members of the other branch of the profession fill an important and honorable place in the community. While the young solicitor has to give up all prospect of elevation to the judicial bench or winning the more dazzling trophies of the law, he may make an income that, although far short of the fees of the leaders of the bar, considerably exceeds what can be earned by many barristers of long standing. If he combines a sound knowledge of the law with good business aptitudes, but has no natural gift of eloquence, he may possibly do much better for himself in venturing upon the riskier career of an advocate.

Extremely impressive, says the Springfield Republican, was the great anti-profanity parade of the Holy Name societies in Washington, in which 22,000 persons took part. There is reason to think that the prevalence of profanity is due to thoughtlessness rather than to choice. Children pick up strong words and think them manly; a permanent habit is easily formed unless some refining influence intervenes. Yet even the profane usually purge their speech in polite company, and such a collective force as this huge parade represents will make reform much easier for those who have come to see the folly and offensiveness of swearing.

The birds are fast coming back to us so that we may live. Few people stop to consider that birds are necessary to human life. They are required to preserve the "balance of nature." Some people claim that of all the balancing forces nature the most indispensable is the living bird.

In the great plan of organic nature there exist between the orders of life—vegetation, insects, and the birds—what have been termed primeval economic relations, the existence of each one depending upon that of the others. But for vegetation the insects would perish; but for the birds the trees would perish; and to follow the inexorable laws of nature to conclusion of their awful vengeance when they are set at naught, but for vegetation which is the prime requisite for the perpetuity of all other forms of life upon the earth, the world would perish.

These facts are becoming more generally known; but it is well to mention them again when the birds are coming back to us so that everyone may be on the watch to protect them. They are slaughtered for food, for plumage decorations, and frequently just wantonly. People should guard them.

In view of results in the recent military manoeuvres, M. Millerand, the French Minister of War, has, says the New York Post, resolved to extend considerably the sphere of the motor in war. It was found that motor gun-carriages, equipped with self-acting wheels, had no difficulty in negotiating slopes and ditches. So several of them are to be sent immediately to the troops in Morocco. But it is not only as gun-carriages that motors are to be used. They are to be adopted in the commissariat. At present food convoys are accompanied by flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, and the animals are slaughtered as the need arises. These herds naturally hamper the mobility of a column; and further, the long marches affect the quality of the meat. With motor convoys all these disadvantages will disappear. Owing to their great mobility such convoys will be able to provision themselves either from large towns or specially constituted depots. There will also be a motor service for the transport of bread, wine, vegetables, and other perishable foods. The use of the motor car in the medical service will be perfected and extended. It has been found possible by a system of joists to convert an ordinary taxi into an admirable ambulance. Motor ambulance stations are to be established in certain sheltered points, which need not be close together, as a motor ambulance can easily travel 150 miles in a day.

Lay a plank on the ground, and a million people will walk it without thought of losing balance. Lift it 25 feet high, and only one in a thousand will dare to walk it. Lift it 100 feet and not more than one in a million will venture upon it.

It illustrates the difference between littleness and bigness of purpose; and the difference is not in the plank but in the people. A big thing is generally done just as easy as a little one—if one only gets at it with proper force applied to the right place. The big automobiles run with less noise and seeming strain than the little ones. The giant locomotive seems to glide with greater ease than the dummy engine.

The main difference between the millionaire and the pauper is that the one frames his thoughts to the forms of millions and the other his to the forms of pennies.

The main difference between the educated man and the ignorant one is that the one seizes upon the essential things and the other does not. Some of the most highly educated men the world knows, or ever has known, have had the least learning. Some of the world's most learned men have been the most ignorant. What do you know that counts? There is the measure of your education. What do you do to make yourself better and braver and brighter? There is the measure of your real culture, power and opportunity. It is really harder to walk the high plank than the low one, except for fear. The many look down and fall through dizziness. The few look straight ahead, confidence of success.

But remember this: However high your plank may be, make sure that you are walking it to something worth while. For many of the things that most of us deem little are very big. Men have controlled kingdoms who did not regulate their own homes. Men have won fortunes while wasting their lives.

Two Canadians and an Englishman to Probe Disaster.

LORD MERSEY IS COMING

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Hon. J. D. Hazen, who introduced the amendment, explained that under the present act the Minister has power to form a board composed of a Government official or judge. Only one commissioner could be appointed and the Government could not go outside of these classes for a member of the board. It was felt that in the case of the Empress of Ireland there should be the most searching inquiry. He proposed an additional clause to the bill, where in case of extreme gravity the Minister may appoint "two or more fit persons" to conduct an investigation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he agreed entirely with the bill, and commended the Minister for his action. There should be the most ample inquiry into the disaster.

Premier Borden added a few words, saying that the British authorities had already been notified of the Government's intentions as regards the investigation. He added also that the Canadian Pacific Co. had asked for a searching inquiry.

The investigating board will be composed of Sir Rodolphe Routhier, judge of the Quebec Admiralty Court, and Hon. E. M. McLeod, Chief Justice of New Brunswick, and also judge of the Admiralty Court of Brunswick, together with Mr. George Yaux, the British expert, whom the British Board of Trade is sending to Canada.

The board will meet immediately upon arrival of Mr. Yaux. It was announced last night that Lord Mersey will probably be with George Yaux, to represent the British Board of Trade.

In addition to the commissioners there will be three nautical assessors appointed to lend their assistance. One of these will be Captain Vales of Prince Edward Island, the other two have not yet been decided on.

The Government has been informed of the probability of Lord Mersey taking part in the inquiry. He presided at the inquiry into the Titanic disaster.

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Because he had been refused something to eat at the home of David Bauder near Kingston, John Simpson, a tramp, a big husky chap, drew a knife and attempted to stab Bauder. Simpson was arrested and given 30 days in jail.

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And through that summer morning I lingered near the spot; Oh, why do things seem sweeter When we possess them not? My garden buds were blooming, But all that I could see Was that little, mocking white rose Hanging just too high for me.

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