

The history of England and of this continent is not wanting in examples by which the rulers and the ruled may see that, although the people have been often willing to endure bad government with patience, there are legal and constitutional limits to that endurance."

BY MR. BENCE:

Q. Who said that? A. That is a resolution moved by Mr. James Baird and seconded by Mr. Owen Garrity, during a meeting held by delegates to a convention under the chairmanship of William Lyon Mackenzie.

Q. What happened to it? A. It was passed.

Q. Before you go on, do you subscribe to that statement?

A. Yes. I now quote from page 13 of the same volume:

"History proves that the rights of constitutional liberty, which British subjects enjoy to-day, have only been obtained by agitation, and, in some cases, by the exercise of force. Magna Charta, the greatest bulwark of British liberty, was forced by the barons from an unwilling monarch. Other incidents in history show that grievances have only been remedied when the oppressed, despairing of obtaining success by lawful agitation in the face of opposition by entrenched officialism, have been compelled to fly to arms in defence of their rights. Few will deny to-day, in the light of history, that the cause of constitutional government in Canada was materially advanced by the action of William Lyon Mackenzie, and that results have justified the rising of 1837."

Now the point I want to make in this regard is that only in this instance, when the people had no other alternative and having been deprived of every opportunity of finding expression through established institutions can there be any justification whatsoever for the use of anything other than