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The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 26, 1920

PARTY AND THE MAN

A Tupper voting Grit is a development of Canadian politics that would have earned a copy-right in an asylum for any prophet who would have ventured such a prediction half a dozen years ago. And it is an encouraging development. The party system of government is doubtless the best that has yet been devised to meet democratic conditions. But though it works very satisfactorily in the main, as far as the only way to secure affairs in accordance with the popular will is concerned, its effect upon individual independence and upon public honesty has not been good. No party can always be right and the man who votes for his party when it is wrong is either thoughtless or fanatical in his country's interests. It is not those whose loyalty to their own ideas and to the public interests is stronger than their party loyalty, the party system would drop to pieces for very rottenness. And fortunately for Canada the number of those who refuse to wear a political party's party colors is not allowed to become a menace for the straggling of their convictions, is growing, and Sir Hilbert Tupper is a very worthy champion of political independence will start many men thinking along similar lines.

THE LABOR LEADERS AND THE LAW

The three labor leaders, Gomers, Atchell and Morrison, are due in a few days to begin their trial for twelve, nine and six months' terms in jail for the crime of contempt of court and the disregard of the injunctions of the court. The trial of the leaders upon the organization is strengthened rather than weakened by this fact. They have been so busy in their offices and eagerly voted full salaries during the period of their incarceration, it is an interesting question to ask whether they have not yet outgrown the caricatures of democracy which springs from the regional salaried because the people are sovereign, every man is a sovereign.

It might be well to remind the highest of the words written three centuries ago in the cabin of the Mayflower: "To the end that this shall be a government of laws and not of men." These plenary brought over a dual method of administering justice, the common law remedy as to damages and the equity remedy as to a decree to do that which is right. Long before that in England, equity came in as a supplement to the common law. The system of equity was expanded so as to include injunctive commandments—now called mandatory injunctions—to do things which the common law would not do. These men who are great in the kingdom of labor not only disregarded the injunction themselves, but they have caused an injunction to be disobeyed without the aid of a jury. Thus the law is defied, is the one who passes on the issue of fact created by a denial of the charge, and he is the person who imposes the sentence if he finds the charge to be true.

It is just that the labor leaders should be tried by a jury. They are entitled to a trial with an opportunity of being tried by their peers in a violation of the independence of the United States. But this is quite unheard of in the jurisprudence of any country. The fact is, however, that it is understood that the injunction in American law has its origin historically in Kilday's case.

The chief of police of the state who does anything to break down reverence for law or respect for the court. He who comes into a court of equity with "Bismarck" and a labor leader or a labor follower disregarding a court of equity is preparing the way for a more serious matter. This disregard of law by those who should observe it most carefully is due to a perverted notion of the relation of the citizen to the state. We once heard of an evangelist who was a converted thief. By some means he came into possession of another thief's some property for which the police in his city had searched in vain. Ingratitude for this assistance the chief of police told him that although it was contrary to the law to have preaching in the streets, he might use the best corner of the street for his evangelizing. He preached for weeks in this corner in contravention of municipal regulations. Thanks to police protection his relation to the law was precisely that of the thief-keeper who on the opposite side was given police protection through for quite different reasons. He who asks equity more to equity; and tomorrow the appeal to equity may be regarded as one of the most valuable rights of the labor leader. If the injunction was unfair the remedy is not a disregard of it, but the creation of a public opinion which will rightly enforce all laws, civil or criminal, without fear or favor.

NO NEW DOCTRINE

Some Conservative journals are indulging in some truly loyal hysterics over Sir Wilfrid Laurier's relation to the obvious condition that Canada's navy will go to no war unless parliament chooses to send it. Who else could it be? It will be our navy, the same as our militia, and if our Conservative friends concede to any other authority than the Canadian Parliament the right to order our militia into active service, it is a new doctrine for them.

When Sir John A. Macdonald, whose loyalty none questions, was Premier, he asserted Canada's autonomy so strongly that he even refused to send Canadian soldiers to fight for England when England asked for them. It will be remembered that when Britain had a weakness in her hands in the Sudan, Australia sent a troop of dragoons to take part in

the operations. The home authorities thereupon communicated with the Canadian Government, intimating that a similar action in the case of Canada would be much appreciated. But the Conservative Administration replied that Canada could see her way to sending to the suggestion of the imperial authorities—a decision that drew from the Colonial Secretary of the day the most interesting treatise document that ever passed from Downing street to Ottawa.

GOING AHEAD

That the Common Council has, in the circumstances, acted wisely in accepting the amended proposition for the reconstruction of the city is a matter of course. The business interests of the city were practically unanimous in endorsing the amended proposition. The reconstruction of the city is a matter of course. The business interests of the city were practically unanimous in endorsing the amended proposition.

MR. EMERSON'S PUBLIC SERVICE

Though the government's announcement of its delayed decision to take action for the acquisition of the inter-colonial branch lines has aroused general approval, there has been a regrettable lack of credit given to the man who originated and carried out the project and who has pressed it with persistent energy upon parliament and the government for years past—Hon. H. H. Emerson.

Recognizing that development and extension, particularly in its own territory, was necessary to the useful use of the inter-colonial branch lines, Mr. Emerson during his military administration of this policy, branch line absorption, and the inter-colonial branch lines, he has never lost interest in the plan. It has been the chief issue of his political career, the one idea he has kept steadily before the public—the real reason for his continuance in public life.

POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Never since Canada developed a political consciousness of her own has such close attention been taken in the British political situation as now. In part, this is due to the fact that the British government has been obliged to deal with the fundamental issues upon which the present contest is being fought. Never in recent history has so much been at stake upon one throw of the political game. The age-old privileges of the landed and titled classes, the constitutional monarchy, and perhaps the very existence of the House of Lords, and the principle and practice of free trade all hang on the issue of the election.

ROOSEVELT AGAIN?

The belief seems to be growing in the United States that Mr. Roosevelt will be the dominant factor in the presidential election in 1924. The idea has been frequent in the past, and it is now being revived and already the forces which he gave cause to fear him are active in opposition to his appointment.

THE NEW YORK SUN'S ASSERTIONS

The New York Sun's assertions in this connection are to be regarded as subject to a certain discount. But recently comes the New York Tribune and asserts on the basis of its Washington bureau that on a certain evening early last week six members of the cabinet met at the house of Attorney General Wickersham to discuss the political situation. They were impressed, it is stated, by the circumstances of a concerted movement to procure the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt in 1924.

That is to say, the ground is being prepared for the triumphal return of Mr. Roosevelt. It is a fact that he created that will compel him to assume the Republican party leadership again, the next necessary, whatever may be his personal feelings, to accept the present President, whose nomination he forced on his party. But it would appear that the ground is being prepared for the triumphal return of Mr. Roosevelt. It is a fact that he created that will compel him to assume the Republican party leadership again, the next necessary, whatever may be his personal feelings, to accept the present President, whose nomination he forced on his party.

controlled the last Republican national convention and forced the nomination of Mr. Taft, was by saying, "If you don't take Taft, we will have to take Roosevelt." Whether President Taft is prepared to be as strenuous as his predecessor in his relations to Congress remains to be seen. It has been said that he has displayed a capacity for Rooseveltian strenuosity in connection with the passing of the Payne-Aldrich tariff revision.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

The delegates to the Toronto Convention of the American Federation of Labor are to be congratulated on their freedom of speech which they have not experienced in the United States. Canada will, however, be glad to see the delegates to the Toronto Convention of the American Federation of Labor are to be congratulated on their freedom of speech which they have not experienced in the United States.

THE FARMER'S SON AND THE FARM

Can the old farm be made to pay? That is the question that faces every farmer in the world. The farmer's son and the farm are two things which are often separated. The farmer's son is the one who has the education and the farm is the one who has the land.

NORTHCLIFFE AND THE I. C. R.

In defence of the Inter-colonial Railway against the recent criticism of Lord Northcliffe, it is urged that this distinguished journalist and man of letters is not a man who is easily misled. He is a man who is not easily misled. He is a man who is not easily misled.

A DIVIDED PARTY

Tory by instinct and tradition though it is, the Toronto Telegram is a journal of action, and as such is compelled to admire the force and genius of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's conduct of the naval question. It is a journal of action, and as such is compelled to admire the force and genius of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's conduct of the naval question.

THE POLICY FOR THE I. C. R.

Dr. J. B. Black, M. P. for Hants County, N. S., has given notice in the Commons of a resolution favouring the opening of the Inter-colonial Railway to the public. He has given notice in the Commons of a resolution favouring the opening of the Inter-colonial Railway to the public.

undoubtedly however it will receive strong support. The Minister of Railways himself intimated, in a speech during the last session, his belief that possibly the best fate for the Inter-colonial was to be "hooked up" to a passenger line. It is true that there are many high authority and influence who have stronger convictions in this direction.

The chief objection to this policy from a transportation standpoint is the fact that there are, or soon will be, a large amount of traffic, or a part of it, will seek outlet over the Inter-colonial. If one of them were to be the others are blocked. It is maintained as a separate and independent institution, under government operation, it would be a good thing to have the terminal traffic of all three roads handled Canadian Northern traffic from Quebec and New Brunswick, traffic from Montreal and such of the passenger or fast freight traffic of the C. P. R. as may seek outlet at Halifax.

From the viewpoint of Maritime development also Dr. Black's proposal for the Inter-colonial Railway is a good thing. It is the only company which could possibly operate the whole road. Neither the C. P. R. nor the Inter-colonial Railway for the Quebec and New Brunswick section. And Macdonald and Macdonald, like the C. P. R. have the bulk of their traffic locked up in the West. The C. P. R. admittedly runs its line from Montreal to St. John at a loss. It is a fact that the C. P. R. has a large amount of traffic, or a part of it, will seek outlet over the Inter-colonial.

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Eight months more before the total sentences amount to eleven, but he has already served three—won't have to work on chain gang

BRUCE MACDOUGALL

C. Bruce MacDougall was yesterday sentenced by His Honor Mr. Justice White at the adjourned sittings of the Circuit Court held in the court house, to a term of eight months in the common goal. No mention was made whether MacDougall is to perform hard labor or not.

BRUCE MACDOUGALL

When the court opened the room was filled with spectators. MacDougall was brought from the goal where he has been confined since his arrest on charges which he had dismissed. He entered the court room shod hands with a number of his friends. Shortly after eleven His Honor took his seat on the bench and after the court was opened Attorney General MacDougall moved for sentence and announced that it was not the Crown's intention to prosecute the two counts on which the jury had disagreed.

BRUCE MACDOUGALL

Mr. Scott P. Morrell arose and announced that on the strength of a telegram received from Mr. C. Sherrin, MacDougall's counsel, he appeared for the prisoner. Mr. Morrell—"It would seem to me that if the prisoner consented to publish Free Speech again or any paper of that nature, that the charges against him should be dropped. His Honor—"I would ask that a fine be imposed and the prisoner allowed his liberty."

BRUCE MACDOUGALL

His Honor—"Have you any affidavits to submit as to the character of the prisoner?" Mr. Morrell—"No, Your Honor."

BRUCE MACDOUGALL

The sentence of the court is that in respect of the offence which you have been convicted under the second count of the indictment, (Macrae libel), that you be imprisoned in the common goal of the City and County of Saint John for the period of three months to commence at the expiration of the term of which you have been convicted under the second count.

BRUCE MACDOUGALL

Mr. L. P. D. Tilley applied for a certificate of naturalization in the matter of Alessio Bruchesi; the petition and affidavit have been filed on the matter of Alessio Bruchesi; the petition and affidavit have been filed on the matter of Alessio Bruchesi.

NEW LIGHT ON R. KELLY, ALLEGED SHOT IN EYE

A Portland, Maine, despatch, dated Saturday, stated that William J. Kelly, of Richmond, N. B., was held \$10,000 bonds, having been arraigned on the old indictment charging with assault with a dangerous weapon upon Deputy Collector Frank Burns near Houlton on the night of April 17, 1902. Last night a revolver was found in his possession. Kelly is well known in the vicinity of Woodstock, and in fact through Carleton County. In 1902 he was engaged in the occupation of a potato tater on the border into New Brunswick without going through the formalities of paying duty to the United States Customs. This was a habit of others besides Kelly were adding it being quite popular in fact, in part of the border country.

NEW LIGHT ON R. KELLY, ALLEGED SHOT IN EYE

In passing sentence His Honor commented on each count on which the jury returned a verdict of guilty. He thought the Macrae libel the most serious and for that reason gave MacDougall four months. Referring to the Bullock and Kay libels His Honor intimated that they were not so serious as the former, and in regard to the obscenity paragraphs, His Honor intimated that he did not think them very serious.

NEW LIGHT ON R. KELLY, ALLEGED SHOT IN EYE

It is understood that he will not, under the sentence he sent out with such a chain gang, be allowed to eat prison grub and to do prison labor.

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NEW LIGHT ON R. KELLY, ALLEGED SHOT IN EYE

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Rarely has the inner inwardness of the British navy been exposed more relentlessly than Lord Charles Bertrams, in his manifesto to the electors of Portsmouth. There is no proper organization of the British fleet for war, he says. The fleet is short of medium cruises and auxiliary cruisers, and is insufficient and has been dangerously depleted. Dock accommodation is deficient for heavy ships already afloat.

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