#### SUNDAY MORNING

### Parliamentary Battles Re-Fought

EDITORIAL

During the days when Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill was under discussion in the house of commons a Conservative member noted for his rather truculent and combative disposition delivered himself of one of his usual fiery harangues. He was answered, if we remember rightly, by Mr. Tim Healy, who brought down the house by applying to his bellicose adversary the magnificent verses from the thirty-ninth chapter of Job, descriptive of the horse in his strength. "The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield. He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage; neither believeth he that it is the sound of the trumpet. He saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha; and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shoutings." Appropriately as they were then used, they are equally graphic as a picture of that old Canadian parliamentary gladiator, Sir Richard Cartwright, who so recently laid down his arms to the last grim adversary. At the time of his death Sir Richard was occupied with the proof-sheets of the first volume of his reminiscences beginning with his first election to parliament in 1863, and closing with the victory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the general election of 1896. They cover, therefore, thirty-three stirring years of Canadian history, including the latter and fiercer half of the American civil war, the cancellation of the Ilgin Reciprocity treaty with the United States, the accomplishment of confederation and the story of the earlier parliaments of the Jominion. Not only does Sir Richard Cartwright give his own version of the strenuous political and personal struggles and atrigues which marked that period, but he incidentally discusses he important issues arising from the development of the country nd its government and the evolutionary changes in the relationship to the imperial authority. He took his own share in all of these ind whether his narrative or his judgment be or be not accepted oth are conveyed with that mastery of pure and nervous English liction which was equally conspicuous in the commons, the senate .nd on the public platform.

Copious extracts have already appeared in the daily press and it. s only human that they have been selected mainly from the chap-ers that contain the personal element or Sir Richard's estimates of he chief political battles of the time. The form in which the eminiscences are cast assists quotation. Sir Richard has supplied time. imself with an imaginary interviewer, an accommodating personage who asks the very question that is needed to provide an approwho asks the very question that is needed to provide an appro-iriate peg for the succeeding paragraph. This unfailingly correct and timely inquisitor also takes occasion to enliven his note book with graphic references to Sir Richard Cartwright's "grim laugh," is answer "after a pause," and other occasional indications of inernal feeling all of which one may imagine Sir Richard in his libary setting down on his manuscript with a sardonie or humorous hvoluntary chuckle. They serve, however, a literary purpose by arresting attention and preparing the reader for some peculiarly cyncal comment or well-weighed judgment. The device throws an ineresting sidelight on the personality of the parliamentary veteran who could thus in the winter of his days fight his battles over again -"thrice he routed all his foes and thrice he slew the slain"-in the solitude of his study. Only occasionally does the old warrior a trace of that mellowing which should accompany the tranquility and serenity of old age. In the case of Sir John A. Macdonald he admits not having properly appreciated the difficulties of that statesman's position. Yet he adheres in substance to his original verdict. "Still looking back," he writes, "after the lapse of twenty years, while I do not feel called upon to retract one single word I have written or spoken concerning him, I am bound to admit that he may also have had more excuses than I at one time supposed, and also that in several important matters, he did, as a rule, try to do his duty." Surely that invited some modification of a not wholly informed judgment but Sir Richard would not yield-"the unsubduable old Roman."

**BOB THE "NEWSY."** T. S. R. C. INTERESTS Our Debt to the Empire Pensions For Ex - Presidents

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

In discussing the emergency naval contribution many of us make the mistake of believing that Great Britain is pressed for resources and really needs our assistance. As a matter of fact, the Mother Country will probably be able to worry along nicely for many decades, if not centuries, were we to refrain from giving at this

The sentiment which ought to prompt us in making a contribution is that we in Canada are as much a portion of the British Empire as the people of England themselves. Our self-respect should move us to do what we have hitherto refrained from doing in the past, not only for our own protection, but undertaking a reasonable share of the responsibility resting on all British states to maintain the integrity of the empire.

It is true that Canada did her part when the Boer nations threatened the stability of the empire in 1899, but previous to that emergency and logy we have be itent to sit back and watch our brothers in England, Ireland, and Scotland do the fighting, while we merely passed resolutions. The British navy is our navy as much as England's and we have been wanting in self-respect in not assuming our share of the burden of its upkeep. When we vote a sum of money as an emergency contribution it ought to be considered as part payment of the debt we owe Great Britain and our future permanent policy should be determined with the idea of taking our proper place as a member of the family which owes its security to the effectiveness of Great Britain's

lion dollars, is capable of making ample provision other. But listen to our friend, "J. them to get mad about. Don't seek to for the old are of its autility." for the old age of its public servants. Many presidents have retired from office poor men and often seem to think, because I prefer the

been forced to accept some honorary employment views of Spurzheim re the soul to with the great corporations. Mr. Taft is not a rich those of your Toronto correspondent. make adequate provision for the chief Executive on his retirement from office, to obviate the neces-sity of his accepting anything that might be con-

CRUSTS & CRUMBS Albert Ernest Stafford.

DECEMBER I 1912

I have excited the ire of one of my respondents. Whether the Souls are orrespondents, and he has written me "atoms" or "indissoluble parts" they long letter as a result. But he also are "sparks" of the "Over Soul," and lises never to write any more, It is an aspect of the Unknown Root o I shall have the feminine satisfac- I will add another extract here from tion of the last word. It is worth the Secret Doctrine, which may help taking up, however, as it illustrates some, since the philosophies of the the old materialistic attitude as con- new century are being built in harrasted with what I understand to be mony with it: "The first lesson taught he theosophical one. And it illus- in Esoteric philosophy is, that the in rates the fact, also, that be one cognizable Cause does not put forth never so careful, one cannot escape evolution, whether consciously or sapprehension. The materialist looks consciously, but only exhibits per at the universe only from the out- cally different aspects of itself to the ide. The reverse of this is the asetic, who looks at the universe only ble with all reactionaries is that they om the inside. There are materialcannot see any merit on ists of all kinds, scientific, philosoph- side. If one points out the ical and religious. There are even side of the case he is regarded as an tic ascetics, who hope to enemy, "J. B." has reacted from the achieve spiritual ends by material theological positions of the 18th cen-Materialism of a certain or- tury, and under the guidance of Spuraer got a great impetus from the heim, shall we say, can understand da of evolution. And pres- no spirituality that is not theological ently all the materialistic religious Hence the following: "To deplore the people began to argue evolution into tendency of modern materialism is to everything, and originate everything be wilfully blind to the benefits and in the slime and ooze. But the scienadvantage of the age. I, on the contific and philosophic minds soon began trary, rejoice in the liberty and freeto see that evolution was only one dom that mankind enjoys as a direct side of the problem. Huxley's Roresult of socalled materialistic thought lecture on "Ethics and Evoand teaching of the last hundred years lution" in 1893 marked a turning point in this respect, and had Huxley or so. Spiritual thought and teaching lived there can be little doubt that he per se are intolerant and cruel. Both old rould have been in the forefront of and new dispensations prove this ho reckon with involution as statement to the hilt. Materialism her vulution, for he was a clear and logical thinker, and had no prejoys more blessings than at any previjudices that he could not control. All the mystics and spiritual ascetics, ous time in its history. I need not As was to be expected the proposal of Mr. nearly, are concerned about involution tell you that I do not like the cock-to the exclusion of evolution. The sure, intolerant, assertive, spiritual Andrew Carnegie to pension ex-presidents of the theosophist, as I understand it, re- tone of your articles. I fancy I am a United States out of a fund provided by himself gards these as inseparable, and re- much older man than you are, and fuses to close his eyes to either side have probably gone thru all the phases has not met with unanimous approval. The of the universe, or to entertain preju- of thought you are now traversing. United States, with a budget of over a bil- dices contracted on one score or the and, believe me, there is nothing in

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"Editor, Crusts and Crumbs: You lustrates the reactionary position. The great spiritual teachers, Bruno, Boehman and announces that he will resume the practice of law. Mr. Roosevelt is a wealthy man, but too restive to sit down to a life of ease, and he accepted the position of associate editor of the are any more a subject for ridicula cepted the position of associate editor of the are any more a subject for ridicule than are those of Des Cartes, Spin-"Outlook." Future ex-presidents may not be so that neither ne nor his optimions vin at their heads. They are all, ac-cording to our friend "intolerant and cruel," and I presume also "cocksure." "Outlook." Future ex-presidents may not be so fortunate as Mr. Roosevelt; therefore, it would be said that I preferred Haeckel, who in-said that I preferred Haeckel, who in-knowing what you know, and distin-knowing what you know, and distin-

sity of his accepting anything that might be con- assert that every living microscopic "we come to deal with material substrued as a return for a favor granted while he was cell in the body possesses a soul, and jects, we must, to be scientific, in power. Anything that savors of a private re-ward handed to any public officer on a basis of ward handed to any public officer on a basis of service performed during his incumbency or even more, but if it be not true I cannot sound judgment. I, therefore, rejoice by reason of the mere fact of his incumbency see why my correspondent should that I live in an age in which the seems to be contrary to the spirit and theory of prefer that view, or Spurzheim's coming wind and whence it cometh representative government and subversive of either, before any other uncertain or may be accurately foretold by the untrue view. "I could not accept universal law of causation; that I Spurzheim's opinion," he continues, know that sound is dependant on a "because I believe in an infinite and material atmosphere, a fibrous memeternal spirit, and as the infinite fills brane, and a system of osseous levers: all space in the universe, there can that I should not have fought tooth be no emanations from it. So with and nall twenty years ago against the The Mayor of Philadelphia recently returned your Toronto correspondent and his present atomic, theory. On the confrom a visit to Richmond, Va., and in a speech an atom without ceasing to be have learned of the achievements of pointed out three things about the southern city infinite. The Infinite is everywhere the professors of McGill, who split up that impressed him most. They were these: The present in the universe, even to the atom and counted and weighed the the most infinitesimal space. It is particles at that time or even much city is supplying trees to the people who want the Infinite One; and not the individue earlier." Now that is a fair them, to help beautify the city; there are no pro- al man that is the unite (sic) of the example of the fallacies and inconsisjecting signs and the city hall was built without universe. So, while man may say to tencies with which the "so-called ma-himself, cogito, ergo sum, he is not the terialistic" position is supported. To graft. As The Ohio State Journal points out, these three things go together. The first thing to do in beautifying a city is to make it honest. People may have all the banquets and public meetings they want in the interest of beautifying the city, but if there is graft in the city hall their efforts will go for naught. There is no building a beau-tiful structure on a rotten foundation. The Cost of Living The cost of Living The Cost of Living. The cost of Living is might be well about the increase in the decision the will have noting the cost of living it might be well to draw attention to the decision the will have noting to the second the decision the well have noting to the second the decision the well have noting to the second the second to the second the second to forms part of the daily program of a vast majority of our people. It appears to me that this recon-clies all the disagreements of my cor-

Without pursuing further the personal concerns and political controversies that bulk so largely in these reminiscences, the opportunity may be taken to quote some passages bearing on matters of other than historical interest. In interview No. twenty-eight Sir Richard talks about the Halifax award and praises very highly the great tact and skill displayed by Sir Alexander T. Galt the Canadian arbitrator. The Canadian Government had successfully contended. that the whole conduct of the affair should be left in its hands with a result fully justifying that course. This moves Sir Richard to remark that the position of the English Government as between Canada and the United States is delicate and difficult and he is disposed to make large allowances for them. Here he again urges that "it would be of great advantage to all concerned if Canada were allowed to have a special charge d' affaires attached to the British embassy at Washington; subject of course to the authority of the British ambassador, but appointed and paid by us and permitted to correspond freely with the Canadian Government. I am quite aware," he adds, "that there is no precedent for such a proceeding and I am equally aware that there is no precedent to fit the case of such a relation as today exists between Canada, England and the United States." Talking later, in the same interview, about the difficulty even the ablest British diplomatist finds in arriving at the real inwardness of the relations between Canada and the United. States he remarks that "the only Englishman of very high rank who had really grasped the situation in 1874 was no less a person than His late Majesty, King Edward VII." A notable tribute to the penetration of he who worthily earned the cognomen of "Peacemaker."

In interview forty-six Sir Richard deals in a suggestive way with another favorite topic-that of an alliance among Englishspeaking nations. His own "leading idea is that Canada, from her geographical position, must, so long as she continues to be a portion of the British Empire, be either a hostage for the good behaviour of Great Britain to the United States or else a link of union between the two countries. I have always hoped," he continues, "that Canada might ultimately prove to be the latter and one main reason I had for advocating reciprocity in 1887 and afterwards, was that I considered that if we were able to create a great and mutually profitable trade between ourselves and the United States. we would thereby very greatly diminish all chance of friction between England and the Great Republic, even if we did not go further and pave the way for a federation or alliance of all English-speak good. ing nations." Sir Richard has much to say on reciprocity thruout the volume and no doubt sincerely believed in its desirability. But ail the world knows today that the United States had in contemplation all along something very different from an alliance of the kind he desiderated. The famons "adjunct" letter of President Taft will long stick in Canada's gizzard. But Sir, Richard Cart- terest of the whole people and the ordinary man wright would not have been himself had his reminiscences been who is forced to pay postage should not in all

## **Christmas Gifts**

Too much attention cannot be given to the question of suitable Christmas presents and we are glad to notice that there is an organized movement in the United States among prominent women to discourage the custom of giving useless things as Yuletide favors. This movement originated among the very rich people who could afford to spend money lavishly at this season, but who see no necessity of setting an example to those who are not so richly endowed. Because of the practice of exchanging gifts among friends and acquaintances a heavy financial burden is often entailed to keep up appearances and the work of selection so as not to duplicate or to give something not in taste, often drives women to the verge of nervous prostration. The practice robs the holiday of real happiness and the genuine sentiments of affection and cordiality that normally belong to them. The chain system of exchanging gifts destroys the real sentiment and makes the giving merely perfunctory. If we would allow each gift to represent genuine sentiment we would be doing something worth while this year.

# The Franking Privilege

In the United States the franking privilege is run "to the limit." The postoffice department showed a deficit of \$1,781,000 last year and yet sending political documents thru the mails in the last campaign cost the country \$3,250,000. If that mail matter had been paid for, as the common citizen paid for his, the postoffice accounts would have shown more than a million dollars to the

We have the franking privilege in Canada on a less extensive scale, yet it costs money. A good deal of the literature that goes thru the mails free is intended to create one-sided and prejudicial views in aid of party strife. It is not in the inother than they are-as characteristically dogmatic and intolerant. fairness be called upon to pay his share.

freedom.

The City Beautiful

graft.