

the knowledge of the war office that Dundonald had been making inflammatory speeches against the government of Canada; and that at meetings largely attended by the opposition, had been cheered and hooted by the various parties. The Speaker interrupted: "I hope the questioner will not continue in the same tone because those controversial expressions are not admissible." Heaton, continuing, asked whether the war secretary had been warned that the action of Dundonald would be resented and would greatly endanger the loyal and kindly feeling now existing between Canada and Great Britain.

Wm. Bromley Davenport, M.P., "I think the hon. member can see," he said, "these are questions which the secretary of state cannot properly answer without full notice."

The Daily Mail says the sooner the war office and the British government turn their attention to the doings and sayings of Dundonald the better for the motherland and Canada. Dundonald, it says, has embarked upon what looks perilously like a political campaign against the Canadian government, and has appealed to the opposition like the merest demagog. It is not part of the duty of an imperial officer to cause friction between England and Canada and the soldier who does so serves the larger interests of the empire most indifferently.

The Daily News asks: "Are we to have the risk of an imperial crisis raised over this trumpety quarrel?" The threatened meeting in Montreal should be emphatically vetoed. It is high time the British government which closes parliament, closed this indiscreet bearer of a great name and assured Canadians that England dissociates itself from the fire-eating general.

The Manchester Guardian says Lord Dundonald seems to have forgotten his duty as a soldier on the eve of his leaving Canada, by eliciting the partisan hisses of the crowds by a heated attack on the civil government he served. It recalls disagreeably some of the by products of the Dreyfus mess in France. Lord Dundonald's original complaint against the Canadian Government was investigated by it with care and calmness not noticeable in his

own conduct, and substantial reasons were shown that Lord Dundonald, so carried away by irritation, has done the civil government serious injustice. We hope the harm done by Lord Dundonald's mistake will stop short of serious mischief between England and the better part of Canada which will not countenance undutiful soldiers, nor recognize the right of an executive official from London to dragoon and abuse the government chosen by the colony itself.

The Westminster Gazette says it is high time the government cabled instructions to Lord Dundonald to stop talking and come home. He is still an officer holding His Majesty's commission. We can imagine nothing more mischievous for imperial connection than the demonstrations such as was held in Toronto on Friday night. A few more demonstrations of this kind, with a few more high-spirited noblemen to advocate what is called the imperial cause, and colonial loyalty will be subject to the severest strain which has been imposed on it in our time.

The St. James's Gazette says Lord Dundonald's leave-taking undoubtedly has been turned to party account in no small degree.

In the British House of Commons on Monday July 15th Mr. Lloyd George renewed the motion to adjourn in order to draw attention to Lord Dundonald's conduct in Canada. His conduct was mischievous. Mr. Churchill supported the motion and said that Lord Dundonald was being exploited in party politics. The Secretary for war said that no one had attributed to Lord Dundonald other than want of judgment. It was undesirable for any officer to take part in public controversy and the war office had informed Lord Dundonald that his conduct was undesirable and requested him to return to England to be heard in his own defence. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader said that it was a grave piece of bad taste for Lord Dundonald to act as he had.