

STIRRING ANTI-LORDS SPEECH BY HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL

Says the Conduct of the Upper House Has Left the Government No Other Policy Than War—A Fateful Period in British History—Time for Action Has Arrived.

Speaking in the House of Commons in support of Mr. Asquith's anti-veto resolutions on March 21, Mr. Churchill said:

We have heard the doleful whine about the dangers of a single chamber. I say quite frankly to the House that I am in favor of a double chamber. I believe it is a much more convenient and effective parliamentary machine.

An Opposition Member—You said the opposite the other day. You have changed your mind.

Mr. Churchill—I am repeating almost word for word what I said the other day. I do not think anyone who has carried bills through this House could doubt that in many ways it is a more convenient parliamentary arrangement to have the revising influence of another body which can add amendments and within certain limits check and amend the original draft and form of a bill.

Joint Sittings.

"I should like to see a second chamber which would be fair to all parties (Ministerial cheers), which would be properly subordinate to the House of Commons (renewed cheers), and would be harmoniously connected with the people. Speaking for myself, if we had such a chamber, I should be glad to sit in it. I do not see why its differences with the House of Commons should not be settled by the process of joint sittings.

"But the idea that the foundation of the state, the stability of society, the perennial triumph of the good influence over the bad in the heart of man are dependent on the existence of any second chamber, let alone this comical anachronism (laughter), is to me that forward as a political dogma is surely the most melancholy and humiliating drive that ever issued from a political party in a period of marked intellectual degradation. (Ministerial cheers.) Even now, clipped as its powers are and hamstringed as its authority, the House of Commons has the power, resting on a single chamber system, to deal with all the vital affairs of the state. We used to think—wrongly, I admit—that governments in this country were independent of the majority in the House of Commons. Perhaps the right honorable gentleman opposite (Mr. Balfour) will learn in the course of the next few weeks or months that governments in this country are, at any rate, not independent of the majority in the House of Commons. The powers of the House of Commons, if they were exercised recklessly and wantonly, are still effective, as they have been, to shatter altogether the foundations of the system of the state. War, treaties, defence, supply, patronage, police—all these, which in every country in the world have always been held to constitute the essential securities of the state—are still within the control of an executive resting upon the House of Commons, are still within the control of a single chamber system.

Assume a mad House of Commons. Assume a mad Government (opposition laughter). I have no doubt that the honorable member, the member for the city of London (Sir F. Balfour), would be delighted to support it. (Laughter.) Assume that the majority in the House of Commons is a mad majority, that executive depending upon a mad but obstinate majority in the country. What catastrophe within the wildest dreams of imagination could they not, under the existing machinery, easily achieve? But the majority of the nation are not mad. The Conservative party may not agree with the millions of their fellow-countrymen who vote for the Liberal and Radical party, but after all those millions believe in the same system. They do; they are the same flesh and blood; they have the same primary interests and needs; they have the same reasoning power. How can it be supposed that a Government resting upon more than half of this great civilized nation is not capable of carrying on the necessary and essential business of the state?"

Mr. Churchill proceeded to quote a speech by Mr. Balfour in 1904, in which he said expressed the view that the Liberal majority in the House of Commons would always enable the Liberals to control the destinies of the country.

Mr. Balfour denied that he was referring to the House of Commons at all, or that his speech had that meaning, and a scene of some confusion ensued. The Opposition cheered "Withdraw!" and the Ministerialists cheered "Mr. Churchill."

No Other Policy Than War.

Mr. Churchill accepted the correction. After all, he remarked, Mr. Balfour might have said it. It was the truth—why be so squeamish about it? (Laughter and cheers.) Every bill which the leaders of the Conservative party thought should be rejected was rejected at a single sitting. The moment headquarters, and when the moment came when, by the trend of the by-elections, the Tory leaders were of the

Man Shorn of Strength

WEAK LIVER SO UNDERMINED HIS VITALITY THAT HE ALMOST DIED.

"Early manhood vigor easily led me to view irregularities in my system as incapable of affecting my strength. I am a barrister," writes a well-known legal light, "and there are times in our professional work when we are so excited and so exhausted that we are almost losing sight of our own weakness. The pressure of work prompted me to ignore some of the distressing symptoms of impaired liver activity. The stomach, fullness after eating and dullness of intellectual activity. It was not until a severe attack of sleeplessness, following an exciting session of a case, that I realized fully my condition. My physician ordered complete change of my entire life. The remedies rendered impossible this course. To correct the system I began using Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and to my delight, not only did my liver begin to regulate, but the liver activity of my earlier days returned. The solution of my health problem was immediate, digestive, and my nerves were speedily up to my old fighting mark. Please head me as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. No medicine so valuable for those leading a sedentary life as Dr. Hamilton's Pills, sold in yellow boxes, 25 cents, all dealers, or The Catarrhose Company, Kingston, Canada.

opinion they might gain an electoral advantage for tariff reform and secure success in the country, the House of Lords was turned on to throw out the budget and force a dissolution.

"The party opposite," said Mr. Churchill, "whenever they advise the House of Commons, wish to offer their fellow-countrymen who do not agree with them a lower and subordinate political status. (Loud cheers, and Opposition cries of "No.") They deny to Scotchmen, Welshmen, Irishmen and their English Liberal fellow-subjects the same political rights and responsibilities as they claim themselves. (Cheering and renewed protests from the Opposition.) It is against such assertions and such pretensions we bring forward our veto resolutions, and to such pretensions and usurpations we can have no other policy than war while life and strength remain." (Loud and prolonged Liberal cheers.)

The House of Lords, he continued, so far as the Liberals were concerned, was not a deliberate assembly at all. It was a mere instrument and weapon in the hands of their political foes. Lord Hugh Cecil, who found an asylum in Oxford University, and who on Wednesday fell upon him with all the unexpected, unprovoked, and ineffective fury of a Suffragette (laughter), spoke in glowing terms of the independence of members of the House of Lords. Lord Rosebery had said the House of Lords was the only place where independent thought was uttered. It was not often uttered, and when it was it did not seem to make much difference. (Laughter.)

"The House of Lords," he continued, "is an engine which is used by one party to vex, harass, humiliate, and finally to destroy the other, and it has been used so violently and brutally in recent years that there is no single

ODD ENGLISH ADVERTISEMENTS; NOBILITY AND GENTRY FIGURE

From The New York Sun.

No devout student of England's social hierarchy is likely to miss the significance of the newspaper advertisements which reveal day by day the whims, wants and distresses of the upper classes, their imitators, servants and parasites. Much of this interesting matter is conveniently gathered in one receptacle; a single London newspaper has had almost a monopoly of it for a century or so.

Gleaning over the columns you are quickly aware what a distinguished company you have been admitted to. Not only such general expressions of "fine flavor as nobility and gentry," "the highest circles," "good position," "the wealthy and benevolent," but specific aristocratic names—for instance, "the Countess of Blank high recommends a school for the daughters of gentle people," or this headline of an advertisement concerning "cast-off clothes, jewelry, teeth, etc.," "Lady M. says, 'I recommend them; they give the highest price'—often illuminate the admirably printed expense.

The private appeals are the more interesting through their direct views of humanity. Every day there is a considerable number of supplications of this kind, which is creditable perhaps to the readers of the journal. "Will any lady help a girl who is to be married shortly, and is very poor, with articles of clothing that are finished with?"

To the Benevolent, etc.—Widow, aged 72, invalid, with small pension, earnestly appeals for contributions to enable her make provision for her daughter in delicate health, who has devoted many years to the care of her mother, at whose death she will be left friendless and penniless.

Will a lady or gentleman, help a young married gentleman to redeem his effects, who, through a fault partly his own, lost his situation?"

From a little English girl to a wealthy lady or gentleman. Please buy me a self-propelling chair; the one I have to sit in all day hurts my back, and mother is too poor to buy a new one. Will some kind, wealthy, Christian philanthropist adopt as protegee, or help a poor but nice, refined young Irishman to get his voice (tenor) trained for gospel, mission or operatic singing? Do help.

An advertiser who describes himself as "a well-educated young gentleman, with aesthetic tastes, who loathes the city and town life," is perhaps wiser; he asks nothing but to be assisted to "an open air life, horses, etc."

"Close upon these prayers come pro-positions of a genuine commercial nature, if so coarse an expression may be applied to transactions so delicate as:

A lady of title will be glad to hear from Ladies and Gentlemen (in perfect confidence) in a good social position, with private incomes, who desire introductions. Address Countess P.

It might almost have been thought that in such a case "perfect confidence" would rather have been demanded than offered, but "commerce levels all." Such proposals are a commonplace of these columns, the converse of them is rarer, but in the same edition occurs this, which goes to prove that the trade is quite lively:

"Titled lady and gentleman, beautiful house, motors, desirous of extending their social connections, invite correspondence from those moving in high circles, who can offer exclusive introductions.

Titles are not all, it would seem, or perhaps there is a blot upon this scutcheon. More probably we have but to do in this instance with some humble knight of the shire and his dame aspiring to genuine purple patches.

An officer's wife, "quartered in good station on South coast," which should mean at the least a regiment or two with some odd details offers to "supply a girl and give her a good time," for 24 guineas a week; scarcely an exorbitant price perhaps for securing to a maiden, "flam nobilis" and the run of a large number of "military gents."

The following may or may not refer to the same line of business:

"Kitchen maid and five other servants, find a corrective in other columns, where good, honest work is proposed for 'ladies'."

Lady Cook wanted for the country; kitchen maid and five other servants; must be most obliging, careful man-

man on this bench who will consent to hold office, under these conditions except for the sole and express purpose and with the reasonable hope of effecting a permanent change in these conditions." (Ministerial cheers.)

The Fateful Hour.

It was, he resumed, easy to deride the party system; it was almost as easy as to deride the hereditary principle. Its disadvantages were obvious, and he supposed no one would have hesitated more acutely than one who, like himself, had been driven from one party to the other.

Unionist members—Driven? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Churchill—I am afraid the term is too moderate. (Opposition laughter.)

Continuing, he said when a Liberal Government could only hold office by the favor and upon the sufferance of its declared political enemies, when at any moment it was liable to have the whole structure of the nation's finances pulled about its ears, then the long line of the two historic parties would have come to a close, and it would have been made impossible for any but Tory ministers to render faithful service to the crown. (Ministerial cheers.)

Hon. gentlemen opposite need not suppose that they would in that case escape the democratic movement. If the party system failed the class line must become the line of demarcation.

"That is why," said Mr. Churchill, in conclusion, "we bring out veto resolutions forward now, while time yet remains. That is why we shall not hold office unless we have reason to believe that we shall carry our resolutions into law. That is why we produce no social legislation, though, God knows, it is sorely needed. That is why we have no other object and no other thought in our minds but to deal with this tremendous danger now. We have reached a fateful period in British history. The time has passed, the time for action has arrived. (Ministerial cheers.) Since the House of Lords, upon as I think an evil and unpatriotic instigation, have used their veto to affront the prerogative of the crown and to invade the rights of the Commons, it has now become necessary that the crown and the Commons, acting together (loud Ministerial cheers), should restore the balance of the constitution and restrict for ever the veto of the House of Lords." (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

ODD ENGLISH ADVERTISEMENTS; NOBILITY AND GENTRY FIGURE

From The New York Sun.

No devout student of England's social hierarchy is likely to miss the significance of the newspaper advertisements which reveal day by day the whims, wants and distresses of the upper classes, their imitators, servants and parasites. Much of this interesting matter is conveniently gathered in one receptacle; a single London newspaper has had almost a monopoly of it for a century or so.

Gleaning over the columns you are quickly aware what a distinguished company you have been admitted to. Not only such general expressions of "fine flavor as nobility and gentry," "the highest circles," "good position," "the wealthy and benevolent," but specific aristocratic names—for instance, "the Countess of Blank high recommends a school for the daughters of gentle people," or this headline of an advertisement concerning "cast-off clothes, jewelry, teeth, etc.," "Lady M. says, 'I recommend them; they give the highest price'—often illuminate the admirably printed expense.

The private appeals are the more interesting through their direct views of humanity. Every day there is a considerable number of supplications of this kind, which is creditable perhaps to the readers of the journal. "Will any lady help a girl who is to be married shortly, and is very poor, with articles of clothing that are finished with?"

To the Benevolent, etc.—Widow, aged 72, invalid, with small pension, earnestly appeals for contributions to enable her make provision for her daughter in delicate health, who has devoted many years to the care of her mother, at whose death she will be left friendless and penniless.

Will a lady or gentleman, help a young married gentleman to redeem his effects, who, through a fault partly his own, lost his situation?"

From a little English girl to a wealthy lady or gentleman. Please buy me a self-propelling chair; the one I have to sit in all day hurts my back, and mother is too poor to buy a new one. Will some kind, wealthy, Christian philanthropist adopt as protegee, or help a poor but nice, refined young Irishman to get his voice (tenor) trained for gospel, mission or operatic singing? Do help.

An advertiser who describes himself as "a well-educated young gentleman, with aesthetic tastes, who loathes the city and town life," is perhaps wiser; he asks nothing but to be assisted to "an open air life, horses, etc."

"Close upon these prayers come pro-positions of a genuine commercial nature, if so coarse an expression may be applied to transactions so delicate as:

A lady of title will be glad to hear from Ladies and Gentlemen (in perfect confidence) in a good social position, with private incomes, who desire introductions. Address Countess P.

It might almost have been thought that in such a case "perfect confidence" would rather have been demanded than offered, but "commerce levels all." Such proposals are a commonplace of these columns, the converse of them is rarer, but in the same edition occurs this, which goes to prove that the trade is quite lively:

"Titled lady and gentleman, beautiful house, motors, desirous of extending their social connections, invite correspondence from those moving in high circles, who can offer exclusive introductions.

Titles are not all, it would seem, or perhaps there is a blot upon this scutcheon. More probably we have but to do in this instance with some humble knight of the shire and his dame aspiring to genuine purple patches.

An officer's wife, "quartered in good station on South coast," which should mean at the least a regiment or two with some odd details offers to "supply a girl and give her a good time," for 24 guineas a week; scarcely an exorbitant price perhaps for securing to a maiden, "flam nobilis" and the run of a large number of "military gents."

The following may or may not refer to the same line of business:

"Kitchen maid and five other servants, find a corrective in other columns, where good, honest work is proposed for 'ladies'."

Lady Cook wanted for the country; kitchen maid and five other servants; must be most obliging, careful man-

TALK
No 5

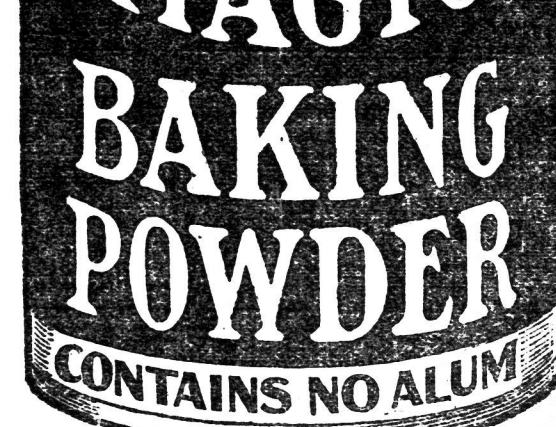
MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Does not contain Alum

ALUM is put into inferior baking powders because it is cheap. You cannot detect it, because all baking powders look alike. Alum is a dangerous mineral acid condemned by food experts as unfit for use in any food preparation, because it works havoc with the stomach and digestive organs and causes certain harm to the entire system.

Your baking results will be the best with MAGIC and you have the certain knowledge that your bread, biscuits and

pastry will be light, healthful and delicious. There is no substitute for MAGIC and it is a medium priced baking powder and the only well-known one made in Canada that does NOT contain alum.



Made in Canada

E. W. Gillett Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.

FREE COOK BOOK If you have not received a copy of Magic Cook Book, send name and address on postal card and this valuable little book will be mailed free of charge.

CARLING'S GOLD MEDAL ALE & PORTER

From Canada's GREATEST Brewery.

For sixty years we have brewed by the old English methods as adopted by BASS & CO. and GUINNESS & CO.

WE DO NOT CARBONIZE and by so doing destroy nature's best and finest health-giving properties of barley malt and Bohemian hops.

No fads, no new methods, as used by some brewers who can't compete with genuine methods.

Demand Carling's and Get the Finest Made in the World EVERY DEALER EVERYWHERE.

is to make sketches for its ornamentation, which sketches are generally limited on rice paper.

The designs are then transferred to the wood by the inlayer, who in each case chooses the pearl that will best serve to display the beauty of the design.

The next step in the work for the inlayer is to cut the pieces of pearl into small bits and to select the combination of colors which will produce the contrast deemed necessary for the artistic success of the undertaking.

The iridescence is heightened by the use of pearl dust furnished by a kind of mussel taken from the waters of the Tonquin. When the bits of mosaic are duly selected the inlayer then endeavors to give them the form of the design chosen, and to dispose of them as a mosaic in the wood. The crude mosaic is made translucent by pumice stone, and the pearl is then fixed in a vise and the real labor of patience begins.

Kneeling before the vise the artisan shapes the pieces with a file no larger than the ordinary cork crayon. When the pearl has been shaped it is necessary that it shall be trenched in the wood. This part of the labor is performed by the dearest hand. The bits of pearl are then set in the groove and fixed with paste. The whole is gently heated to melt the paste and so fill the interstices. The design is then polished, varnished and given the finishing touches. The work has been counterfeited, but never successfully.

The mother-of-pearl is obtained from a large species of shellfish called casque, caught chiefly on the shores of the island of Poulo-Candor.

The Best Spring Tonic

When you drag yourself out of bed these mornings, feeling just about as badly as a human being can feel—that's "Spring Fever."

Now, what you need is something to stir up the liver, clean the stomach, cool the blood, and put some vim and bounce in the system.

liver, clean the stomach, cool the blood, and put some vim

and bounce in the system.

ABBEY'S SALT does all this as nothing else will.

For young and old alike, it is the best spring tonic.

25c and 60c a bottle. 3

**Abbey's
Effervescent Salt**

Brass Castings, Bronze Castings
Aluminum Castings.

THE CANADA METAL COMPANY, LTD.
Write For Prices Long Distance Phone Main 1729 Toronto, Ont.