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E. W. McCready,
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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers
These newspapers advocate:
British connection
Honesty in public life
Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.
No graft!
No deals!
"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine, The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 20, 1914.

"HUERTA MUST GO."

This is apparently the simple policy of President Wilson. It is like the "Balfour Must Go," club that was formed some years ago in Great Britain, to lead the Unionist party out of the quagmire in which it found itself. To an extent the club was successful, but the last state of the party that formed was worse than the first. Intervention has already resulted disastrously to some American interests. The Tampico oil fields are idle and the oil is running into the rivers. Some of the states that depend on this oil supply will suffer seriously if this state of things continues.

The President will count himself happy if he escapes a serious conflict with Mexico. If he can secure the retirement of Huerta without much fighting, it is an indication that the gods are fighting with Wilson. The whole country has confidence in his sincerity of purpose, but it is just as confident that he made a mistake in refusing to recognize the Mexican de facto ruler because he did not approve of the character of the man or of the manner in which he achieved power. It is possible that he is the only man in Mexico capable of maintaining even a show of order. The other warring generals have shown themselves nothing more than ordinary bandits, and Huerta's downfall may lead to a very chaos of destruction and devastation of that rich and unhappy country.

It is not easy to find full justification for the position taken by Wilson early last November when he undertook to say who should or who should not be President of Mexico. This is the way the edict read: "That unless Huerta, voluntarily and on his own initiative retires at once from power and abandons every idea of controlling the organization of the government and the conduct of negotiations, the first magistrate will find himself under the necessity of intervening by means of an ultimatum, and if this is not accepted he will be obliged to propose to the congress of his country the adoption of practical measures of a most serious nature." Huerta ignored this demand and President Wilson himself on two several occasions since has departed from the policy here pursued—once when he recognized the revolutionary government in Peru, and again when he recognized the dictatorship of Yuan Shi-Kai in the so-called Chinese republic. During the six months in which Wilson pursued the policy of watchful waiting, Huerta has continued fairly secure in his seat. The other nations hastened to recognize him and they have been supporting him with money and arms in the hope that he would restore order and that they could obtain some returns on the enormous investments Diaz induced them to make in that country. Huerta might have failed in the war with Villa even if he had been recognized by Wilson and had enjoyed the sympathy and support of his northern neighbor, but he has not had the opportunity of trying under such conditions.

It is not Huerta alone that is being tested at present, but Wilson. The initial blunder may be forgiven him, if he can preserve the self respect of the country and still avoid a costly and bloody war. The country is loathe to undertake a conflict to which it can see no end, and from which it can obtain no glory. The Unionist Club deposed Balfour to saddle itself with a Law; Wilson may depose Huerta to saddle the country with a Villa! Huerta may be a poor stick from the viewpoint of the schoolmaster, but what more capable Mexican is in sight? It is plain that Carranza and Villa will not do. With the downfall of Huerta, if the country is to remain independent, it is plainly destined to fall into the hands of the armed bands of such assassins and robbers as Villa, Castillo, Zapata. Carranza is only a figurehead, the other robber chiefs would depose him in a moment. So it looks. Yet many believe the events of the next few months will bring Wilson's justification.

GIVING AND TAKING ADVICE.

The amount of good advice handed out since the dawn of the Christian era must have been sufficient to keep the world running smoothly had even a fair portion of it been accepted and acted upon. But advice is easy to give and hard to follow, and it would seem to be the business of universities and churches, of teachers and of parents, to be thinking about ways and means of causing the young to profit by some small portion of the good advice which is so plentiful and so cheap.

In preaching a sermon to the graduating classes of McGill University this week at St. Paul's Church, Montreal, Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor sounded a warning against materialism. "The first function of the university," he said, "is not the equipment of the student in the strictly technical sense alone. It must give the undergraduate a glimpse of the truly great things of life and teach him their relative values. A university is not fulfilling its proper functions unless, at some time or other, it turns a student inside out and makes him think and reconsider all the ideas which he has acquired. It should teach him how to think and force him to pay attention to the things of life which are really worth while."

He reminded them that the German university system "puts a premium upon thought rather than upon memory." That is to say "it grants degrees not simply on the passing of a number of class examinations on specified subjects more or less restricted in their scope, but on a wide and searching general examination tending to show the workings of original thought." "The function of the university," said the speaker, "is to liberate the personality, and to awaken intellectual questioning. And the student should receive a sense of the supreme power of the impracticable and intangible things of life."

Rev. Dr. Taylor asked the graduates to consider that wealth is a secondary consideration. "A man who has been brought up in the whirl of commercial life may think that money is the power which rules the world and that its attainment is the purpose of life; but no man with the university stamp upon him should fall into that error. The great movements which have stirred the world are based not on wealth but on ideas. Up to this point you have been irresponsible critics; now you must take your places among the responsible criticized. You must take your places in public life as the makers of public opinion, standing in the gap in defence of that which is right and that which is true."

These are good words. Perhaps they would fall upon better ground if they were delivered to university professors, school teachers, parents, clergymen, and all who have any part in giving the pupils in the primary schools and the students in the universities an idea concerning life as a whole, the purpose of existence, and the elements of real success.

FEEDING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Nation says that 600,000 of the children attending the English schools suffers from mal-nutrition. "During 1912, 110,000 of these children were receiving meals under the existing provision of the Meals Act, or about one in six. The results have been carefully watched, and they are excellent. Not only is there a gain in weight and an improvement in the general health, but more alertness, attention and response to the teacher's work. An interesting control experiment was conducted in Bradford in 1907 during the summer term. Sixty-nine control children of a similar type to those who were being fed were watched and weighed, and they were found to gain an average of one ounce a week during the term. Those who were fed exhibited in the first week the striking average increase in weight of one pound four ounces. This unusual gain was of course due to the response of nature to the sudden provision of a proper and sufficient diet, and that rate of gain could not of course be maintained. But the average during the next two weeks was 5 1-2 and 4 1-2 ounces. During the Whitsuntide holidays, however, the children who had been fed at school, lost on the average, no less than one pound in weight. It is impossible to overlook the significance of an experiment of this character."

The local authorities cannot undertake the work without some assistance from the treasury. The Imperial Parliament has been so absorbed recently in its elevated and lofty discussion of Home Rule for Ireland that the children have been forced to shuffle through as best they can. When the resources of folly are exhausted, the government will no doubt seek to improve the cruel conditions under which thousands of children suffer and are stunted. There is nothing that would minister to national power and prosperity more than an arrangement by which a decent minimum of food and clothing, leisure and recreation, could be secured to all the people. Britain scrapped in one year recently more than $120,000,000 worth of ships and cruisers. If she is to continue doing that in the years to come she must cease scrapping and starving the children.

RAILWAY RUMORS.

The Montreal Gazette, which is believed to enjoy the confidence of the Borden government, publishes an Ottawa despatch discussing certain reports in connection with the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific. The Gazette dismisses as idle, for the present at least, the report that the government, in assisting the Canadian Northern, is stipulating for a working agreement with its own railways and is considering the possibility that the Grand Trunk Pacific will not take over and operate the Transcontinental from Winnipeg to Moncton.

It is to be inferred from the Gazette's despatch that the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific have not made much progress with respect to the operation of the Transcontinental, although it must be remembered that the car ferry at Quebec will be in operation during next autumn, and that the Grand Trunk Pacific should then be operating the whole Eastern Section. A portion of the Gazette's article is reproduced here:

"The position of the Grand Trunk with regard to the carrying out of the agreement it made some years ago with the Dominion government has never been officially stated. By its original charter, the G. T. P. is to have running rights over the eastern section for the first seven years for nothing. The expectation has been, of course, that before that time had elapsed there would be a trade built up that would meet all working expenditure at least. By the agreement the G. T. R. is to pay during the next forty-three years as rent for the eastern section interest at the rate of three per cent upon the cost of construction. It is this point upon which there may be modifications expected in view of the fact that road has cost so very much more than the original estimates.

"Another ground for objection on the part of the railway is understood to be the fact that the policy of administration has been projected too far into the future. The original agreement actually projects itself for a century and states what is to be the policy between the railroad and the government, while it leaves unsettled questions that are to the very front in the present.

"It would not be surprising if within the next year there were to be a considerable readjustment of the terms under which the Grand Trunk Pacific and the government will do business. There are already signs of it in the air."

Mr. Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk Pacific has said on several occasions that his company intends to stand by the agreement for the operation of the Transcontinental, but modifications of the agreement have been invited by the Dominion government's action in permitting heavier grades on the Transcontinental than were stipulated when the agreement was made. No doubt Mr. Borden and his ministers are busy men, yet there surely has been time enough to have arranged with the Grand Trunk Pacific for the taking over of the Transcontinental, and it is a matter for public uneasiness that the negotiations have not yet been concluded. The Gazette speaks as if the announcement of modifications of the agreement might be expected "within the next year," but such a delay would be difficult to understand in view of the fact that the Grand Trunk Pacific should be operating the Transcontinental in the autumn of this year, if not earlier.

The government of the day can scarcely have before it any more important business than the handling of through traffic during the next winter season. When Mr. Chamberlin has been asked about his company's plans for St. John he has replied that negotiations with the government are not finished, and that he is waiting, also, for further progress on the Valley railway. No plan has yet been announced for a proper connection between the Transcontinental and the Valley railway, and the time for the completion of the Gagetown-St. John section is still most indefinite. These certainly are matters which should demand the attention of New Brunswick's representatives at Ottawa, and of our city officials and our Board of Trade.

THE COLLEGES.

The University of New Brunswick grows yearly in influence and in usefulness, and, as it is the finishing school in our system of education in New Brunswick, the people of the province, or those who think about such matters, follow its widening scope with increasing interest and approval. The denominational colleges, Mount Allison University, the University of Kings College, Windsor, Acadia University, the University of St. Joseph, and the University of St. Francois Xaxier are all this year sending out a large number of graduates who must exercise a considerable influence upon the life of the province during years to come.

At this time of year it is customary to moralize somewhat upon the subject of university amalgamation, and the utility, in a broad sense, of the teachings of the colleges to which the youth of New Brunswick is attracted. Size is not necessarily quality, and yet there is a growing feeling that if several universities of the province were combined they would together make up an institution which would necessarily occupy a more commanding place than could be attained by any single institution under existing circumstances. It has been found always that many difficulties confront the advocates of combination, yet perhaps none of the difficulties are insuperable.

Discussion of university amalgamation ought not to be accepted as critical of the progress made by the existing Maritime Province institutions. As a matter of fact the existing colleges are doing most acceptable work, and, considering the limited resources they command, the work must be a source of pride and satisfaction, not only to the educationalists who conduct these institutions of learning but to all who give them support. All of our universities suffer somewhat from lack of sufficient effective advertising. The people of this province do not yet realize at how small a cost university education is obtainable, and it would be well if prospective university students and their parents and guardians had the facts carried to them more frequently in a practical way.

Of late years our Maritime Province colleges have become more practical in the sense that they now directly equip students in engineering, forestry, and other pursuits, for the path in life they intend to pursue. And this is done in most instances at least without ignoring the fact that culture, after all, must be the principal aim of the higher education, and that while the world needs engineers and foresters it needs still more men of well balanced education who will assist in restoring that sense of proportion which has been increasingly disturbed by the materialistic standards of this century. Too many young men, through their training and associations, set before themselves money as the thing to be sought above all others. The universities ought to do much to correct this false standard and lead the student to regard life as a whole, and happiness and true success as things to be achieved only through the conscious pursuit of aims in the main unselfish. Our age needs philosophy much more than it needs money, and while many think it needs enlightened agriculture more than it does Latin and Greek, it may be proper to remind them that it needs both. It needs ideals.

OUT OF THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS.

The virtue of thrift, or rather the exercise of thrift—many today will object to calling it a virtue—is not so popular in modern times as it was in an earlier age. The wise in the past have steadily commended it, have written and gathered together many proverbs about it; the rich have generally referred to it complacently as the basis of their accumulations. "Malefactors of great wealth" have regarded it as a useful and commendable activity—for others. The more these others accumulated the more there was for their predatory activities. The big financiers encourage the practice as much as possible, and even though their personal honor may be somewhat decayed through appropriating the accumulations of the thrifty, they find an almost sure road to respectability again by joining the cult of those who repeat such proverbs as "Frugality is a vast revenue," "A penny saved is a penny earned," "The wealth of the sinner is laid up for the righteous," "Waste not want not," and other Poor Richard maxims of similar import.

But if thrift has been too much praised in the past, it is experiencing a reaction. The alchemy of high finance is making it an eclipsed virtue. Those wizards of finance, Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, were trained in Scottish thrift, but they deserted it for any other way of accumulating wealth. Like blind kittens reaching out for their mother's breast, they are ready to lay hold of the first thing in reach that appears likely to fill the bill. They have found it in a subservient cabinet that is preparing to milk the country dry. These men continue preaching thrift but practicing the present and absent treatment to secure a full toll of the product. They are playing upon the dominant party at present with rough hands, but while they cannot get music, they get money. Messrs. Bennett and Nickle will make plenty of discord but Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann will get the millions.

What a record it is as Mr. Bennett describes it! He says: "I appeal to every man in this house to read the history of the operations of Mackenzie and Mann from that time until now. He will find nothing but a long trail of parliamentary corruption, of lobbying, of degradation of parliamentary life, of the lowering of the morals of public life, of degrading of the standards by which public life should be truly and properly measured." The nature of this degradation is sufficiently evidenced in the statement of Mr. Nickle in the earlier stage of the debate. Sometime the issue of railway control will have to be met in Canada. When public monies are given bit, bridle and curb should also be provided, or the future relations of company and country are fraught with real danger.

According to John Burns before the Trade-Union Congress at Norwich, some time ago: "Thrift was invented by capitalistic rogues to beguile fools to destruction." The thrift of the average Canadian has made the country wealthy. If that wealth is to be plundered by a few, as the cabinet now proposes, it may not prove that the people are mentally deficient, as Burns stated, but it will prove that the government considers them fools. The suspicions of the people may be a bit slow, but to play them for fools, as Mr. Borden is deliberately doing, is another matter.

THE STANDARD AND MR. HAZEN

Hon. Mr. Hazen is the cause of daily worry to the Standard newspaper, and if Mr. Hazen reads the Standard that journal's constant defence of him must be a source of worry to him also. The Standard has not yet told its public whether or not the Gutelius agreement is to be renewed. It has not yet printed for the benefit of its readers Mr. Hazen's speech, delivered a few days ago in the debate on the Intercolonial railway, in the course of which he defended the government's recent management of that railway. The Standard even attempts to make some capital out of the assurance, given by Mr. Foster in the absence of Mr. Borden, that the Gutelius agreement will not be renewed until it has been considered by the cabinet council. The Standard complains that The Telegraph is not satisfied with these assurances. The Telegraph sees no reason why the decision not to renew the Gutelius agreement should be postponed. And it is no more satisfied with Mr. Foster's assurance than it was with the assurance of Hon. Mr. Hazen last October that the Gutelius agreement was merely a tentative arrangement which would be without force or effect until it had been endorsed by Mr. Cochrane.

The Halifax Chronicle, which is fighting to secure all possible business for Halifax, has been attacking the government because Halifax is not named as the winter port for the direct mail service. The Standard argues that this conduct on the part of the Halifax newspaper constitutes a certificate of character for Hon. Mr. Hazen. That form of logic is familiar to all readers of the Conservative organ. The answer to it is that Mr. Hazen permitted the Gutelius agreement to be made, refused to ask the government to have it suspended or abrogated, and recently defended the Gutelius policies in the House of Commons. That shows where Mr. Hazen stands, and yet the Gutelius agreement was the hardest blow received by the port of St. John since this city began to prepare for the transatlantic steamship business.

The Standard would not seek to defend Mr. Hazen by quoting the Halifax Chronicle if any better defence of him were available. That is where the shoe pinches.

TIPPING.

Are we going to have tipless hotels, tipless restaurants, and tipless services everywhere? The Senate will not be commended merely for passing anti-tipping legislation, for there is already a great number of non-operative laws on the statute books; but the Senate will be most heartily commended if they find a cure for the tipping evil.

Horace Greely said that the way to resume specie payments was to resume. In the same way it would appear that the way to abolish tips would to abolish them. If there were a good hotel in every city where a rule against tips was rigorously enforced, all the others would be compelled in self-defence to adopt the same regulation. The tipless hotel would secure the best of the waiters as well as the best discriminating of the traveling public. The tip system is a growing evil, and a most serious one in the large cities. Levying toll even at public dinners is coming to be a very generally established practice. The Germans, with their usual thoroughness, started a movement a few years ago to place the tipping system in hotels and resturants upon a systematic basis, and to establish it as a matter of compulsion rather than of choice. The amount of the tip is generally well understood in Europe, but it is subject to all kinds of vagaries in this country and in the United States. There are so many people whose one idea is to see how much money they can throw around that even when the ordinary man has tipped beyond his means he cannot even have the miserable satisfaction of being sure that he has come up to the mark. The whole practice is a great nuisance, degrading to the receiver and vexatious to the giver, but it is doubtful if it can be affected seriously by legislation.

"HARD TIMES."

Pitt once said, speaking of indirect taxation, that "there is a means by which you can tax the last rag from a man's back and the last bite from his lips without causing a murmur. The grumbling will be against hard times; the people have yet to learn that hard times are caused by taxation."

Mr. Borden's response to the increasing cost of living, and to harder times than have existed in Canada for a generation, is to increase the taxation. Taxation is just as effective in producing hard times today as in the days of Pitt, and it is imposed and covered with all the adroitness that privilege-seekers have acquired in the intervening years. The monopolist can add bond to bond in his strong box without the fear of being greatly affected by hard times and without the slightest danger of being made poor by taxation. Indirect taxation is always upon want rather than upon wealth—upon need to consume rather than upon ability to contribute. Protection is always heavier proportionately upon those who are compelled to work most and to enjoy least. To be trustworthy in producing a revenue it must be levied upon necessities, and it is upon those things that the masses are compelled to buy that the manufacturer always seeks "adequate" protection. In proportion as a man's income is absolutely required for the shelter, sustenance, and comfort of himself and his family, to that extent protection levies a tax upon the whole of it; while, to the extent that the income of the more fortunate citizen is so large that he can lay aside a portion of it, to that extent he escapes protectionist taxation. Most of the hard times in Canada today will be found on analysis to be caused directly by the protectionist policy of the government. The grumbling in the days of Pitt may have been all against the "hard times," but most of it in Canada today is again an inefficient government that is simply the tool of monopolies and great corporations. The people are learning the lesson.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Summer seems to be practicing a sort of hesitation waltz.

* * *

No order-in-council yet for the $8,000,000 for the Valley railway bridges. Why the mystery and delay?

* * *

What the public wants to hear now is the date when the commission is going to begin taking evidence on the Dugal charges. Actual evidence cannot too soon replace preliminary discussion.

* * *

There can be no open-door policy in the matter of the mail steamers if the government permits the I. C. R. to be used to divert trade from St. John. At present much money is being spent in improving the government road from Moncton to Halifax.

* * *

So far as the public is aware today Sir Thomas Shaughnessy did not inform the St. John delegates as to precisely how much wharf accommodation would be necessary next November in order to make certain the use of this port by the Empresses and the Calgarian and Alsatian. It would be most desirable to have these matters reduced to definite terms.

* * *

The death of Hon. F. D. Monk will be regretted all over Canada, and it is a distinct loss to the country. Mr. Monk was one of the most influential French-Canadians of recent years, and he conducted himself with a dignity and a consistency which must have commanded the respect of many who did not agree with him in regard to every policy he advocated. He was one of the outstanding Canadians of his day.

* * *

The Colchester Sun, a good old-fashioned Tory paper, thinks that the Cochrane-Gutelius management of the Intercolonial has made a sad hash of Tory prospects in Nova Scotia. It says: "As things stand today there is not a constituency through which the I. R. C. passes, and that means about ten counties in Nova Scotia, that can be counted safe for the government. . . Unless there is a change right soon, Conservatives representing I. R. C. constituencies better resign now, and thus save themselves the humiliation of being turned down by the people when election day comes around." That cannot be very pleasant reading for Mr. Borden.—Toronto Globe.

CANADA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

(United Empire, May).

Even Canadians do not always appreciate the important place occupied by her mineral resources in the national wealth of the dominion. Second only to agriculture, mining has outstripped in value the lumbering and fishing industries. The annual summary of the mineral production of the dominion is a trustworthy statistical record of the steady progress made in industrial development, and the figures of the preliminary report for 1913, just published, are of the most gratifying character. The enormous increase which has taken place since complete tabulation has been made of the output is reflected in the tables of the report, which show that, while in 1886 the value of the minerals was only $10,000,000, with a per capita value of about $2, the value in 1912 was $135,000,000 and averaged nearly $19 per head of the population. Last year there was a further increase to $144,000,000: a total which would have been even greater had it not been for the somewhat lower prices obtained for copper and silver. Very important increases have been achieved in the production of gold, nickel, and lead: and also, among non-metallic products, of asbestos, natural gas, and cement. The most notable leaps are shown by gold (28 per cent.) and natural gas (41 per cent.) These results are the more noteworthy as they occured in a year of considerable financial stringency and general depression. The growing importance of her mineral resources as a national asset has evoked a demand, which cannot long be denied, for the appointment of a separate minister of mining—the portfolio being at present held in conjunction with that of inland revenue.

Daylight Saving.

(Montreal Journal of Commerce.)

A good deal of discussion is going on in the papers at the present time over the question of Daylight Saving. A year or two ago, the matter came up in the United States and spread to Great Britain, where an effort was made to put through legislation by which the nation's clocks would be set forward an hour, thus providing people with an extra hour's daylight. As a matter of fact, some two hundred and eighty-five members of the British House of Commons expressed their approval of the measure, while altogether six hundred and fifty-five towns and cities and seventy-eight Chambers of Commerce, as well as other important bodies in the United Kingdom endorsed the proposition.

This year the chief interest in the measure seems to have shifted to Western Canada, where a number of cities and towns are putting the daylight saving idea into operation. In the West, they have long hours of daylight in the summer time and it is to utilise this to the fullest possible extent that the measure is being put into effect. Just how popular it will be in practice remains to be seen. Last year, for example, the town of Orillia put the measure into operation, but abandoned it after two weeks' time. The difficulty of a town or city here and there adopting the measure is apt to lead to confusion and inconvenience. To make the measure really effective, a bill should be passed by the Federal government. Just when this will take place no one seems to know.

Why He Didn't Tango.

(Philadelphia Ledger.)

Ramsay Peugnet, secretary of the American Silk Manufacturers' Association, pointed out recently in New York that the tango had enlarged the silk business by 250,000 new looms and spindles.

"The tango, the one-step, the hesitation and the other new dances," Mr. Peugnet said, "have caused the average woman, who bought only one dinner gown a year in the past to buy two, three and four new gowns now. Hence the silk trade's expansion.

"It's a good thing for silk," Mr. Peugnet went on, "that all men aren't like Blanc.

"Blanc sat disconsolately in the smoking room while all the other guests at a ball were tangoing like mad.

"'Why, Blanc, what are you doing here? Why aren't you out on the floor tangoing, man?' his host asked.

"'I don't tango,' Blanc answered.

"'You don't tango? Incredible! How on earth is it that you don't tango?'

"'Well,' Blanc said, sadly, 'I'd like to tango, and I would tango, only the music puts me out and the girl gets in my way.'"

A Great Relief.

"Say, old man, you're looking a hundred per cent. better than you did a year ago."

"I was worrying about my debts then."

"All paid now, eh?"

"No; but they have grown so that I know there is no use trying to pay them. I tell you it's a great load off my mind."—Boston Transcript.

DEATH ENDS CAREER OF HON. F. D. MONK

Montreal, May 15—Hon. F. D. Monk, K. C., M. P., died this morning at 3.25 at his residence, 328 Lagauchetiere street east. He was conscious to the last.

At his bedside were his two sons, F. A. Monk and J. D. Monk, and his daughter, also the dead statesman's brother. Funeral arrangements are not yet completed.

Hon. Mr. Monk was born in Montreal, April 6, 1856. He was the fourth son of the late Hon. Samuel Cornwallis Monk, a judge of the court of Queens Bench for Quebec, and Rosalie Caroline Debartzch, his wife. His father was of English descent, the family having come originally from Devonshire, and his mother's people from France, settling in New France under the French regime. Mr. Monk was educated at Montreal College, and graduated in law at McGill University. He was called to the bar in 1878, and created a Q. C. in 1893. He had been professor of constitutional law in the Montreal branch of Laval University, which had conferred upon him the degree of B. C. L. He was married in 1880 to Marie Louise only daughter of the late L. H. Senecal, advocate, who died in September, 1911.

Mr. Monk had been for twelve years a school commisioner for the city of Montreal. He was elected to the House of Commons at the general elections in 1896 and re-elected in 1900, 1904, 1908, and 1911. He was elected opposition leader for the province of Quebec in the House of Commons in 1901, but he resigned in 1903. He was appointed minister of public works in Mr. Borden's cabinet upon its formation on October 10, 1911, and resigned his portfolio on October 2, 1912. He was a Catholic.

AN OPEN LETTER TO DR. LANDRY.

A subscriber sends the following open letter to Hon. Mr. Landry:

To the Hon. D. V. Landry, Provincial Secretary:

In the course of a speech made by you during the recent session of the legislature you made the following reference to the school system of the province. I quote from the Semi-Weekly Telegraph of March 14:

"I am proud of the educational system of the province, but I will make one reservation and that is that I do not approve of non-sectarian schools."

Statements made by a member of the executive of the government, in the manner in which the above quoted statement was made; that is on the floor of the house and in the presence of the representatives of the people of the province, are usually regarded as authorized by the government, forecasting the policy of that government.

We have here an expression of disapproval of the public school system of the province, by a member of the executive. Not only that, but we also have an expression of preference for separate schools, and both expressions, to all appearances, authorized. You do not state your reason for preferring separate schools.

For the reasons already mentioned, I would like to ask you to kindly inform the public through the press whether or not it is the intention of the government to adopt a separate school system for the province, and why you prefer that system to the present system of public schools.

I might add that there is nothing partizan implied by this enquiry.

D. C. M.

Upper Blackville, N. B., May 12, '14.

The Angler's Protest.

(New York Sun.)

Speak not to me of days that mark
The conquest of the air.
I have no wish to dwell in space,
I find this world so fair.
I love the field; I love the wood;
The very scent of earth is good;
And—there's my rod and line!

I could not bear to live apart
From gentle, winding stream
Wherein I cast my baited hook,
Then sit me down to dream.
No quicker thrill can touch my soul
Than that which creeps along the pole
At e'en the faintest bite.

So leave me to my good green earth
My shady woodland nook.
No music of the spheres can charm
Like that of babbling brook.
Go soar aloft in ether free
If you desire; but as for me,
I've simply got to fish!

—Blanche Elizabeth Wade.

The Past Is Past.

The Committee on the Revision of the Articles of Faith had recommended the adoption of a declaration to the effect that all infants are saved. The recommendation was adopted unanimously.

"Now, Mr. Moderator," said a delegate from Pittsburg (Pa.), with preternatural solemnity, "I move that this be declared retroactive."

But the moderator did not seem to hear him.—Christian Register.

To remove oil stains from carpets make a paste with fuller's earth and cold water, and spread thickly on the soiled parts. Let it dry, then remove with a stiff brush.

ABE MARTIN

Mrs. Tilford Moots has received a pustal card from her nephew sayin' he wuz married, but it didn't say what on A feller works harder fer a raise than he ever does again.