

London Advertiser

Founded in 1863.
ADVERTISER BUILDING,
Dundas Street, London, Ont.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One week by carrier..... 15c
One year by mail, outside city..... 12.00
One year, delivered outside city..... 12.00
Weekly Edition..... 15c

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
3670—Private Branch Exchange.
Connecting All Departments.

NIGHT CALLS:
3670—Business Department.
3671—Editors.
3672—Reporters.
3673—Job Printing Department.
To call night numbers use the word
"ONLY" after giving the number.

[Entered at London Postoffice for
transmission through the mails as
second-class matter.]

The London Advertiser Printing Co.,
Limited.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 29.

BUILDING WARSHIPS IN CANADA.

When our local contemporary was
showing its loudest that building
Dreadnoughts was beyond the capacity
of this backward colony, and that to
suggest such a thing was high treason,
we ventured to quote from its
issue of Oct. 15, 1909, as follows:

"Patriotism will gather closer
about battleships built in Canada
than battleships built in England. In
this country, where the ships are
not yet complete, but it will prob-
ably prove to be money well
spent."

The Free Press replied that it was
not sure what kind of ships it had in
mind when the paragraph was penned,
and that it may have been misled by
the Laurier Government into believing
that the facilities for building battle-
ships in Canada were different from
what now appeared to be the fact!

It pointed to the assertion by Mr.
Churchill that a plant to build a
Dreadnought complete in Canada
would cost \$75,000,000, and asked whether
The Advertiser advocated this esti-
mate, characterized by Liberal mem-
bers of the House of Commons as
absurdly exaggerated, included plans
for making guns and armor plate,
which could be imported if necessary
from Great Britain, or made at the
great steel plants in this country.

It reminded the Free Press of what it
was probably unaware, that the great
British firm of Cammell, Laird & Co.
offered to establish a shipbuilding
plant at St. John, N.B., free of cost
to Canada, if they were given the
contract for building in this country
the four cruisers and six destroyers
for the proposed Canadian navy, their
tender for these ships being \$11,000,000.

This plant could have been ex-
panded for the building of Dread-
noughts later on, without charge to
the Canadian taxpayers, and today a
plant capable of producing Dread-
noughts in three or four years could
be obtained for Canada under similar
conditions. The Free Press replies:

"The London Advertiser is simple
enough to believe that private firms
could build for Canada a \$75,000,000
Dreadnought plant in return for the
contract for Laurier's two units that
are to cost not more than \$35,000,000!"

When the Free Press is driven into
a corner it drops through a trap-door
of misrepresentation. Why a \$75,000,000
plant, when there are plants in
Canada today capable of producing
most of the body and equipment of
warships of every class? The Dominion
Iron and Steel Company have the
plant to roll plates for the construction
of ships which could be put into
use at once if there were a market.
A Dreadnought plant, where all
the materials could be assembled, if
not actually constructed under the
same roof, if the Government returned
to the Canadian navy policy, and such
a plant would cost the Canadian tax-
payers nothing. It would not depend
merely upon the contracts to build
Canadian warships; it would be the
beginning and nucleus of a great and
permanent steel shipbuilding indus-
try, which Mr. Borden had in mind
when he said at Halifax in October,
1909:

"Providence has endowed this
country with the material, with the
men, and with the maritime situa-
tion, which are essential, not only
for developing a scheme of naval
defence, but also for the resuscita-
tion of the shipbuilding industry,
which once made Nova Scotia fam-
ous throughout the world."

The vessels of war would be suc-
ceeded by the vessels of peace. That
was Mr. Borden's fine vision four
years ago.

"Whither is fled the visionary gleam?
Where is it now, the glory, and the
dream?"

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.
The bill for increasing the German
standing army by over 15 per cent,
has passed the Upper House of the
Berlin Federal Parliament, but has
yet to pass the lower, elected House.
There it will be opposed by the So-
cialists, at least.

It is interesting that amidst the
delirium of war alarms which has
come over the greater states of
Europe, the Socialist party of the
workers seems alone to keep its head.
Simultaneously, "Forward" and "Hu-
manity," the organs of Socialism in
Germany and France, have come out
with official manifestoes against the
increase of armaments contemplated
by both these States. Bernstein, the
leader of the Revisionist or Moderate
Socialists in Germany, and a member
of the Reichstag, addresses a letter
to the British public denouncing the
"international mania," as he calls it.
He shows that the German army in-
crease will cost initially in equipment

and fortifications a quarter of a bil-
lion of dollars, which the proposed tax
on the rich may not fully meet. Al-
ready, he says, the annual expenditure
of Germany on army and navy is
over four hundred million dollars, to
which the new increase would add
fifty millions more. New taxation must
raise this annual increase, and thus
the cost of living, already complained
of, will be further advanced. Bern-
stein says this much, however, for
the German Government, that its plan
is not actuated by a desire to menace
or injure France. It is at any rate a
genuinely defensive move, however
unjustified. It comes out of the mania
which impels the nations all together
towards bankruptcy, Armageddon, or
both. To what Bernstein says it must
be added that the bogey which now
frightens Germany is the "Slav Peril."
The gun men make believe that Bul-
garia's success means danger to Ger-
many's eastern frontier.

Is it not a strange thing that the
advocacy of peace should be left to
the Socialists, who are often describ-
ed as anti-Christian? What are the
European churches doing to stop the
strife of armaments?

Bernstein notes that the cry goes
up in France that "la patrie" is in
danger. But does mere defence call
for an army equal in numbers to that
of Germany, especially when the Ger-
man increase is projected against
Russia?

The same question arises in con-
nection with the conscriptionist cam-
paign in Great Britain. What does
Great Britain want a larger army for
unless for offence on the continent?
Germany may fear not only Russia,
but a British army operating against
her in Europe. That is the only rea-
sonable meaning of the cry in Eng-
land for a conscript army. But Great
Britain's business is not to join in
continental battles. Her business as a
great industrial and commercial
power is to keep peace, to come to an
understanding with Germany as with
France, and to bring those nations
themselves to an agreement. Great
Britain should in no way encourage
France to attack or provoke Germany,
and so to foment the cursed war
mania. Fortunately she has as yet no
engagements to interfere in continen-
tal wars. Lord Crewe stated last May
that "Great Britain has no alliance
with any great power on the continent
of Europe. . . . No engagements of
any kind involving military operations
on our part. . . . No entangling
military alliances." This should con-
tinue to be Great Britain's attitude, in
her own interest and in the interest
of continental peace.

THE NEW HAVEN'S TROUBLES.
The legal and financial troubles of
the New Haven Railway Company are
a centre of interest in speculative
circles just now. On March 17 the
stock dropped to 113 1/2. It has steadily
fallen from 255 in 1902. It was in
1903 that the company began buying
trolley lines and other subsidiary roads.
Since then the bonded indebtedness
has grown from \$14,364,000 to \$242,055,000
and the capital stock from \$70,897,041
to \$179,986,600. The New York
Evening Post, most reliable of Ameri-
can newspapers, makes this significant
comment in its financial page on March
22:

"Only a few years ago New Haven
found it difficult to hide its surplus
earnings over the 8 per cent. divid-
end. That the company should be
immediately began to buy up
steam and electric roads and steam-
ship lines. . . . It is the result of the electrical
and other new activities of the New
Haven, a road which has been par-
aded in this city as an example to be
followed."

The management, in discussing
the purchase of trolley lines,
admits that "no independent
company could afford to build
these lines," but defends its policy on
the ground that they are like some fea-
tures of a department store, which
directly show little or no profit, but
attract business to the store! In other
words, the New Haven's trolley lines
would not be a good investment unless
they leaned upon the parent system,
which is the steam road. To interpret
this as an argument for the electrifica-
tion of the L. and P. S. R. is ridicu-
lous and dishonest.

The Borden naval policy puts Can-
ada on a level with Malaya, where
nine-tenths of the people wear
breech-cloths.

There is a comic opera aspect to the
stationing of an imperial squadron at
Gibraltar to protect the shores of Brit-
ish Columbia. Even the London
Times says it will not do.

If party henchmen are to run the
rural mail delivery, what need for in-
spectors at all?

Are you a Canadian or a Malay?

"Canada has declared she will
speedily undertake the building of a
navy. We are moving toward na-
tionhood." — London Free Press,
March 31, 1909.

Yes; and today we are moving
away from nationhood.

The Socialists of Germany and
France have issued a joint appeal

against the army increases in both
countries. This is work the churches
should be doing.

Mrs. Pankhurst is right when she
says her arrest on a charge of incit-
ing to violence is unjust if Sir Edward
Carson, Mr. Walter Long and Mr. F.
E. Smith are not also arrested on
similar charges. These men openly
counselled bloodshed in Ulster; Mrs.
Pankhurst incited only to destruction
of property. This drawing of the
sex line in the administration of jus-
tice gives the militant suffragettes a
weapon.

UP TO DATE.
[Chicago News.]
"I've got a new idea for your per-
formance of Hamlet," said the farce-
comedy manager, who has ventured
into the legit.

"What is it?" asked Mr. Stormington
Barnes.
"Every time anybody drops dead in
the last act let the man in the or-
chestra hit the bass drum."

POOR OLD WISE ONES.
[Cleveland Plaindealer.]
This is worth passing around.
Someone has dug up the following
from the Chicago Inter-Ocean of Dec.
31, 1882:

George M. Pullman, of the firm of
Pullman & Moore, house raisers, is ex-
perimenting with what he calls a "pal-
ace sleeping car." The "wise ones" pre-
dict it will be a failure.

STUPID.
[Cape Cod Item.]
"Who is the belle tonight?" asked
she.
As they stood on the ballroom floor,
He looked around the room to see,
And she speaks to him no more.

THE LIBERAL REVIVAL.
The Liberal party in Ontario got a
hard blow on Sept. 21, 1911, but it
was defeated honorably upon a
great issue, and since that time its his-
tory has been one of steady improve-
ment. There has never been a time
since the Liberal party was reborn when
it was so united and enthusiastic as it
is today. In Dominion and in pro-
vincial politics it is lined up on clear
and important issues, and upon funda-
mental Liberal principles. The ex-
istence of this was clear in the spirit
shown at the meeting for the organiza-
tion of an Ontario Liberal federa-
tion.

There is good and evil in the party
system. It is good in its best when
the parties are divided by real issues.

TO AVOID PNEUMONIA.
[Kansas City Star.]
Pneumonia, says a medical journal,
may best be guarded against by avoid-
ing hunger and fatigue—which is a
case where science and inclination
meet.

JUST LIKE SOME MEN.
[Ottawa Free Press.]
There's many a small stream in On-
tario these days that gets its name
into the papers by going on a ram-
page, though nothing is heard of it all
the rest of the year.

A STRONG TRIO.
[Toronto Mail and Empire.]
G. K. Chesterton has resigned from
the London Daily News and will con-
tribute to the Herald, a daily Social-
ist paper. If the Socialists can num-
ber Shaw, Wells, and Chesterton in
their ranks they can boast a trio of
writers that all other clubs combined
can hardly match.

A SHORT STORY.
[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]
Chapter I.
"I'll 'em up again, McGinnis!"
Chapter II.
"Fill'em up again, McGinnis!"
Chapter III.
"Fill'em up!"
Chapter IV.
"Fill'em!"
Chapter V.
"Finis!"
(The End.)

AND THEN—AH!
[Boston Transcript.]
"Jack told me that night that I look-
ed sweet enough to kiss."
And what did you say?
"I told him that was the way I in-
tended to look."

A HANDICAP ON THE WEST.
[Canadian Collier's.]
Apparently the western provinces
have to have almost double the popu-
lation required to have a vote in the
Dominion Parliament as compared to
Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brun-
swick, and Prince Edward Island. Or,
in other words, a vote in British Columbia
is worth only one-half as much as a
vote in the eastern provinces. This
fact, when expressed in terms of federal
representation, is the fact that there is
one member of Parliament for every 58,000
people in British Columbia, as against
every 33,000 in Alberta, and every 49,000
in Saskatchewan; and for every
15,561 in Manitoba, but Ontario needs
only 29,340 votes to get an M. P.; Que-
bec, 30,180; New Brunswick, 27,088;
Nova Scotia, 27,252; and Prince Edward
Island, 24,432. Yet British Columbia
and the other western provinces pay
more taxes per head into the federal
treasury—by way of customs receipts—
than most of the other provinces. Brit-
ish Columbia contributes something be-
tween \$25 and \$30 per head, and has to
have twice the population to entitle her
to parliamentary representation, while
tribute something less than \$5 per head
to the federal treasury. Obviously it
is wrong. The British North America
act, therefore, a clause
was inserted providing that a redistri-
bution of seats must be made after the
regular decennial census had been
taken. The last census was in 1911.
The representation is maintained on the old 1901 basis.
It is time for the redistribution bill at
Ottawa—or is the Government afraid
for what Alberta and Saskatchewan
might say about the naval policy?

QUITE ANOTHER THING.
[Boston Transcript.]
Hobbs—So you've struck it rich and
are now able to keep several servants.
Dobbs—Alas, no—only to hire them.

A WOMAN'S QUESTION.
[Boston Transcript.]
Paying Teller—I cannot cash this
check, madam.
She—Why not?
Paying Teller—There isn't enough
money here to meet it.
She—Then can't you meet it half-
way?

AN IMPOSSIBILITY.
[Chicago Tribune.]
Physician—You are too intense; you
must take life easier.
Fair Patient—But doctor, I have the
artistic temperament, and one can't
have that in moderation.

The Oratory of Hamilton

[By Special Arrangement With
the Winnipeg Telegram.]

The other day I pointed out the wide
contrast between the oratorical style
of President Wilson and that of Pat-
rick Henry. Not Patrick Henry, but
Alexander Hamilton, is Woodrow Wil-
son's oratorical forerunner. There are
at least two or three points in com-
mon between these distinguished

Americans. Both Hamilton and Wil-
son, early in their college career, began to
write essays on economic and political
subjects. Both showed remarkable
powers of scholarship in their under-
graduate days. Wilson was a skilled
debater; so was Hamilton. Hamil-
ton was but seventeen years of age
when he gave his first political speech
before a popular assembly in the fields
in the suburbs of New York. The
story goes that he was not satisfied
with the discussion of the subject at
issue, and, notwithstanding the aston-
ishment of the crowd, made his way to
the platform. Nervous at first, he soon
forgot himself in his theme, and we
are told by one who was present that
"He had the eloquence of sound
reason, backed by a strong and pas-
sionate nature. As he poured out
with all his young fervor thoughts
long pent up in his breast, the crowd
were deeply stirred by the oratory
of one who spoke so well, although
he was a stranger and a mere boy."

Again, both Hamilton and Wil-
son were not only mature thinkers at
an early age, but they took their
chief delight in constitutional history.
Consequently both developed a
familiar, but it is interesting to go
back to the records and find that
Alexander Hamilton was noted for
the clearness, directness and force
that characterized his utterances.
Arguing in the Senate, according
to Senator Lodge, "exhibit a wide
range of information; their rea-
soning is strong, and their style is
clear; they were admirably
adapted to their purpose, and
above all, they have endured, for
they were fresh and original con-
tributions to human knowledge, and
to the best thought of the time."

A political philosopher of the first
rank, Hamilton had a large share in
proposing and upholding the policy
of the United States. The United
States, Woodrow Wilson also seems
destined to elaborate a new politi-
cal philosophy which may com-
plete the edifice which Hamilton
so solidly began.

I quote a sample passage from a
speech delivered by Hamilton in the
New York convention of 1788. He
urges, as a check upon the passions
of a popular assembly:

"There are few positions more
demonstrable than that the people
in every republic some permanent
body to correct the prejudices, check
the intemperate passions, and regu-
late the fluctuations of a popular
assembly. It is evident that the
body necessary for these purposes must
be so formed as to exclude as much
as possible from its own character
those infirmities and that mutability
which will divert it from its duty,
and to be so constituted that it should
be small, that it should hold its au-
thority during a considerable period,
and that it should have such an in-
dependence in the exercise of its power
as will give it, as much as possi-
ble, of local prejudices. It should
be so formed as to be the centre of
political knowledge, to pursue always
a steady line of conduct, and to
be free from irregular propensity to
system. Without this establishment
we may make experiments without
end, but shall never have an effi-
cient Government."

I wonder whether President Wilson
uphold this old-fashioned doctrine of
his father in oratory?

Too Many People Thrust on Charity
Magistrate Judd Gives Judgment
in London Township Case.

Magistrate Judd gave judgment this
morning in the case of a London
Township farmer, charged with hav-
ing sent away from his house an aged
man who had been working for him,
and who was sick and unable to care
for himself. The court did not uphold
the defence offered by the defendant,
but decided that the evidence
produced was not sufficient to send
him before the grand jury, and the
charge was dismissed.

The aged man was placed on the
Granton stage on one of the coldest
days of the winter, and sent into
London, where he was left to shift
for himself. He was later found by
the police in a King street hotel.

There are too many cases of per-
sons who are placed in railroad coaches
or other vehicles, to be cared for by
any charitable institution into whose
hands they may happen to fall, com-
mented the court.

GOZZO ARRANGED.
Rome, March 29.—Admiral Gozzo,
recently back from the east of Africa,
cause of the late death of his wife,
was arraigned in court yesterday
for the street fight. Admiral Gozzo
was sentenced to serve three months
in prison and to pay a fine of \$50 for
striking a cabman. He was released,
however, under the "conditional law,"
and was bound over to appear again if
called for.

GOOD ADVICE.
[Toronto Star.]
The Government should let its naval
bill stand until next year, and then
bring in a permanent policy. There is
no emergency.



We have just sent for R. Caton
Woodville, of the Illustrated News,
to prepare a picture of how Hiderow,
1:17, would look rescuing the Free
Press pagoda in the case of the Dayton
struck Richmond street.

One shuddered when he saw the aw-
ful picture that was conjured up in
the wild imagination of the local Mel-
ton Prior, showing how Hiderow, 1:17,
would look if it were filled with pea
soup. On one side floated an egg and
may, crying for help, while nearby the
major of the town, in a hot box goes
to the rescue, having practiced at Port
Stanley last summer. Grant Hender-
son at last proves his worth to the
community by walking down the middle
of the street, and looking into third-
story windows for marooned meter-
readers. He denies that as well as
having put London on the map, he has
put London in the sea. Suddenly a
cabbage boils out of the market lane,
and the wide expanse of soup a
potted becomes a raging torrent of vege-
table, potato. Because of his French
extraction, the "comedian" can never
get the change of fare, and he goes
down, down, going down.

The little, old, last year's car, which is one-
half canoe, and the other half fanning-
mill, comes plowing through the
floods and jetsam. Neither of the
same seems to mind a
bit, but the staff of the F. P.
mistakes it for a superdreadnought,
with lots of soup in its bow. In the
end, the car is disabled by a heavy
sponge cake. Each of the reporters
lashes himself to his leadpencil. The
crisis is beginning to rise.

Through the spillover comes the rescuer,
creeping the billows like a steed of
Neptune, he floats to the roof. "Is
Hiderow! The emergency is relieved.
Hiderow has wedded feet, and he
snorts his debauched feet, and he
snorts with the accent on the "sn." Oh,
the horror of it all! Woe and desola-
tion, also chaos! The dam has burst!
The private power plant is drowned,
the maligned, the joked-at, the private in-
terests who caused the deluge would
have triumphed.

Even as the Golden Dog is a symbol
above doors, so shall the Hiderow be a
mark above the door of The Evening
Insinuator. His form shall be cut in
solid ivory.

When you think how fine it is to
have spring again, don't forget the
chap in New Ontario, who has been
living in a log house for a stretch of
months.

We notice all the headline writers
are now proceeding "to bring order out
of chaos" in Ohio.

Most people seem only to say "I see,"
when they go to the telephone. Strange
that the man at the other end always
does the interesting talking.

Idle Fancies.
[Buffalo News.]
In the spring a young man's fancy
lightly turns to thoughts of love.
Whirls an old maid's fancy centres
On his foot in the slush.

In the spring a young man's fancy
lightly turns to dreamy eyes.
But the married man is thinking
Soon he'll feast on Maudslayi pies.

In the last few days "devastation"
and "inundation" have been worked
hard by the newspapers. What next?

Is Our Face Red?
An editor cannot be otherwise than
dirty mean who will cut a paragraph
from an article in order to be funny
at the expense of a contemporary. No
one but a sneak would do that.—Well-
ington Enterprise.

Adieu!
Farewell! Farewell! Grant Henderson,
We trust you are far and so good;
We knew that you would do us good;
No one could do us more.

With industries, you played high jinks;
You placed us on the map—
Just drop a line and tell us where
You keep that stuff on tap.

**This Kind Doesn't Sting When You
Hold 'Em.**
[Zurich Herald.]
Mr. P. Baker held a wood bee on
Tuesday.—Grand Bend correspondence.

**But the Summer Resort Season Hasn't
Yet Begun.**
[Zurich Herald.]
Sucker fishing is the order of the
day at present.—Grand Bend corre-
spondence.

The Homeric Humourists.
[Oxford Times.]
Mrs. Roy Bush is having a swell
time with the mumps.

In the Spring, Etc.
[Strathroy Dispatch.]
Some of our young men intend for-
saking the bachelors' club.—Cairngorm
correspondence.

Button! Button! Who's Got It?
[Clinton News Era.]
Button Lost—dark with black and
white stripes. Will finder please leave
at this office.

Not Gossiping, But—
[Kinross Free Press.]
Mrs. Loft has at last a move for
her house. Mr. A. Bell moves in
shortly. Some are curious to know why
Mr. Bell should vacate his present
comfortable quarters.—Reid's Corners
correspondence.

Excepting One's Leg Is a Calamity.
[Petrolia Topic.]
Will Mackenzie made his first ap-
pearance on the street Friday of last
week. With the exception of his left
leg, he is doing famously.

Zero in Excuses For Wearing a Cane.
[Petrolia Topic.]
P. H. McCall happened with an ac-
cident about three weeks ago, which
has enabled him to sport a cane
ever since. A quarter of beef fell from
its place, coming in contact with his
left knee.

Enraptured Over Birds and Bullfrogs.
[Alvinston Free Press.]
The song of the migrant birds is
again heard on every side. The
musical voices of the frogs are also
very much in evidence. These are
some of the charms of the early stages
of the Canadian spring.—Inwood cor-
respondence.

A Correspondence Course on Life Insurance

Conducted by the Secretary of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States for the instruction of agents.

THE COURSE WILL BE DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS.

1. A Preliminary Course, consisting of three lessons, designed especially for those who are thinking of going into the life insurance business, and for businessmen in general who wish information about life insurance.

2. A Regular Course of 30 Lessons, for representatives of the Equitable Society exclusively.

For particulars apply to

SYDNEY C. TWEED

Agency Manager, Bank of Commerce Chambers, London, Ont.

MINISTERS SERENE

Continued From Page One.

George confronted the most drastic,
momentous and perilous hour of his
whole life. Then he was cool and
frank and even his political oppo-
nents were moved to sympathy when he
showed that instead of having the ri-
gantic fortune which was attributed
to him, his sole income from his sav-
ings was today only two thousand dol-
lars a year.

The whole scene rose higher and
higher at every moment in interest,
and ended in crashing vindications
of George's integrity. The Unionists
grew more and more downcast while
the Liberals exulted and some even
silently wept for joy.

We are all low, on the home rule
side, entirely relieved from all appre-
hensions, but the Unionists probably
still, with the exception of the in-
quiry on the hope that the public
mind will be confused and some of
the mud will stick.

Asquith's Narrow Escape.
A much more serious error in the
House of Commons was the narrow
escape of the Government in another
snap division last Wednesday. This
attempt to uproot the Government was
made, nearly successful by the belief
in the minds of the Liberal whips that
Bonar Law had pledged the Unionist
party not to oppose the Government in
setting up appropriations through and
Bonar Law was soundly accused of
gross breach of faith.

The Ministry once more was saved
by the splendid attendance of their
members, and now even greater pre-
cautions than ever are being taken to
prevent all possibility of such mishaps
in the future.

Winston Churchill's statement on the
navy, though delivered in a half-empty
house, and at a late hour, produced an
immense impression as an indication
of the master mind of the real leader
of men, but the invitation to Germany
to suspend armaments between the
Great Powers nations, by the
Bonar Law was soundly accused of
gross breach of faith.

The Ministry once more was saved
by the splendid attendance of their
members, and now even greater pre-
cautions than ever are being taken to
prevent all possibility of such mishaps
in the future.

Winston Churchill's statement on the
navy, though delivered in a half-empty
house, and at a late hour, produced an
immense impression as an indication
of the master mind of the real leader
of men, but the invitation to Germany
to suspend armaments between the
Great Powers nations, by the
Bonar Law was soundly accused of
gross breach of