

IMPERIAL COERCION IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Charges That Affairs of the Country Are Being Sacrificed to the United States.—Maritime Provinces Are Much Aroused. Halifax Herald Makes the Charge.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 16.—The Halifax Herald has published an editorial on imperial coercion in Newfoundland which has created a great deal of interest throughout the maritime provinces. The Herald claims that Newfoundland's right of self-government is being infringed on by orders-in-council by the present British government, and the colonial legislature "is being" abrogated by imperial orders-in-council made at the solicitation of the dictation of the United States.

Give Moral Support.
It says Canada should be ready to give every possible moral support to Newfoundland in its fight for its place as it may be Canada's turn next. After taking the history of the case, the Herald says that the "statute" which has been modelled out to Newfoundland is a menace to the whole empire. The questions, it says, should be decided soon and once and for all as to whether colonial parliaments can be made the plaything of a London government. The article in question is as follows:

Fight for Fair Play.
It is not exactly fresh news to our readers that the present British government has been covering Newfoundland by Imperial orders-in-council to please the United States.

The Herald has kept its readers fairly well informed on that important matter, but it involves a constitutional, legal and political question which so seriously affects every part of the empire that Canadians should bear it in mind. Fully appreciate it and be ready to afford Newfoundland every moral support in its fight for fair play under the British flag. Newfoundland's right of self-government is being infringed on by orders-in-council passed by the present British government, and Newfoundland statutes, duly passed by the legislature and assented to by the representative of the king, are being practically abrogated by Imperial orders-in-council made at the solicitation or dictation of the United States to meet unjustifiable demands of the republic respecting the Newfoundland fisheries.

Whole System Menaced.
It must be perfectly clear that if a British government in London can abrogate by order-in-council laws duly passed by the colonies, then the whole system of colonial self-government must be considered to be in a very unstable and insecure condition.

Newfoundland's present fight for freedom may be that of any other British dominion or colony tomorrow. There is no telling what a London government may become under radical and other unstable influences.

Facts of Case.
The main facts of the case are these: Under the treaty of 1818, the fishermen of the United States have certain fishing privileges on the Newfoundland coast. But according to the interpretation placed upon this treaty by both the London government and the Washington government, through decades upon decades, it has always been considered that those privileges are so far subject to laws passed by Newfoundland that when the colonial legislature passes laws and regulations respecting the fisheries which by their terms are applicable to everybody, Newfoundlanders and foreigners alike, then the fishermen of the United States, when on the Newfoundland coast, must observe those laws and regulations.

No previous British government ever held to any other view. The Washington authorities, in times past, specifically assented to that view. But within quite recent years new views and demands have arisen at Washington, and a government has been set up in London which appears ready to do anything that Washington may ask.

Newfoundland's Laws.
A few years ago the Newfoundland legislature enacted laws prohibiting fishing with purse seines, fishing during a certain close season, and fishing on Sunday, and also providing that bait could not be taken in non-treaty waters, and the Newfoundlanders could not be employed on United States fishing vessels.

These laws were duly passed by the two houses of the legislature, and assented to by the governor as the representative of the king.

All these matters were certainly within the right of a British colony, with local self-government.

But the United States were determined that their fishermen should be freed from the restrictions of those Newfoundland laws, and they accordingly opened negotiations with the British government on this subject.

Moder Vivendi.
The present London government, in spite of the protests of Newfoundland, entered into a "modus vivendi" with the United States by which all the restrictions of those Newfoundland laws are suspended with respect to United States fishermen, and it is provided that, as to the shipping of crews, the Newfoundland act may be evaded by the taking of men at some point beyond the three-mile limit.

To carry out this highly improper agreement, the British government passed an order-in-council to prevent the enforcing of the Newfoundland law. For example, it is ordered that no United States fishing vessels shall be boarded with a view to taking action in the case of violations of the law. And again, it is declared that no process shall be served, and no action of any kind shall be taken against vessels charged with contraventions of the local act, without the consent of the senior naval officer on the Newfoundland station.

Article on Law.
Such treatment of a British dominion, by a British government, must be regarded as a menace to the whole empire.

This extraordinary case is the theme of an able article by Mr. Justice Hodgins in the current number of the Canadian Law Times and Review. After a full presentation of the facts and a discussion of the law and constitutional bearings of the case, Judge Hodgins concludes as follows: "It may be reasonably conceded as a recognized doctrine of colonial government that the self-governing colonies of the British empire, in respect of such local laws as relate principally to the control and management of their own affairs, with patience, or without protest, any exercise of imperial disciplinary authority

within their colonial territory which claims to control or be subordinate of their own local and responsible system of government, or may degrade their governments before foreign nations."

Should Be Decided Gain.

This subject was no doubt discussed during the recent election campaign in Newfoundland; but it can hardly have been an "issue" between the two parties. The Bond government has maintained a firm stand in defense of the rights of Newfoundland against the coercion of the imperial orders-in-council made at the dictation of a foreign country.

If the Newfoundland opposition were any less sound on this subject, it were well that it should be defeated and the government sustained.

It needs to be decided soon and once for all, whether colonial parliaments can be made the playthings of a London government, and the laws passed by these legislatures virtually abrogated by imperial orders-in-council.

DESERTER ATONED FOR FAULT.

Surrendered to Gendarmes of Customs and Announced His Real Name.

Paris, Nov. 16.—A strange military romance was related at a court martial at Chalons, where Victor Mar-

walker, a warrant officer, was tried for desertion. Under a false name, the man had rejoined the army, and atoned for his fault by winning medals and promotion.

Marcevaux joined the Ninety-fourth infantry in 1890, at the age of twenty-one. Not long afterward he deserted to avoid arrest for stealing provisions from the regimental store, where he was clerk in charge. Three years after a court martial, in his absence, sentenced him to twenty years' penal servitude.

In 1896 he enlisted in the Foreign Legion under the name of Walck, and was sent to Algeria. He proved an excellent soldier, and was quickly promoted to sergeant, and then to sergeant-major. He fought in all the French colonial wars in Madagascar and Tonking, and earned three medals.

Walck was recently promoted to warrant rank as a reward for distinguished service, and was recommended for the military medal, the most coveted decoration a French soldier can receive.

Returning to France on furlough, Walck, or Marcevaux, in a moment of acute conscience, surrendered to the gendarmes at Chalons as a deserter, announcing his real name.

The court martial acquitted Marcevaux, considering that he had fully atoned for his early crimes by his subsequent long service, gallantry and devotion to duty.

SEARCHING FOR LOST PARTIES.

Disappearance of Woman and Children Three Years Ago.

Paris, Nov. 16.—The authorities of Sainte Die are again investigating the disappearance of a woman and her three children, three years ago. During all this time a constant search has been made for the woman. The farm house occupied by her husband has been practically overhauled in order to allay the suspicions of neighbors, who hinted that a crime had been committed. The farmer declares that his wife and children started for the church of Saint-Marit, where it was intended to baptize the two months old baby. But the ceremony did not take place, as neither the priest nor the sponsors had been notified and the christening garments of the baby were found hidden in a closet. Last year the farmer left the house to live with a married daughter. The new tenants noticed that in a certain part of the garden the vegetation grew rapidly. The

soil was dug up and bones were found, but they were the bones of animals buried six or eight years ago. Relatives of the missing woman have furnished the police information which seems to show that a quadruple murder has been committed.

The other week the garden was again dug up, but without result. The latest is that certain stains found in the room are now the subject of analysis by the laboratory officials of Nancy.

WILL THE KAISER CONFORM

To Wishes of Reichstag or Stand Out For Despotism Privilege?

Berlin, Nov. 16.—Emperor William is still at Donaueschingen as the hunting guest of Prince von Fuensteinberg. He is due at Kiel tomorrow at noon to swear in a number of naval recruits. Chancellor von Bu-

low will leave Berlin tomorrow and will be at Kiel to receive the emperor. The audience between the chancellor and his majesty, upon which depends the future course of events, has been arranged for the afternoon.

While the agreement of the chancellor with the position of the reichstag and the federal government is now clearly known, the emperor's attitude

is greatly in doubt and the subject of diversified predictions. The Grenzboten, a monthly political review published under the supervision of the foreign office, has taken up the defense of Chancellor von Bu-

low and in the current issue says: "Calm consideration of German interests does not permit us to judge the oversight of a trusted statesman as we would similar action by a clerk, whose error in such a case would be unpardonable. It would be the height of absurdity to expect the chancellor personally to examine and control every manuscript that came into his hands. The misfortune is that such a conversation ever occurred."

Baron von Jomisch, who is a kinsman of Prince von Bu-

low, is in the emperor's suite as representative of the foreign office.

LOCAL OPTION IN CLARESHOLM.

Fight Is Drawing to a Close—Voting Takes Place Nov. 24.

Clareholm, Nov. 16.—The local option campaign is drawing to a close. The vote taking place Nov. 24. This is the first incorporated town in the province to vote on local option, and the outcome is awaited with great interest.

The temperance people have to secure a sixty per cent vote, and are working hard. They claim to have a majority vote now assured. The Licensed Victuallers' association of the province have their organizer here and he is waging a vigorous war of education to show the utility of such legislation. The liquor men had the first page of the local paper last week showing where prohibition didn't prohibit in places across the line. The temperance people have the paper this week and are replying. The temperance advocates are distributing a quantity of literature and waging a thorough campaign. Next Sunday the churches will devote the day to temperance.

The struggle is unique as the first in the province, and the liquor men realize that if local-option carries in Clareholm it will be followed by similar campaigns all over the province.

The charge of rape against a man named Walter Smith, who resides near Pincher Creek, preferred by Elsie Crosby, 17 years of age, was heard before Judge Stewart yesterday and this morning the court being closed to all but court officials. Smith was found guilty of indecent assault and will receive sentence next week.

WITH

PURE BRED STOCK IN A

Considerable interest is being taken throughout the province in the sale of Arabian colts of the American center 1. The sale promises most successful from a dairy of view, that has ever been in Alberta.

In addition to the sale the colts in several quires, the importance of the dairy industry is becoming more and more realized. W. E. Stevens, Live stock commissioner, stated to a Bulletin interview that he is receiving a large number of inquiries from farmers, names and addresses of breeders of cattle in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. With a view to answering inquiries Mr. Stevens is preparing a list of Eastern breeders.

A similar list of swine breeders in the Dominion is being compiled by reference to Alberta swine raisers. In this province are many breeders of swine, and it is well to consult this list when making their initial stock.

"The industry in securing pure bred registered animals is well noted."

LIGHT HORSES AT THE

C. M. MacRae, of the Old Dominion farm, who performs the duties of judge of light horse at Edmonton fair last June, has been to the directors of the exhibition a few suggestions which will benefit the show next year. In improving the present list of making probable extensions.

As For the Prize List.

Race drivers on the prize list.

1—I should suggest cutting grand championship for light horse to a single horse, and prize where three or four types of horses compete and for different purposes. The show cannot be judged by scale of points as the standard can't be the same for all.

2—Make championships of stallion and mare in each of the classes. The prize should receive larger prizes than stallions. Pacers should not receive prizes as road horses than cause trotters—everything equal, are much more useful.

3—In the carriage class it is well to add a footnote—vide single and heavy weights and under and over 15 hands, and do likewise for the team carriage horses made the best of the show.

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5—Make out a judging program for the best classes in the show. I have ever seen in Alberta or Saskatchewan—(It is well to add a footnote)—Checks not allowed on carrying for a year or two.)

6—Saddle horses might be put into light and heavy weights of high jumpers would be an addition as well as a Corinthian or any other that you are allowed and the entries warrant.

7—Enlarge or rather lengthen light horse ring at least fifty feet wide enough. A round neither gives a horse any chance nor the judge an opportunity to see him. Have one large each side of the track for which two or three policemen may manage as is done at Toronto and a dozen other large shows. This would allow of making a horse judging a feature of the show.

Novel Suggestions.

Continuing, Mr. MacRae, better, states that the judging of light horses, jumpers, carriage horses, saddlers, ponies, etc., main feature in front of the grand stand—the racing is seen. Altogether too much recognition given racing at our shows. The Ottawa the Corinthian show in Ontario, Ky., on Nov. 25, with a few articles written by breeders horsemen re fitting, bitting, nailing, shoeing, showing, etc., published during the winter a spring ought to materially help us.

"Your fair," concluded Mr. MacRae, "is already started along lines, and it is now just a case of improving what will be for still improvement."

FARM NOTES.

The Union stock yards, where recently sold to an outsider whose identity has not been revealed, but who is believed to be the large American packers, connecting with the sale the Swift & Co.

The New Brunswick government commissioned Peter Clinch, a great horseman of St. John's, to a great sale of thoroughbred horses in Ottawa, Ont., on Nov. 25, with a view to purchasing twenty or more horses and half a dozen stallions will be sold to the farmers of the province. It is reported that on the big breeding establishment the New England States are giving stock at reasonable prices.

Mr. Harrie McFadden, who has past two years, has been the representative of the Dominion seed at Regina, has resigned to accept position with the Gordon Seed Co., a well known firm of English men who are now opening a branch in Canada. He will be succeeded by Mr. F. H. Lindsay, Ontario.

MINNEAPOLIS STOCK SHOW.
Minneapolis, Nov. 17.—The second annual live stock show of the North American Stock Association opened at 10 o'clock this morning at 9 o'clock. The attendance was good and was fully justified character and number of the exhibits represented five states the zone of the show. Montana and South Dakota, Montana and

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25 Men's Beaver and Tweed Overcoats, all new—this season's goods, sold regularly at \$8.00. Sale price **4.75**

20 Men's Dark Tweed Overcoats, 50 inches long, velvet collar, fly front, splendidly tailored, all sizes, regular \$12.00 Sale price **7.75**

Odd lot of Men's Overcoats, in beaver and imported tweeds, about 50 in all. This lot represents the broken sizes of our most popular coat this season, regular \$12 to \$16.50. Sale price **9.75**

Men's Suits in Dark Tweeds, very select patterns, strong and serviceable lining, regular \$12 value. Sale price **7.50**

Odd lot of Men's Suits, all sizes, which sold regularly at \$7.50 Sale price **3.90**

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50 pairs Men's Pants, neat dark patterns, tweed, winter weight, regular \$2.25 and \$2.50 per pair. Sale price **1.50**

Men's cloth, winter weight Caps, plain and fur inside lined, regular values up to \$1.25 each. Sale price **.35**

Men's Fleece Lined Underwear, "Penman's Sanitary Fleece," all sizes 34 to 44, sold everywhere at 50c and 65c. Sale price, per garment **.25**

Men's "Penman's" heavy rib wool Underwear, all sizes, regular \$1.00 per garment. Sale price, **1.25** per suit

Boys' Reefers, sizes 28 to 35, lined with heavy quilted lining, heavy storm collar, regular \$4.50 Sale price **2.75**

Men's All-felt Shoes, Elmira make, sizes 6 to 11, reg. \$2.50 Sale price, per pair **2.00**

Men's English Flannel Shirts, fancy stripe, reversible collars, sizes 14½ to 17, regular \$1.25 each. Sale price, each **.75**

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN MEN'S FURS

Men's Fur-lined Coats, extra quality Beaver cloth, No. 1 Musk Rat lining with very choice dark Otter collar, regular price \$90.00 each. Sale **65.00**

Men's \$75 Coon Skin Coats; dark, well matched prime skins with a strong quilted lining. Sale **55.00**

Men's \$125.00 Fur-lined Coat for \$95.00 Shell of the best quality English Beaver, No. 1 Ontario Musk Rat lining and Labrador Otter or No. 1 Persian Lamb collar. This is the best coat money **95.00** can buy. Sale price

Men's German Otter Collars, lined with choice satin, regular \$6.00 Sale price **4.50**

Men's Black Beaver Coat, German Otter collar, lined with imitation fur and interlined with rubber sheeting. A warm, serviceable and dressy coat. Regular price \$25.00 Sale price **19.50**

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