The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

E. W. McCREADY,
President and Manager.

Subscription Rates

Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Advertising Rates

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, $1.00 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents for each insertion.

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Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

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"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine, The Maple Leaf for ever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 7, 1913.

MR. HAZEN'S TORONTO EXPERIENCE.

Norman Patterson, in the Canadian Courier of May 31, devotes a page to the Borden-Pelletier-Hazen meeting in Toronto. He tells what a fine reception the Prime Minister received, and how Mr. Pelletier succeeded in holding the audience, and causing it to laugh and to cheer "at his sweet will." Then Mr. Patterson describes the appearance and speech of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and he appears to think it unfortunate that Mr. Hazen, instead of Hon. George E. Foster or somebody else, was selected to close the evening's demonstration. Thus, he writes:

"Lastly came Hazen, the unknown. As he rose, several thousand more left the hall and before he concluded scarcely one-half of the audience remained. But the Minister of Marine spoke well. He did not arouse the audience as Graham and Red Michael did a fortnight previous, but it was a different audience and the two Liberal orators have no peers in the Big Chief's Band. Hazen is big and handsome, but he is no cowboy in a frock-coat, to borrow the expression of an Ottawa correspondent.

"There were those who sighed for one George Eulas Foster. Had he been on that platform, itching for an opportunity to pour his cassiusian oratory upon that gathering, there had been fewer empty seats, and the night cars had done a larger cash business. Perhaps Bennett, of Calgary, or Meighen, of Portage, might have stayed the throng—but Foster is over the unguarded, unpatroled Pacific and Bennett and Meighen were side-tracked.

"Mr. Hazen went on amid the unrest and made his arguments. His misfortune stayed not his flow of oratory, nor dimmed his courage. Those who heard him said, 'a fine speech,' and made a note to read it in the morning paper."

Mr. Patterson has evidently told the truth about the Toronto meeting as he saw it, and it is perhaps worthy of note that his description of the impression produced by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and the reception given him is not precisely in accord with the version of the matter given by Mr. Hazen's organ, the Standard. It is not nice of the Courier's Mr. Patterson to tell in cold blood of the exodus of thousands as Mr. Hazen followed Mr. Pelletier. And to suggest that Bennett or Meighen might have prevented the stampede is really unkind.

BUSINESS UNEASINESS.

The disturbance in the stock market, reflecting distrust in Europe and uneasiness in Canada and in the United States in a day of general prosperity, is prolonged beyond reason unless there are further European complications coming. The diplomats have done their share, but the world's business nerves refuse to be quieted by treaties and assurances that all is now well.

"Why the general unrest?" is a question asked by the New York Journal of Commerce. In answering its own inquiry it says:

"Apart from special causes of doubt or dissatisfaction in different countries on account of economic or political conditions, there seems to be a growing feeling of unrest pervading the civilized world which there are many attempts to explain. In this country business has been made apprehensive and hesitant, and there is apparent some general uneasiness, caused by legislation and administrative action affecting combinations of capital in industrial operations, and the regulation of railroads, and agitation for tariff changes, but these do not explain the spirit of unrest to which we refer. In Europe the conflict between Turkey and the Balkan States, the menace to the balance of power among the nations, and the burden of armaments for the preservation of peace by preparing for war, have a disturbing effect upon the public mind. Everywhere much is attributed to a general advance in the 'cost of living,' the evidence of which appears in rising prices. This is hardly more noticeable in this country than in Europe, and the question arises whether this is a genuine cause of discontent. Does it account for such labor strikes as that which lately occurred in Belgium or the demands for higher wages and better conditions of labor in this country? What has it to do with the agitation regarding factory laws, workmen's compensation, widow's pensions, child labor, socialist movements and woman suffrage?

"The Journal is not convinced that the high cost of living is a great cause of unrest, but it is sure that waste and extravagance, individual and national, are to be reckoned with:

"If the energies of enterprise and industry and the activities of trade are devoted largely to providing costly government establishments, equipping and maintaining great armies and navies, and to ministering to the extravagant indulgences of an increasing class of the rich, does not the enormous consumption in that way of what is produced by capital and labor greatly curtail the supply of the general means of living for the community of workers at large? May it not be that the depletion of resources by extravagance and waste by those who do not 'feel' the cost, has much to do with the higher cost of what is left for the toiling multitude who do feel its pinch and its sting? There is certainly a widespread feeling abroad, that whether the general wealth is greater or less than it has been, whether production is greater or less in proportion to the number of consumers, there is a growing inequality in the distribution of the fruits of industrial effort and business activity, that some get far more than their share, while others get much less. There is a sense of injustice and unfairness in the apportionment of the results of the general co-operation of the industrial world. There is a feeling that the power which wealth gives is exerted with a cruel selfishness and lack of consideration for the just claims of those who have little voice in the distribution of the proceeds of their labor. This is a feeling that is finding utterance in impatient and restless tones and it has to be reckoned with."

"THE WALKING-LORD OF GYPSY LORE."

"There's a wind on the heath brother, who would wish to die?"—Lavengro.

"On an evening of July, in the year 1803, at East Dereham, a beautiful little town in . . . East Anglia, I first saw light."—Lavengro.

"In Lavengro, I venture to assert, we have the greatest example of prose style in our modern literature."—Clement Shorter.

"His idealising powers, his romantic cast of mind, his force, his originality, give him a title to a permanent high place in the ranks of English prose writers."—Theodore Watts-Dunton.

"The delightful, the bewitching, the never-sufficiently-to-be-praised George Borrow."—Augustine Birrell.

A George Borrow celebration is to take place on July 5 of this year at Norwich, the event springing from the feeling of his thousands of admirers that now—thirty-two years after his death—some permanent memorial of him should be placed in the city near which he was born and which is the centre of Borrovian East Anglia. In Norwich he went to school, and the house in which he lived there is now to be preserved and equipped as a permanent Borrow museum. It is, as we are informed by the committee which is promoting the celebration, "a quaint little structure in an old-world triangular court off Willow Lane," to which "George's father, Captain Thomas Borrow, brought his family after his military wanderings."

The Lord Mayor of Norwich, Mr. Arthur Michael Samuel, has offered to defray the cost of purchasing the freehold of the house, and the committee in charge of the celebration is appealing for funds "to alter the house into its original condition, to furnish it suitably (replacing if possible such of the original furniture as can be recovered) and to secure by gift, loan, or purchase, books, manuscripts, letters, portraits, drawings and other objects of Borrovian interest for exhibition in the Borrow Museum." A very strong committee has the celebration in hand, and it gives promise of proving a most successful one. Those who love the open road and who know their Borrow will hear this news with delight.

SIR FREDERIC BARKER.

His Honor the Chief Justice, upon whom knighthood is now conferred, is a gentleman associated in the public mind with precisely this sort of recognition. It has been expecter that he would receive the honor, and he has been regarded universally as deserving it. Congratulations from all who know him personally or from his work will be uncommonly hearty, so gracefully and so soundly has he discharged the high duties of his office and so generally is he recognized as an exceptionally able judge and a sterling citizen. May he live long and happily.

AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

That grave and disinterested observer of events, the New York Evening Post, has been following with interest the course of Hon. Mr. Borden, and it is disposed to decide that he is now in difficulties.

"Mr. Borden, the Canadian Prime Minister," says the Post, "is illustrating the old truth that party exigencies make sad work with political principles. He is a Conservative. His English affiliations are Conservative. It is from that party in England that his plan of making a Canadian contribution to the British navy has received the highest praise. All his political sympathies have been supposed to lie with those English statesmen who have lifted their hands in horror at the attacks of the Liberals upon the House of Lords. Yet Mr. Borden is at this moment threatening to deal in drastic fashion with the Canadian House of Lords—that is, the Senate at Ottawa. The occasion is the announced intention of the Senate to refuse to pass the navy bill. In Mr. Borden's own language, the Senate is to 'assassinate' that measure. The Senate has a Liberal majority, and the Prime Minister fears that 'whenever Sir Wilfrid Laurier pulls the strings the Liberal Senators will dance as he desires.' Such things have been known before. Mr. Balfour used to pull the strings, whereupon the Tory lords proceeded to assassinate bill after bill which the Liberals had got through the House of Commons. But at those times the lords were represented as doing their constitutional duty and saving the country, and all the Conservatives said amen. But now Mr. Borden declares that, if the majority in the Canadian Senate does not yield to the minority, the Senate will have 'outlived its usefulness,' and 'an immediate remedy must be sought and found.' If a Liberal had said this, it would be something like treason."

Just so. And, consistency aside, the country is now waiting very calmly for Mr. Borden to disclose his scheme for bending the British North America Act to his will. The Senate has defied the lightning, and yet, as a matter of fact, no one believes Mr. Borden can invent or apply any remedy that will cut the gordian knot for Conservative party purposes. True, he can go to the country. But that is precisely the medicine the Senate prescribed.

I. C. R. FREIGHT RATES.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson is looking into the increase of freight rates on the Intercolonial. An official statement on the matter is overdue in Parliament. The small shipper in particular will feel the pinch if the new tariff is maintained. The big surplus is regarded by the public as a bar to higher freight charges.

Moreover, with the people's road putting up its tariff the company roads will be likely to find excuse for an upward revision of their rates. One of the most useful functions of the I. C. R. has been that of keeping down freight rates. For this it has been disliked by the other railways whose guiding rule is: "All the traffic will bear." A complete explanation should be insisted upon in the House of Commons.

MR. BOURASSA SPEAKS OUT.

Imperialist and Conservative money was contributed to finance the campaign of the Nationalists who assisted Mr. Borden in beating Laurier and reciprocity in 1911. The proof of this is provided by Mr. Bourassa who, in Le Devoir on June 2, gives the inside facts concerning the alliance between the Conservative party managers and the Nationalists during the last Federal campaign.

That was the "loyalty" campaign, the "old flag" election. The country is now hearing new evidence as to the nature of the motives animating the gentlemen who so excited themselves over "saving the Empire." Mr. Bourassa's statements can leave no doubt in the mind of any one concerning the close and definite quality of the "unholy alliance" which some Conservatives have attempted to repudiate. Mr. Bourassa tells us how Mr. Nantel and Mr. Pelletier, who are now ornaments of Mr. Borden's cabinet, appealed to him for support, and how Mr. Nantel wrote reminding him of their common fight for the Catholic minority in the Northwest Territories in 1905 and telling him that he (Nantel) entirely agreed with him on the naval question.

Both Mr. Nantel and Mr. Pelletier begged Messrs. Bourassa and Lavergne for assistance. Mr. Bourassa says:

"The most touching proceedings and professions of faith were those of Joseph Rainville and L. P. Pelletier. 'Armand,' exclaimed Rainville, with tears in his voice, 'you know that I am the only sincere man amongst all of them. Do you not understand that I must go to Parliament to prevent them from betraying?'

"Hon. L. P. Pelletier, a candidate, 'independent of both parties,' claiming Lavergne as 'his chief,' was calling upon me with desperate cries by telephone: 'Tell Bourassa that I pray to him on my knees to come and speak for me at Charlesbourg; yes, on my knees.'"

Later on in his article Mr. Bourassa explains clearly how the Nationalist campaign was financed. So soon as the fight was on the Conservatives contributed from their war chest to the Nationalist committee, at first asking no promise or guarantee as to future conduct. But let Mr. Bourassa tell what happened later on. He says:

"When the regular funds were exhausted, Sir Hugh Graham made his appearance. He offered to provide the last supplies on the understanding that each candidate would give him a promissory note payable only in case he would be defeated. I know that two at least of those who had to walk under the yoke declared emphatically that they would not pawn their principles for Mr. Graham's cash. Nevertheless Sir Hugh paid in. The fact remains that the funds of the Conservative party and the Imperialist treasury helped to defray the electoral expenses of thirty or forty candidates, both reciprocists and anti-reciprocists, who all denounced the naval law and Mr. Borden's 'equally nefarious policy,' and who solemnly pledged themselves to vote against any government which would refuse a plebiscite on this question."

Thus Mr. Bourassa testifies—and his testimony is not likely to be disputed—that the Conservative leaders and financiers who were shouting for the old flag and denouncing Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a traitor were pouring money into the Nationalist treasury for the purpose of electing in Quebec men like Messrs. Pelletier and Nantel, like Mr. Blondin and others, who denounced Great Britain on every possible occasion and who talked about shooting holes through the British flag in order that they might breathe the air of liberty. Messrs. Pelletier and Nantel were taken into the cabinet as a reward for their services, and no doubt pre-election pledges were given that this would be done.

This shows very clearly the depths to which Mr. Borden and his fellow Tory-Orange-Imperialist friends would go in their effort to win power in Canada. When next the Conservative party takes the field let us hope there will be no more oratory about the old flag and ultra-Imperialism. The men who helped to finance the Nationalist campaign in Quebec will never again be in a position to deceive the public as to the real nature of their ideals and purposes. The Conservative outcry about patriotism is partizan politics, pure and simple, and Mr. Bourassa has exposed its authors to the country in a fashion that will not soon be forgotten by the electors.

The Bourassa article lends additional point to a cartoon in the Toronto Globe, which we are reproducing today, and which represents Mr. Borden "performing on the parallel bars," one bar being Conservatism, and the other Nationalism. The sordid details Mr. Bourassa has supplied throw fresh light upon a degrading chapter in Canadian politics, but the exposure is a necessary work and Mr. Borden and his allies cannot complain if the country regards it with some measure of disgust and views them with distrust hereafter.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The financial world, or the world at large, cannot eat its cake and have it too. War and other forms of waste and extravagance have to be paid for, and the world is now paying for them, and not looking any too pleasant over the process. Some stocks in New York yesterday touched new low levels, and the scenes in Wall Street were compared with those of the last panic year, 1907. There is no reason to expect that we are going to see another year like that one at present, but speculative trading will be steadily discouraged, and bankers anticipate a prolonged period of tight money, probably lasting through the present year. And while the remedy is somewhat drastic, it is necessary, to prevent worse conditions than those we have. So far as Canada is concerned, in all probability we shall escape much better than we did in 1907, and even then we did very well indeed as compared with the United States.

A thoughtful cablegram from London to the New York Sun says that as a result of the war, of militarism generally, and of too great business expansion in many quarters of the world, there is not today money enough to go round. The world's financial centres, as this writer says, are suffering from a credit strain of world-wide application. He continues:

"Capital supplies failing the expectant, borrowers in many instances have drawn upon credit. Such is the case with the undersubscribed London flotations. Failing to sell the issues the unhappy underwriters are forced to negotiate loans to carry them in the London market or elsewhere. Something of the same nature has resulted here. Railway corporations, unable to sell bonds freely or upon a satisfactory income basis, have resorted to short term loans. Of these, $368,000,000 are at present outstanding. They constitute obligations which must be repaid or funded later on, and the awkward feature about them is that they may come due at an unpropitious time for negotiating loans or arranging for permanent financing. This was illustrated by the recent insolvency of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, which could do neither.

"In nothing in recent months has the strain on capital in the American market manifested itself more strikingly than in municipal borrowing. State, county, and city bonds and those of other municipal subdivisions are security supported by the taxing power of their respective communities. They are sold after public announcement to the highest bidder. They are non-speculative and appeal solely to investors. The price and interest basis at which they are marketed furnishes the best indext the country has of the worth of investment capital."

His conclusion is that those who require money in the near future are likely to have to pay through the nose for it, particularly if their purposes become even remotely speculative. And he adds: "All alike are feeling the effects of a world-wide credit strain, of the state of saturation in the market for capital. In time no doubt the situation will change, but in banking circles it is believed that the change can be brought about only by enforced economy, for at present there is not enough money in the world to supply the wants of borrowers."

Whether or not the stock market has touched bottom yet is a question for the speculators. At times like these the man in the street is always saying that there is a fine opportunity to pick up good stocks at very low prices and profit by their rise. But the rule is that at times like these very few people have surplus capital which they care to invest in that way. The financial world undoubtedly has the blues at this moment, but the bluer things are during the next few weeks the less blue they are likely to be by early winter, or after the crops are harvested.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

From every part of the greatest empire the world has ever seen there will come today the heartfelt hope that His Majesty the King may have "many happy returns of the day."

* * *

"Royal weather," for the King's birthday. So generally was the holiday observed there ought to be no hesitation next year as to whether or not everybody will shut up shop and take a day off.

* * *

Sir Edward Grey, Britain's great Foreign Secretary, has but one amusement—fly-fishing. It must be most annoying to have to bother with a lot of wrangling Balkan nations right in the middle of the fishing season. But, great and small, we all have our troubles.

* * *

Presumably the Common Council, or the police, or the Board of Health, have power in prevent the persistent use of flat-wheeled cars by the street railway. The company's rolling stock ought to be inspected on behalf of the city and the flat wheels eliminated. This is an old grievance, like the lack of proper fenders and the stream of soot from the company's power house chimney, and official intervention is long overdue.

* * *

Kipling, Masefield, Noyes, Bridges, and Yeats are among the poets mentioned as those from whose ranks a successor to Alfred Austin may be chosen. It looks a bit difficult just now to find a poet to fill the bill, say as Tennyson, not Austin, filled it. No English poet is sounding an entirely happy or very striking note at present, though there is a distinct poetic revival in the United Kingdom and poets of the second flight are more numerous than for many years.

* * *

Senator Daniel's speech on the naval question, which the Standard prints, cannot greatly enhance the doctor's reputation. He is best known through his hopeless attitude toward the Courtenay Bay improvements. His discouraging view of progress in that quarter well accords with the idea of Mr. Borden, that Canada will need twenty-five or fifty years to build battleships. Dr. Daniel thought Courtenay Bay could not be developed in a dog's age; but the optimists overruled him, and if he lives a little longer—as all will hope and expect—he will see the big liners docking in our eastern harbor.

* * *

Robert Underwood Johnson, editor of the Century Magazine since the death of Richard Watson Gilder in 1910, and associated with that publication for more than forty years, resigned from that position on April 11. His resignation was accepted a few days ago. Robert Sterling Yard, of Moffat, Yard & Co., succeeds Mr. Johnson, and takes the title of managing editor. "Bobby" Yard is now fifty-two years old, but only a few years ago his principal distinction was that he was one of the best reporters on the New York Herald. It was in those days that a city editor of the Herald coined the saying, "A really good reporter is the noblest work of Providence."

* * *

"The German scare has collapsed like a pricked balloon," says the Montreal Witness. "It collapsed in Europe long before it evaporated into thin air—or should it be hot air?—in Canada. For months Canadian papers, alone of all the papers of the Empire, were solemnly warning Great Britain of her peril, and discovered for themselves new and terrible phases of that peril, phases which 'blanched the cheek' and 'shook the heart.' Every happening in Europe was construed into a menace to the Empire through the Germans. The Balkan war, of course, was splendid ammunition. And now? Well, so far from the Armageddon which the Balkan war was to herald, we find the Great Powers united as never before in stamping out the embers of the Balkan fire."

* * *

Properly horrified by the report that the trans-Atlantic steamship owners have combined to put up rates the Canadian manufacturers' Association has requested the Ottawa Board of Trade to urge the government to appoint a commission of investigation, with the idea of establishing a permanent board clothed with power to keep the steamship companies in order. The public will greet this virtuous action with applause, if only on general principles. And now if the steamship owners would but ask the government to investigate the report that certain manufacturers have combined to enhance unduly the prices of many articles of common use, the public would appreciate the retort. It seems strange that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association cannot take its own medicine. The public does not like "combine" methods on sea or land, but it has long since grown accustomed to them.

* * *

From the Montreal Witness:

"On one point the London Daily News thinks even the mother country is bound to speak its mind. 'Seeing some reckless counsellors of Mr. Borden are urging him to seek electioneering capital by giving the struggle the complexion of a racial quarrel between the English and the French, every citizen of the Empire would be under the strictest obligation to denounce such fatal and unscrupulous levity.' This is a euphemistic way of stating the case, for one can see underlying all the attacks on Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the West, even those of Mr. Borden himself, the implication that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not British at heart and that for that reason he is wilfully leading his country out of the Empire. We have had more than once to point out that, where there are two peoples with diverse ideals, it is of the utmost importance to have the advice of one who can see into the heart of both, and who knows what can, and what cannot, be done with either. We rejoiced in the name of British unity that there was so long at the helm one under whose sway all sections of the people, excepting always those determined on strife, could be got to pull together on things national and imperial. Our counsel would be to seek intersectional concord as the very first condition of a stable imperial union."

* * *

Says the Standard:

"The naval policy will be an issue at the next general election, and as an issue it will keep fresh. The government will choose the time when that election will be fought. It will not be dragooned into any action by discredited politicians. After the representation of the people in the House of Commons has been readjusted, and after the Ministers of the Crown have had an opportunity to perform important work now in hand, the people will be given an opportunity to impress upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir George Ross, and others of that class, the fact that their days of usefulness are over."

Just so. But where is the emergency? What has become of Mr. Borden's crisis in the North Sea? If he believes the people of Canada are with him, and not with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir George Ross, why does he not go to the country at once? The simple truth is, of course, that Mr. Borden is not worrying so much about naval defence as he is about clinging to power. Politics—that's the game. The naval business can wait. This is the meaning of the Standard's pronouncement.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be noticed. Write on one side of paper only. Communications must be plainly written; otherwise they will be rejected. Stamps should be enclosed if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Ed Telegraph.)

WHAT KIND OF IMPERIALISM?

To the Editor of The Telegraph.

Sir,—If you can insert enclosed it might be of some benefit to the Liberal party all over the province in causing a certain amount of high thinking, and show the people that the Conservative Imperial spread-eagle-ism ought not to be swallowed without digesting thoroughly, otherwise bolting Imperialism in chunks may finally act disastrously on weak brains and stomachs. Chewing dynamite would be safer. Possibly if you obtained the blue book you would be able to find meat enough to last a long while. I would suggest that you write a series of articles on Imperial problems. Hard nuts to crack, and so on—ad libitum—infinitum.

I have taken extracts from Official Report, vol. 52, No. 48, Parliamentary Debates, Thursday, May 8, '18:

Imperialism.

It would be interesting indeed to learn why Conservative Imperialism is right, and Liberal Imperialism is wrong. Why is the Imperialism of Mr. Borden so very much superior to that of Sir George Ross, which is now called in question by the Conservative press. Then again to complete the triangle, what shall we say concerning the Imperialism of a member of the British cabinet? Which of these three is like Caesar's wife, or rather, what she ought to have been? Mr. Borden's idea apparently is that in exchange for three empty Dreadnoughts Canada should, and must have the right to share the direction and control of the empire, through a Canadian member of an Imperial council. Such member, in conjunction with the representatives of other self-governing dominions, shall have a voice in the management of the Empire in all matters whether war, peace, commerce, or international questions such as treaties, alliances, or mesalliances. Sir George Ross stands for a national navy, built, manned, and controlled by Canadians, co-operating with other British dominions, and with the mother country. Now we turn to Mr. Harcourt, colonial secretary. Speaking in the British House of Commons in reply to Mr. Page Croft, May 8, 1913: "I wonder the honorable gentleman was not warned by the fate of the Imperial Federation League some years ago. What does his Imperial council mean? Is it to be on an elective basis? If it is, is it to be based on population, area, or wealth? Is it to be only on a white basis? If so Great Britain in that council would have a commanding majority. Is the council to have supreme legislative powers over the Empire by a simple majority? Is it to have supreme taxing powers, and how are these taxes to be collected? The tea chests in Boston harbor would be a joke compared with the situation produced by such a council as that." Then he touched upon the color question. "What about the British Indians, about $15,000,000. Are they to control the Empire by their superior numbers? If not, why not? I don't think you would consolidate the Empire by enacting a color-bar, or imposing the compulsory admission of colored races to Canada, Australia, or South Africa." Then he remarked that if his Imperialism was suspected, he would quote Sir George Reid, of Australia, who was not an anti-Imperialist, or little Englander. He then quoted that gentleman on the difficulties in the way of a closer political union, or a truly Imperial parliament. Said Sir George Read: "How immensely difficult: six-sevenths of the Imperial population are neither in the United Kingdom nor in the dominions. How could we assemble an Imperial parliament if 860,000,000 of the colored people of the Empire were shut out? That number against 60,000,000 whites. "Could dominion representatives sit in an Imperial parliament with any sense of comfort or equity, to deal with the affairs of several hundred millions of human beings against whom they feel compelled at present to shut their doors. Would this tend to promote the harmony of the Empire?"

Then he went on to show the advantages of autonomy and the status quo. Each of these gentlemen has at some time declared that a closer connection would inevitably lead to friction, and practically admit that each section of the Empire should retain and use their self-governing powers and practical if not actual independence. Therefore, in my opinion, a national entity is not antagonistic to the Imperial spirit and conception of Imperial unity of purpose and policy. In other words, the national spirit must of logical necessity precede the Imperial, previous to union and co-operation. First we must know and teach—Canada a nation. When that is an assured and absolute fact, beyond dispute, and known by every inhabitant and immigrant, then will be time enough to seek closer political union, federation, Imperial council or parliament. We must learn to conduct our own business successfully before we can hope to have the experience which is absolutely necessary in order to run the stupendous and intricate system known as the British Empire. Once more: true Imperialism consists in creating, maintaining, and developing the national spirit and policy as the best method of Imperial co-operation. The best method of defence is for each dominion to build up her own naval and military forces, according to their need and ability, and co-operate for the mutual benefit of each and of the Empire as a whole.

W. H. BRAMLEY.

Bath (N. B.), May 31.

MORE FRESH AIR FOR CHILDREN

Dr. Melvin, in Making Health Report, Recommends Greater Care to Give Infants Proper Breathing Facilities.

The health bulletin for May issued by the medical health officer, Dr. G. G. Melvin shows death of forty-one males and thirty-seven females, a total of seventy-eight which is nine greater than in the corresponding month of 1912.

There were twenty-four cases of contagious diseases reported. Eleven of these were tuberculosis, a decrease of three when compared with the cases reported for May, last year.

Dr. Melvin gives the following warning with regard to the care of children:

Every one admits that fresh air is necessary for young children, but this is taken, generally, to mean that rooms should be well ventilated and that children should be frequently taken out into the open air. Certainly, it is very requisite that both of these things should be carried out. Yet there are many infants that sleep in well ventilated rooms and are given frequent airings, that breathe the very impure air during many hours out of the twenty-four.

If a child be sunk in a deep crib, the sides of which are carefully screened against draughts, no matter how pure the air in the room in general may be the air immediately surrounding the baby will soon become unwholesome. The old-fashioned rocking cradle had grave faults peculiar to itself, but, by its motion, it, at least, provided the child with as good an air as the room itself contained.

Again, nothing is more common than when a child cries or is restless, to pick it up, and permit it to bury its face in the dress of the mother or nurse. In this position it often falls asleep, but this quietude is sometimes largely due to the soporific influence of the impure air from its own lungs which it breathes over and over again in its confined situation.

Again, it is not unusual, when similar restlessness is exhibited at night, for the baby to be taken into bed with its mother or nurse. When both fall asleep, the child's head is almost sure to become covered with the bed-clothing, and it remains, perhaps for hours, breathing an air positively poisonous in its effects.

Once more, it is far from uncommon when an infant is sent out in its carriage for the express purpose of benefiting by the free air, to notice that its head is almost completely covered by the robes of the vehicle. This is most apt to be the case if it happens to fall asleep during its excursion. Of course, under these circumstances, it would be infinitely better supplied with air if it were at home asleep in a suitable crib with head uncovered.

It is true that adults can take great liberties with the air they breathe, and often not suffer any immediate or very obvious injury. But it is not so with little children. They are most susceptible to nearly all kinds of poisons, and especially to anything interfering with the breathing process.

Many of our most grievous mistakes result not from a lack of knowledge, but from a lack of thought and reflection; and it is in the hope that the simple instances here given will tend to such reflection, that the writer ventures to put them forward.

Grim Humor.

Aged Uncle—I've insured my life for $5,000 in your favor; what else can I do for you?

Nephew—Nothing on earth, uncle.—Boston Transcript.

Tourist (in Kentucky)—"I wonder why this shabby little hamlet is called Dell Delight." Colonel Nosepaint—"Because, in the fuhst place, it is in a dell; and, secondly, because we have fo' apple-jack distilluhries within a stone's throw of each othuh, suh."—Puck.

ABE MARTIN

A woman kin vote in Alasky, but she's got t' have a sealskin coat if she wants t' hang around th' polls. Poet Clem Harner has written a bassoon solo entitled "Echoes From th' Abatoir."