

THE TRUE WITNESS
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Co.
AT THEIR OFFICES:
761 BRIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum... \$1.50
If paid strictly in advance...

TO ADVERTISERS
A limited number of advertisements of approved character...
Special rates for contracts on application...

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS
Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office...
Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter...

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM
WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN
PAYMENT IS MADE FULLY IN ADVANCE,
OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF
SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1885

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to this date returns have not been as large as they should be. As a newspaper, no more than any other business, can be run on an empty treasury, we earnestly trust that all our patrons receiving these bills will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS without delay...

The article which Mr. Parnell has advised the Irish people and their representative bodies should be regarding the visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland is one of respectful neutrality. English royalty has never done anything to deserve the affection of the Irish people or to secure at their hands any sort of a cordial and warm welcome.

Forms which have been gathered regarding the adoption of the Scott Act in the Maritime Provinces show with what singular ease and facility an energetic minority can force its will upon an inactive majority. In Nova Scotia it only took 13,704 votes out of a population of 250,413 to force the passage of the Act...

A cable despatch says that, notwithstanding the fact of Australia sending volunteers to aid England in the Sudan, the ugly feeling towards the Colonial Department for allowing the German annexation of the Samoan Islands is still rankling. The colonial dissatisfaction threatens to take definite shape when the legislatures assemble...

An insult was offered the other day to the British flag by German soldiers at Victoria, West Africa, and no apology has yet been demanded by England from the Jan of "Blood and Iron." The London newspapers are in an exceedingly tame mood. They regard the hauling down of the British colors at Victoria as due to excess of zeal on the part of the German officers...

nation that respects and is able to defend its colors does not submit unresistingly to an insult of that kind, and much less would it state its case and press attempt to find excuses for the unfriendly blow.

MR. GLADSTONE'S weakness has led him to recommend Earl Spencer, the coercion ruler of Ireland, to the Queen as deserving to have conferred upon him some signal mark of royal favor for "the conspicuous ability he has displayed in the management of Her Majesty's affairs in Ireland." With the execrations and curses of an entire people upon his head, the poor red Earl is certainly in need of royal witewash thick and plenty of it. This recommendation of the English Premier to crown Spencer with laurels is in all probability only a ruse to bring about his retirement from an administration that he has abused and disgraced beyond measure.

CANADA and England are not the only places where the Secret Service funds are used for illegitimate purposes, such as the remuneration of bogus conspirators and of men who put up jobs so as to furnish an excuse to cheat the public treasury. In France the same thing is done, but on a more elaborate and daring scale. M. Andrieux, ex-Prefect of Police, has just issued a book which lets the cat out of the bag without the slightest attempt at circumlocution. The most startling revelations are made by this gentleman, who had the pulling of the wires and was high in the confidence of the Government a few years ago. He states that under Gambetta and other republican ministers the secret service fund was commonly used to foster bogus anarchist conspiracies. The ruling powers of the French Republic went England and Canada one better by establishing a communist journal, the Revolution Social, the editor of which was a police spy.

The members of Parliament from British Columbia are much alarmed at the defenceless condition of the Province should any rupture take place between England and Russia, in which case British soldiers that are always stationed in the Pacific could march into Puget Sound and destroy Victoria. If Canada takes its nose into England's war, it would expect to have its mail communication well secured. On a connection with Great Britain will become a pretty expensive luxury if we have to go to work and take means to protect the country from the attacks of foreign nations with whom it may please the Imperial Government to enter into war. In his report to the Federal authorities the Deputy Adjutant-General in charge at Victoria states that the equipment of the artillery corps in British Columbia is very incomplete and requires immediate attention. The batteries at Victoria and Esquimaux, he says, are in a discreditable condition; the gun carriages are rotten and the batteries comparatively useless. The armament consists of one eight pounder gun, three seven pounders and six sixty-four pounders. The total strength of the militia is only 322 men, of which 187 belong to the artillery. He further reports that there are only 100 rounds of ammunition in the magazines for the large guns. Altogether the defences of British Columbia are in a deplorable condition, and could not offer the slightest resistance to a foreign fleet.

"THE DAY WE CELEBRATE."

To-day the fame of a green little island in the broad and deep Atlantic will find an echo in every land; and in almost every accessible quarter of the inhabitable globe will the sun shed its lustre upon a green little leaf. On the 17th of March Eric and his shallop receive from every true Irishman a renewal of their vows of devotion and fidelity to Faith and Fatherland. These vows are spoken on the prairies of the West, in the great valleys of the Pacific Slope, in the busy centres of the East, in the green forests of Brazil, in the flowery lands of the South American Republics, on the white plains of Greenland, in the Indian jungles, in the Australian savannahs, in the African solitudes, in the gay capitals of Europe, and even in the very camp of the enemy. And these vows are not more warmly spoken at Tara's Hill or on the Rock of Cashel than in the cold wintry depths of our Canadian clime. This globe-circling commemoration of a nation's Patron Saint has no parallel in the history of the human race. The Irish people stand out pre-eminent among all nations as the most faithful and most incorruptible champions of their God and their country. This proud position which the Irish have attained is all the more remarkable from the fact that every means, or, to use a diplomatic term, all "the

resources of civilization" have been employed for seven centuries to compel them to abandon their faith and sacrifice their nationality. They have been scolded in every direction; they have been scourged with every known weapon; they have been starved mentally and physically, and they have had to meet death not only on the battle field, but also at the hands of ruthless slayers and public executioners. Notwithstanding this crucial test of their vitality, the Irish people have come out of the trying ordeal with an abundance of vigor and life which must forever remain a cause of equal wonder and admiration. It was a fearful struggle of right against might, and there is every reason to believe in and look for ultimate victory on the side of right.

Never in their history have the Irish presented such a united and determined front to the oppressors of their country. Their union seems to have acquired ever-increasing strength as the race has become more widely scattered. It is a phenomenon worthy of note. At home the people are at one solid phalanx, following an elected, an intrepid leader. Abroad the Irish have but one feeling, one aspiration—to see their native land raised to its legitimate rank among the nations. Not for many years past have the prospects of Ireland's future been so bright and hopeful as on this St. Patrick's Day.

During the past twelve months the march of the nation has been steady and onward, as it has never been. The tide of emigration was at its lowest; famine and misery were absent from the homes of the poor. A national sentiment was emphasized, and the people, on the platform and in the press, the popular representatives of a dignified attitude in an alien Rome and rulers in Dublin Castle were exposed in all their repulsive nakedness to the contempt of the civilized world. Finally, the Catholic hierarchy as a body declared their adherence to and their confidence in the national party by a solemn resolution entrusting to Mr. Parnell and his patriotic band the educational interests of the people. All this indicates a progressive fight, a winning battle. It is a brilliant record to survey on this day, and cannot but add to the gleeful and enthusiastic commemoration of an event around which hang so many memories and so much of the nation's glory.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AND THE AMERICAN FLAG.

It appears that the Archbishop of Quebec was induced to write a letter to the St. Patrick's society, prohibiting that or any other organization to carry the American flag in the St. Patrick's Day procession, on the ground that the action might be misunderstood and taken for one of disloyalty. Notably such a prohibition, coming from His Grace, was well calculated to cause a sensation. To put it mildly, the feeling of the community was one of very great surprise. Why should the Stars and Stripes be boycotted? Why should this day, a day of victory and liberty be refused a place of honor in a St. Patrick's day celebration? These are questions which few men would undertake to answer in a sense inimical to the American nation and its glorious flag. The Irishmen of Quebec could not see their way to an ignominious hauling down of the Stars and Stripes. They approached the Archbishop and requested His Grace, with all due respect, to reconsider his decision and to withdraw the interdiction. We are happy to see that Mr. Taschereau has done so, and that the American flag will be given to the breeze to-morrow with an increased outburst of enthusiasm and admiration. A St. Patrick's Day procession without the American colors is incomplete; it is more, it would be a manifestation of deep ingratitude. After the green flag of Erin, no other national color should be more dear to the Irish heart than the Stars and Stripes, for Irish valor, Irish genius, Irish hatred of tyranny and Irish love of freedom have contributed largely towards the formation of that flag, and have aided in gaining for it the respect and admiration of the civilized world. No more happy and no more harmonious mingling of national colors than the Irish and the American! Their close relationship, the reciprocal obligations they owe each other, demand a perpetual alliance and will not suffer an unnatural divorce, especially when the reason for the separation would be to please the old time oppressors of the Irish people. The celebration of St. Patrick's Day is not held for the purpose of displaying loyalty and devotion to England. It is held to commemorate the survival of faith and nationality over the bitterest persecutions and the most heartless oppression to which any people have ever been subjected. In their hour of trial and suffering the Irish found shelter and freedom under the Stars and Stripes, and no mandate could ever make them swerve in their affections for the flag in which their hopes, their aspirations, and even their destinies are so largely and intimately bound up, or prevent them from publicly manifesting on the solemn occasions of their national career their deep devotion and lasting attachment to the flag that owes so many of its victories, so much of its honor, and glory to the men that celebrated St. Patrick's Day.

DUBLIN'S NEW ARCHBISHOP.

A cable despatch brightly announces the election of the Rev. Dr. Walsh, President of Maynooth College, to the Archbishopric of Dublin. This does not mean that Dr. Walsh has been definitely selected to succeed Cardinal McCabe. He has received the majority of the votes of the parish priests of the diocese, who consider him worthy to fill the elevated position of Archbishop of the Irish capital, and he has been accorded the honor of being placed first, dignissimus, on the list of three candidates which are sent to Rome. The Holy Father can select any of the three names or may appoint a successor without consulting the wishes of the diocesan clergy. This, however, is only the exception and not the general rule. In the present instance the interests of the church and of the people demand that a prelate shall preside over the destinies of the archiepiscopal see who shall have the confidence of his clergy and who shall be in sympathy with his flock in matters of a national character. The Rev. Dr. Walsh is the ecclesiastic to whom not only the diocese of Dublin but the entire nation points as the one best fitted by his piety, his zeal, his learning and his ability to stand at the head of the Irish hierarchy. The following is a brief sketch of the learned divine. Dr. Walsh is about 45 years of age. He is under the average stature. His complexion is exceedingly dark, and he has piercing eyes. All his life has been spent in the college as student, professor, and president. For the past five years the great body of clerical alumni with whom he has come into personal contact have grown extremely fond of him. He has been one of the foremost writers of the nationalist propaganda. His pamphlets on the land question have been by far the best that the controversy has evoked. It was he who fought the Duke of Leinster and overthrew the famous Leinster leases, which were cunning evasions of the reform regulations of 1870. During Cardinal McCabe's regime he has been recognized as the head of the opposition, which has tacitly embraced forty-nine-fiftieths of the Irish clergy. Cardinal McCabe, who went to an extreme of English sympathy in Ireland not easily to be exaggerated, and who used the whole machinery of the church to punish the priests for their nationalist leanings, once said to him: "Do you know I could exile you to the lowest and meanest parish in the whole archdiocese?" To this Dr. Walsh replied: "Yes, but you don't dare." Mr. Parnell, when once asked if he knew Dr. Walsh, replied: "I should think I did know him. It was he who got me put into prison." He then laughingly explained that it was from Dr. Walsh that he got the phrase "Parnell valuation," which served as the pretext for his conviction.

of the country's retrogression, and in showing how figures and statistics on all sorts of issues are made to lie for the benefit of party. On the resumption of the debate in the Commons last evening, a sense of pleasure and satisfaction seemed to pervade the House when it became known that the eloquent member for Montreal Centre was to take the floor. The members, who flocked in from all quarters, and crowded the chamber to hear Mr. J. J. Curran, were not disappointed for the treat which they expected from the member for Montreal Centre was as sweet and as palatable as any they have ever enjoyed since the days of Thomas D'Arcy McGee. It is admitted on all sides that Mr. Curran's speech of last night, whether judged by its brilliant delivery, its elegant fluency, or the pertinency of its material, stamps him as the most captivating and effective orator in the Dominion House of Commons. Mr. Curran having properly considered that the theoretical side of the financial and industrial question had been done more than ample justice to by the previous speakers on both sides, restricted himself to a discussion of the practical or rather the realistic aspect of the situation. He dealt with facts, giving them all due prominence, and making them tell for all they were worth. He gave the Hon. Mr. Mills, who had endeavored to establish a contrast between the position of Canada and that of New South Wales, in favor of the latter, a very neat and telling proof of the falsity of his pretensions out of the very columns of the Liberal organ. Mr. Curran was exceedingly forcible when he protested against the idea of Canada going down on its knees to beg reciprocity favors from the neighboring Republic. It had been argued that if we would do away with our protective policy we might gain the favor of the Government at Washington more readily. In answer to this, Mr. Curran said that there was not a man who felt the dignity of his position as a citizen of this Dominion—who would subscribe to the assertion that we should show ourselves humble and obsequious beseechers to the gentleman on the other side of the line, that we must not for one moment think of protecting ourselves or erecting any kind of a barrier, because if we are sufficiently humble and servile and were to forget our manhood some day they would enter into a reciprocity treaty with us.

ONTARIO'S BIRTH RECORD.

A report issued from the Ontario bureau of vital statistics shows that the total number of births during 1883, in the province, was 42,891, or the slight increase of 52 over the previous year. In the years 1882 and 1883 the number of male births was considerably in excess of the female, the excess being 1373 and 1249 respectively. In fact, the male portion of the population seem to be unusually favored in the way of increase during the decade ending with 1883. The largest excess took place in 1878, when it reached 1780, a difference of 9 per cent in favor of the males. The average excess for the decade was 7.2 per cent. The most productive month of the year is March; November and June being the two that were least so. Turning to another aspect of the birth record we find that in the ten cities of Ontario the total number of births was 7,213, out of which 506 were illegitimate or 7 per cent. Of the whole number of births in the province during 1883, the illegitimate ones were in the proportion of one in 43, or twenty-three in every thousand. They numbered 889 altogether. The average for the ten years, inclusive of 1883, was 221, or one in every eighty-five births. Another curious feature of the record is the large quota of twins. There were seventy-two pairs of twins all told, and were distributed as follows—Twenty-eight pairs of twins were born in Toronto, fifteen pairs in Hamilton, eleven pairs in Ottawa, five pairs in London, two pairs in St. Catharines, three pairs in Kingston, one pair in Belleville, two pairs in Brantford, two in Guelph and three in St. Thomas. Hamilton and London enjoyed each one case of triplets and Ottawa three cases, or five cases altogether. To London only belonged the honor of producing a case of quadruplets, which was equally divided among the sexes.

BLOODTHIRSTY.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Daily Witness, is suffering from a fearful attack of the war frenzy. Its condition is exceedingly violent, and wants to paint the whole of Russia and of the Sudan with a bloody red. Talk about Mohammedan fanaticism and the eagerness of the Sudanese to spill the gore of their British intruders. The warlike instinct of the uncivilized tribes actually pales before the cold-blooded designs of human butchery which the Christian Sunday-school organ laid before its readers last evening. The Christian, or rather non-Christian, fanaticism of our pious contemporary takes the palm by a large odds. The Mohammedans are nowhere. If Canada, says the Daily Witness, is to send a regiment to the aid of the mother country, the preference would necessarily be given in the formation of this regiment to volunteers from our volunteer regiments, as these latter have more military training and discipline. This suggestion is all well enough as far as it goes, but where the Witness' murderous proclivities and longing for human blood exhibit themselves is in the following outburst, which we commend to the peaceful attention of the Canadian people. Says the Witness, in continuation of its above suggestion:—

"Among those who volunteer from these bodies the preference again should be given to those among the healthy men, whose are good shots, as so many of them are. A regiment of sharpshooters, men who really aim, not at bodies of men, but at individuals, or small groups, every time they fire, whether at short range or long range, are simply invaluable. They form an advanced line which is capable of checking and at times demoralizing the most steady regiments of regulars. If England accepted the aid of some of her vol-

unteers who have had the time to practice, and put them to this use, they would give a good account of themselves. If Canadian soldiers are wanted, this is the sort of work they are wanted for."

Such bloodthirsty sentiments are not to be found even in newspaper literature every day. A dime novel would make no such pretensions to so premeditated a slaughter of human beings. The Witness' utterances are a disgrace to civilization, they are a libel on the humanity of the Canadian people.

A CONTEMPORARY'S RANCOUR.

The boary prejudices and bigotry of our esteemed and pious contemporary, the Daily Witness, have lain dormant for an unusually long period; but the peaceful and virtuous slumber was most rudely interrupted by a perusal of Justin McCarthy's admirable and trenchant article on Dublin Castle. The Witness entertains deep feelings of admiration and respect for that sink of social degradation, and cannot suffer to see its ghastly record, social, political and administrative, laid bare before the world. Justin McCarthy is perhaps the most accomplished and most impartial writer and historian of the day; but this reputation does not prevent the Witness from charging him with giving way to passion and pandering to it in his eloquent recital of the horrors of Dublin Castle. Mr. McCarthy compared the administration of Earl Spencer to that of an Austrian Governor of Venetia which was noted for its injustice and tyranny. It is needless to say that he advanced columns of evidence in support of the charge. The Witness, in its publishedness, or with the intention of willfully deceiving its readers as to merits and grounds of the charge, says in support of his charge Mr. McCarthy cited "the fact that a respectable and educated young woman had been put in prison on suspicion. This young woman" was prominent in a society of females which "was affiliated to the Land League, whose course had been such as to combine and encourage crime."

The Witness conveniently suppresses all mention of the doings of Spencer's special proteges, such as Riton, French, Cornwall. It suppresses the fact that Dublin Castle sent innocent men to the gallows, imprisoned thousands with-out hearing, poured bucket after bucket of water on the heads of the poor, packed juries, interfered with the rights of the press and of public meetings—all this is left aside to make the public believe that Justin McCarthy had no other grounds for his condemnation of castle rule but the mere fact that a young woman had been put in jail on suspicion. And, again, it is rather too ludicrous to hear a paper, which openly justifies assassinations, such as the Witness has done, charging the Land League with having condoned and encouraged crime. Listen to how that religious paper invites assassins to do their work: "Should the assassin prove to be the dyabolist he predicted, no one will have much cause for regret that her MURDEROUS HANDS RESTORED against one who was daily doing his duty as an honest man."

That is not bad for a journal with such pretensions to piety and religion as the Witness displays. The following is another gem remaining from our contemporary's laconic production. It says:—

"Mr. McCarthy's paper is not long play for the Government of Ireland by the Irish, which he hints would amount to a sort of millennium. In the instance of Irish boys who in New York had been doing American duties, he left his impression on his mind, it would probably be vain to draw his attention to the attitude of the Irish Catholics in the New England Legislature, who have just voted a motion against a resolution depriving the number of the Grand Jurors the failure of justice by which the murderers escaped."

The consideration that turns the Witness so violently against Justin McCarthy is the fact that his paper is "one long plea for the Government of Ireland by the Irish." Our contemporary cannot stomach the idea of Home Rule for Ireland; it hates the Irish too much to see them become their own masters once more. The Irish boss rule in New York and a dozen American cities is what fills it with grief. It advances the existence of this rule as an argument against granting Home Rule to Ireland, seemingly forgetting that New York and the dozen American cities have never prospered and progressed so much under any other rule. When New York was under Tweed's English boss rule the city was robbed of untold millions. All that has changed since John Kelly took the helm.

Finally, to finish with the aberrations of our esteemed contemporary, we will but say one word in regard to its malicious misrepresentation of the action of the Irish Catholics in the Newfoundland Legislature. The Catholic members of that body did not refuse to vote for the resolution because it deplored the murder of a fellow being and the failure of justice; they voted to a man against it, because the Osgoymen of the legislature attempted by the resolution to unjustly place the stigma of a crime upon the Catholic community, and to charge the Catholic people with the responsibility of an alleged failure of justice. We sincerely regret that, during the holy season of Lent, our esteemed contemporary would have deviated so far from the path of truth and justice, but we hope that for the best of the forty days it will put forth its best endeavors to steer a more even keel.

MR. CURRAN'S BUDGET SPEECH.

The time and attention of the House of Commons at Ottawa have been occupied during the past two weeks with long and oftentimes dreary speeches on the Budget. The Opposition imposes upon itself the task of drawing the blackest picture possible of the financial and material condition of the country. On the Ministerial side, the leading lights are in consequence kept busy in up-setting the contentions of their opponents, in demolishing the arguments advanced in proof

of the country's retrogression, and in showing how figures and statistics on all sorts of issues are made to lie for the benefit of party. On the resumption of the debate in the Commons last evening, a sense of pleasure and satisfaction seemed to pervade the House when it became known that the eloquent member for Montreal Centre was to take the floor. The members, who flocked in from all quarters, and crowded the chamber to hear Mr. J. J. Curran, were not disappointed for the treat which they expected from the member for Montreal Centre was as sweet and as palatable as any they have ever enjoyed since the days of Thomas D'Arcy McGee. It is admitted on all sides that Mr. Curran's speech of last night, whether judged by its brilliant delivery, its elegant fluency, or the pertinency of its material, stamps him as the most captivating and effective orator in the Dominion House of Commons. Mr. Curran having properly considered that the theoretical side of the financial and industrial question had been done more than ample justice to by the previous speakers on both sides, restricted himself to a discussion of the practical or rather the realistic aspect of the situation. He dealt with facts, giving them all due prominence, and making them tell for all they were worth. He gave the Hon. Mr. Mills, who had endeavored to establish a contrast between the position of Canada and that of New South Wales, in favor of the latter, a very neat and telling proof of the falsity of his pretensions out of the very columns of the Liberal organ. Mr. Curran was exceedingly forcible when he protested against the idea of Canada going down on its knees to beg reciprocity favors from the neighboring Republic. It had been argued that if we would do away with our protective policy we might gain the favor of the Government at Washington more readily. In answer to this, Mr. Curran said that there was not a man who felt the dignity of his position as a citizen of this Dominion—who would subscribe to the assertion that we should show ourselves humble and obsequious beseechers to the gentleman on the other side of the line, that we must not for one moment think of protecting ourselves or erecting any kind of a barrier, because if we are sufficiently humble and servile and were to forget our manhood some day they would enter into a reciprocity treaty with us.

Mr. Curran was equally effective and persuasive in producing evidence of the progress of the people educationally and industrially and in all that makes a country good and great. Sir Richard Cartwright had ventured to assert that if the school statistics of the Province of Quebec were examined they would reveal a decline in the school population. Mr. Curran took up the challenge and made the investigation with the following result. He had procured returns from the Catholic school committees for every year since 1877, and they showed a steady increase. During that time the number on the roll had increased from 2,905 in 1877 to 7,403 in 1881, and during the succeeding years steadily increased to 7,114 in 1882 and 7,922 in 1884, or an increase of 51 per cent. in seven years. The school of the Christian Brothers showed a similar increase of progress.

As an index of the condition of the industrial classes in that portion of the Dominion which he has the honor to represent, I related, among other things, to the state of the Savings Bank, which shows a steady rate of increase, which would not occur if the state of the country was as disorganizing as some people tried to make out. In 1877 there were in the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal 17,202 depositors with an aggregate sum on deposit of \$3,350,765; in 1883 the number of depositors had increased to 29,756, and the amount deposited to \$6,232,630; in 1884 there were 31,230 depositors, representing \$6,328,063, and on the 28th of February last the figures gave a further increase during the two months to 31,906 depositors, with an aggregate amount deposited of \$6,399,000.

Mr. Curran touched upon other topics of importance and vital interest to the country, and handled them in the same telling and masterly manner. During the delivery of the speech the member for Montreal had all the ears of the House, and at the close he had all its hands to applaud and congratulate him on the eminent success of his able and happy effort.

DYNAMITERS IN THE SECRET SERVICE.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD gave certain explanations in Parliament about the manner in which the Secret Service Fund was manipulated and the uses to which it was put. The Premier did not tell everything that he knew in connection with this fund, but he told something that he did not know. Sir John did not inform Parliament how bogus scores are gotten up by men who fatten on the products of the Secret Service office, and how dynamite plots are manufactured for that purpose. We have it on the best of authority that the work ere of iniquity in the Canadian field of dynamite are individuals holding positions in the secret service branch, or having aspirations in that direction. Any man of the least intelligence knows that up to the present neither the Canadian Government nor the Canadian people have done anything to limit the hostility and vengeance of the bona-fide dynamite conspirators. By destroying Canadian property or lives no harm would be done to the British government. Consequently it would be preposterous to hold that we have to remain in dread of and protect ourselves against England's dynamite enemy. That impression, however, is assiduously worked up by individuals who have to live by and on the Secret Service. "An imaginary