The the Empire area

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CANADA'S INDEPENDENCE

The proposal of the federal government to create a new Department of External Affairs under the presidency of the Secretary of State has been interpreted in some journals critically or with approval-as another step toward Canadian independence, it being generally assumed that the new department will alter the existing relations between Canada and the Empire by arrogating to the Canadian government authority heretofore reposed in the Imperial authorities. As a matter of fact the new legislation proposes absolutely no change in the methods by which Canada carries on her communications with foreign countries. I is designed solely to facilitate the threats. handling of these transactions by the Canadian government, the system of holding all official communications with foreign countries through the Imperial government remaining as at

Under the existing system the government of Canada holds all its official communications extending beyond the the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the various sister dominions, or with His Majesty's ambassadors to foreign coertries, through His Excel-lency, the Governor General, Disexternal character come through the Governor General. They are by His by council and approved by His Excollency, is transmitted as the answer posed that such communications instead of being transmitted by him to the Privy Council, thence to the cablnet, which assorts them to the proper departments, shall be sent from the Governor General, through the Privy Council direct to the Department of External Affairs as a common centre where they can be dealt with according to a uniform system; where there will be a small staff of officials trained in the study of these questions, and where at all times it will be possible to ascertain not only the present position of a question but its history from the very beginning. The change is simply one of internal methods of management in the direction of greater sin plicity and efficiency, and has no bearing upon Imperial relations.

So that those who desire to discuss, pro or con, Canada's progress toward argument this new adjustment of federal business management as having practically no bearing on the matter. Such discussion, however, would be clearer if the debaters would not confuse independence within the Empire with separation from the Empire, Canads is practically independent today, as England is independent, but in neither Canada nor England is there any apparent desire for a dissolution of partnership.

LUMBER DUTIES AND THE

FOREST It is semi-officially announced that the United States tariff revision now approaching completion admission of lumber will tend to protect the American forest, and the need | channels. for forest conservation is wisely estimsated to be greater than the need of the | declared in his inaugural address, "the conserve the American forests, what other part of his speech, stating that a renew them; and there can only be one the difference between the cost of prowill create, unless some counteracting measures are taken by Canada.

a congressional committee appointed equitably requires such discriminato investigate the pulp and paper in- tion." He still includes protection and dustry it was shown that about 5,280,000 | retaliation as proper features of a nacords of spruce were consumed in the tional tariff, but, for the first time in tains in 1907, and that 925,491 cords these features subordinate. The corwere imported from Canada in the rect fiscal policy, he states officially, is fiscal year ending June 30, 1908. The a tariff for revenue, the trade restrainamount of standing spruce in the Unit- ing features being incidental, and ed States east of the Rocky Mountains is estimated roughly at an amount ize natural conditions and enable the equal to seventy million cords, and the home producer to compete upon even annual production at 1,540,000 cords. "It footing with the foreign producer. is quite evident," says the report, "that there is not today enough spruce forest standing in the United States to bill. The greatest evil of protection Afurnish a future constant supply based lies in the fact that for every one depupon the present methods of manufacture, the probable needs of the future, and the present methods of forest con-

servation and waste.' Suggesting remedy for this ruinous condition the committee recommended forestation measures," but also the tariff changes upon which the proposed. reduction or removal of the lumber duties is based. If these recommenda tions are carried out it will be found that, in addition to the reduction on lumber, pulp will be admitted free of shall apply only to importations from nized in a tariff provision, Mr. Taft has countries which impose no export duty. Ignored the fact that the very measure This proposed limitation is, of course, of protection which he would award on in case the prevalent agitation for such an expert duty results in legislative en-actment. But this threat need occa-the demand for further protection insion little worry in this country. Even definitely.

port duty had the effect of excluding cur pulp and paper from the United States, it would only be a temporary disadvantage, for as the scarcity of spruce in the United States became acute, their manufacturers would be obliged to come to Camada. The delay would do us no harm, and might do is good. Meanwhile other pairts of he world require to be supplied with paper, and our mills will be in a better osition to supply the foreign demand, for the reason that an export duty would cheapen pulpwood.

The overtures involved in the pro osed tariff reduction are in themselves an admission that the United States timber supply is in danger—that American manufacturers need access to Canada's forests. And if they are denied this access the need is bound to increase with the almost inevitable result that American wood manufactories and paper mills will establish themselves in this country an end compensating in profit for any temporary loss in the meantime. In other words, Canada has the whip hand and can well afford to play her game with an eye single to her own interests. ignoring alike American overtures and

THE BRITISH ARMY

The general annual report on the British Army for the year ending Sept. 30, 1908, issued last week, shows patches bearing on all question of an recruiting for the Mounted Corps has can be little doubt that a few years been practically unrestricted during the year. An alteration has been made Excellency referred to the Privy Coun- in methods of supplying and maintaincil and by the Privy Council they are ing the personal clothing of the solin turn referred to the particular dedier so as to give him a direct financial partment which is supposed to be special interest in his kit, which has also been cially concerned with the subject mat- simplified. The standard of education ter of the communication. In due of recruits is improving. Modern warcourse the minister at the head of fare requires a higher standard of inthat department reports on these dis- dividual intellegence, and for this reapatches to the Governor General in son no soldier can draw proficiency Council and that report, if agreed to pay until he has obtained a third class certificate of education. The recruits for the Special Reserve are generally nel. A "full recompense" our techniof his government. The new department will in no way interfere with the of recruits is coming in than enlisted turn, but in view of the fact attent the South African constitution in the militia. The strength of the that freedom from tolls is a not only, reserves to the union all General the medium of all external Army Reserve has increased consider- fundamental factor of Canadian canal powers not expressly delegated to the ably and on October 1, 1908, stood at at total of 133,949. The Reserve will, this estimate. We admit freely the genhofever, shortly begin to diminish in eral value of any development that the provincial authorities. This safe-number. The Reserve for the Cavalry may come to the West, but we need guard in favor of nationalism has been and Royal Artillery shows a material increase in the past year, due chiefly ern Canada also, and unless it can to the transfer to the Reserve from the colors of the large number of men this great canal enterprise is to bring the colors of the large number of men us some direct return, our representation in Canada in 1908 would have been to nationalism the state rights. The British North America Act was to nationalism the state rights. The British North America Act was actual cost of the government road is cial Reserve and 426 took a free discharge.

During the next two or three years recruiting requirements will considerably diminish inasmuch as the wast age by transfer to the Reserve will be independence must omit from their ability, be possible to raise the phy- perimental farm system, the Minister vote of the joint assembly. This is a in gypsum and petroleum are more line and at the same time to still furent. In connection with the organization for dealing with the employment of ex-soldiers, the report states that in view of the condition of the general labor market during the past twelve year may be considered satisfactory. The report naturally makes no attempt to estimate the loss to the community from the withdrawal of so many able-

ducing employment.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE Whatever the practical outcome will reduce the duties on lumber one- the prospective revision of the United half, if indeed they are not abolished States tariff—and the strength of the altogether. This change is not pro- protected industries is a probably inposed in the interests of freer trade as surmountable barrier to any considera general policy, but rather for pro- able change in favor of the consumertective reasons. Lumber duties protect | President Taft has at least set up a the American lumbermen, but the free guidepost which may turn the course of American thought into broader

"In the making of a tariff bill." he

men who exploit the forests. But if prime motive is taxation and the sethe free entry of Canadian lumber curing thereby of a revenue." True, into the United States will help to he discounted this somewhat in anwill be the effect upon the Canadian tariff, in addition to securing an adforests? Our timber limits have not equate revenue, should "adjust the reached the same stage of denudation duties in such a manner as to afford as theirs, but we are even now de- to labor and to all industries in this stroying or permitting the destruction | country, whether of the farm, mine or of the trees faster than Nature can factory, protection by tamiff equal to end to this process-an end which will duction abroad and the cost of probe rapidly hastened by the increased duction here, and have a provision American demand this tariff revision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those In the recently submitted report of countries whose trade policy toward us United States east of the Rocky Mour | declared Republican policy, he makes limited to schedules sufficient to equal-Few will expect to see this rule followed very closely in the new tariff

creasing the strength of the next de mand. The interests profiting by protection are wealthy and organized: the consuming public are not wealthy and not only vigorous conservation and re- not organized. And the men who will revise the tariff are politicians. But it is of value for the future to have an authoritative and responsible proclamation of this kind even if it is academic and even if in stating the fair proposition that the difference he tween the actual cost of home and duty, with the limitation that this foreign production should be recoga threat of retaliation against Canada this basis to home industry inevitably increases the cost of production in as-sociated industries and so increases

mand it satisfies it creates half

dozen more, each new concession in

if the establishment of a Caradian ex- CANALS AND CANADIAN TRADE the wisdom of giving Mr. Pugsley a of thea beorption plan. Mr. Emmerson is similarly, for a considerable time, a Engineering News, of New York, offers in support of the Canadian project for the deepening and improving of the Lake and St. Lawrence canal system an article of warm commendation based on an estimate of the results of that improvement which should give Canadian statesmen some pause before they embark public money to the extent of more than a

hundred millions in the scheme. Engineering News points out that the United States is almost as deeply interested in the carrying out of this enterprise on proper economic and engineering lines as is Canada itself. "The Canadian outlet to the ocean through the St. Lawrence river and gulf must," it says, "always contend against the dangers of navigation on these bodies of water, where fogs and ice and rocky shores threaten the mariner for hundreds of miles. More than this, however, the great bulk of the products of the Central West which are brought to the eastern seaboard are destined for home consumption there. It is comparatively a minor portion that seeks a market in

"With lake ships coming down to tidewater at Montreal, the next step doubtless will be to provide a channel by which they may pass from the St. Lawrence into Lake Champlain—the elevation of which is only 100 feet above sea level—and thence southward through an enlarged Champlain canal a marked improvement not only in the through an enlarged Champiain canal number of establishments but also in to the Hudson River at Troy, and thus the quality of the new soldiers. The to the markets of the Atlantic seareport states that 37,175 recruits joined board in New York, Boston, Providthe regular army excluding re-enlisted ence, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Normen and those in colonial corps, during folk. * * If the Canadians start the twelve months under review, an the ball rolling by promptly enlarging increase of 2,259 as compared with the the Welland canal, and particulary if wise provides. previous twelve months. This increase they follow this up with the enlarge- Railways, po is partly attributed to the fact that ment of the St. Lawrence canals, there hence will see the shipping of the lakes coming down to New York city as well as Montreal, and voyaging through Long Island Sound and along the At-Lawrence.

However, Engineering News is conthe expenditure, in the enlarged prosturned into the Hudson River chan- problems to be grappled with. some development down here in East-Imperial Yeomanry having been the least for demand that our transporta- of the residue of power resting with imperial Yeomanry having been the subject of alteration, 448 yeomen the land elected to transfer to the Spe- treasury aid approximate to that we states under the United States constijoined elected to transfer to the Spe- treasury aid approximate to that we must contribute for the upbuilding of

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

other provinces.

less, and the loss to the service by in- cussion which took place in the House mons in power although if the two disvaliding, desertions, etc., is showing a of Commons last week with reference agree they are to meet jointly and in 1907. steady reduction. It will, in all prob- to the extension of the Dominion ex- settle their differences by a majority sical standard of the infantry of the of Agriculture announced that he was more democratic arrangement than the counterbalanced by increases in line and at the same time to give the property of exists of the counterbalanced by increases in line and at the same time to give the property of exists of the counterbalanced by increases in line and at the same time to give the property of exists of the counterbalanced by increases in line and at the same time to give the property of the counterbalanced by increases in line and at the same time to give the property of the counterbalanced by increases in line and at the same time to give the property of the counterbalanced by increases in line and at the same time to give the property of the counterbalanced by increases in line and the line a in negotiation with the go ther raise the status of the soldier by Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island | United States. It is to be noted, too, | The Perland cement industry shows a insisting on an even more rigid char- with the view of establishing new sta- that there will be no life Senators in acter test than is demanded at pres- tions in those provinces, the local au- South Africa. Eight of the Senators operate them.

Why has our New Brunswick govnore need for such an institution. Few have better agricultural resources and none realize so slightly upon them. bodied men from active wealth-pro- Take fruit culture for instance. Experts declare that a large portion of New Brunswick has advantages unsurpassed for the growing of apples; yet our apple crop is an inconsiderable factor and little attempt is being made to develop this most pleasant and profit- yesterday the electors of Fredericton able feature of agricultural industry. The value of a well conducted experi- City Council meant the enforcement mental farm in the prospective fruit of the Scott Act. districts of New Brunswick, to test the soil and climate and to instruct the tration of the average attitude of pubfarmers regarding the most suitable lic opinion toward temperance reform.

nothing. At the present time there are in active operation by the Dominion government eight of these experimental near the boundary between New Manitoba, one in British Columbia, two in Alberta and two in Saskatchewan. These, says the Minister of Agriculture, are but the nucleus of a system which is to be extended until a station is established in every Canadian agricultural centre. In view of this de clared policy it obviously needs only some active effort on the part of this province to secure in the near future one of these invaluable assistants and guides to agricultural development.

POLITICS AND THE PORT

In private life Dr. Daniel is a good citizen; in public life his desire to make political capital for his party not only destroys his usefulness to the constituency he represents but makes interests. As one of St. John's members of parliament it is his duty to cooperate with his colleague in every possible way for the welfare of this port. But instead of an assistant we find him a constant critic and oppon ent of the Minister of Public Works, even going to the length of sneering at and throwing cold water upon the Minister's extensive and important plans for the development of the great possibilities latent in Courtenay Bay.

Even if he is really so short-sighted as to doubt the practicability of this development, Dr. Daniel must admit immense value, if practicable, and his unmistakable duty is to further the experiment, if he considers it such, ather than to endeavor to strangle i in embryo. But the trouble with the road's feeding branches. He might doctor is that he would rather hurt fairly have added that the government Mr. Pugsley than help St. John: he is a politician before he is a public servant. It was with anticipation of last election it authorized an investigation into the matter by a commission urged upon the electors last October which has reported strongly in favor ment legislation must pass, will be

sympathetic and practical business man as a colleague.

SOUTH AFRICAN FEDERATION After four m compromise, similar to that which pre-ceded confederation in Canada, the re-presentatives of the several British States in South Africa have agreed upon a plan of union which, after approval by the interested colonies and formal enactment by the Imperial parliament, will form the constitution of federated South Africa, The main features of the draft constitution, summarized from the full text recently made public are: Union of the four colonies, which are

Cape, the Transvaal, Natal and Orange River Colony. A Governor General appointed by the Crown at a salary of £10,000 a year. A senate composed of forty members, eight of whom are to be nominated by the Governor General in Council, and the remainder elected-in the first instance by the provincial parliaments, and subsequently by the provincial

to be known as the Provinces of the

councils. The House of Assembly of 121 members, elected and distributed on the basis of population—The Cape, 51; Transvaal, 36; Natal, 15; Orange River, The Senate and Assembly will sit to

gether and vote on a system of pro

English and Dutch to he the official languages and to have equal privi-The existing colonial franchises to be retained unless parliament other-

portional representation.

Railways, ports and harbors to be vested in three commissioners and a cabinet minister.

The debts of the existing colonies to be taken over by the Union. The constitution of the Senate is compromise between the plan of the lantic coast as well as in the lower St. upper chamber in our own country and the plan of the upper chamber at Washington, the nominee principle be siderate enough to point out that Can- ing adopted in part, presumably for the ada may hope for some benefit from protection of the minorities, and the other senators to be elected. In Ausperity of the West and in the tolls she tralia, all the senators are elected. In would charge on the traffic before it Australia, however, there are no radial

operation, we may doubt the justice of provinces, but goes beyond it by leaving no exclusive powers whatever to guard in favor of nationalism has been embodied in every federal constitution under the British flag since the Civil happen that our share in the cost of War in the United States exposed the influenced by that struggle and instead

Ottawa. In view of our Senate reform In the course of the informative dis- be co-ordinate with the House of Com- whilst iron, lead and nickel were pro- there and to give an efficient and enxists either in this country or thorities to provide the farms and the in South Africa will be appointed by federal government to maintain and the federal administration and will hold office for a term; the other thirtytwo will be elected from each province ernment not been sufficiently alive to by the legislature of that province sit-\$11,667,197; gold next, \$9,559,274; then months the results obtained during the the provincial interests to make similar | ting in joint assembly with the memadvances? No province in Canada has bers from the province in the Federal House of Commons

PROHIBITION AND PUBLIC OPINION

A few months ago the electors of Fredericton decided by an emphatic majority to retain the Scott Act. And defeated the men whose election to the And there you have a typical illus-

varieties of trees and the best methods | The average man theoretically apof caring for them and of harvesting proves prohibition. He will sign petiand marketing the crops would be in- tions in favor of it and vote for it. He calculable. But while other provincial will concede as thoughtful men must governments are taking progressive concede, that this would be a cleaner strides in this direction ours is doing and happier and better world without alcohol. But the enforcement of a prohibitory law is another thing. Even if he is himself a total abstainer and wholly out of sympathy with the man farms, one at Ottawa, one at Nappan, who drinks he cannot help a feelingthough he may not admit it-of some-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, one in thing akin to resentment against the operation of legal machinery restricting the freedom of himself and his neighbor in the every day matter of legislatures; and the senators cannot work becomes a drudgery. eating and drinking. At the best he has not the same active interest as in the plan, as operated in the United States, enforcement of those laws which di- has developed so many flaws that er, which means full work every day. rectly affect the safety of his life and popular clamor for senate reform is alproperty. Such laws exist for his perprotection and self-interest moves him to active effort for their election, but here again there is room vigorous application. For the average man, on the other hand, laws against the liquor traffic are laws for the protection of his neighbor rather than himself; and the average man has not yet learned to love his neighbor as der which one-third of the senate himself.

Therein lies the weakness of temperance legislation-a weakness which of constituencies for a period of years can only be removed by a process of extending over the term of two parliahim at times a positive enemy to its education which shall not only put each individual on guard against the evil in so far as it threatens him directly, but shall also convince him that the curse to society which comes from the abuse of alcohol is a curse to him personally as a member of society and is to be fought as such.

THE INTERCOLONIAL

Hon. Mr. Emmerson is emphatically right in contending that the government is in public duty as well as in business prudence bound to pursue a policy of expansion with reference to the Intehcolonial, and to give earnes of its progressive intentions by speedy action toward the acquirement of the was in political honor bound to the

also indisputably right in asserting that if the Intercolonial were operated by an active and business-like company these branches—or at least such of them as might be made useful and anoticable would have been absorbed profitable—would have been absorbed

And Mr. Kyte, of Richmond, N. S. who seconded the branch line resolution, is not far wrong in warning the government that unless some progressive change is made in the present policy of Intercolonial management the government will be confronted with a demand for the surrender of the road into the hands of men who realize the need and the value of traffic development, and who will bring to its operation a vigor and energy painfully lacking now.
The people of these Maritime Pro-

vinces are naturally in favor of gov-ernment operation of the Intercolonfal, other things being approximately equal. But they are beginning to re-alize that government operation, as it is today, has practical drawbacks which largely destroy its theoretical benefits. They see other provinces, un-der the stimulation of active transportation agencies, which are not content to wait for traffic but spend money and effort freely to develop the country in order to increase traffic, advancing rapidly in population and industrial wealth. They see their own potentially rich provinces sluggish and backward, while the Intercolonial, with so much power for development confines its activities to its right of way. They see the government hesitate for years, in the face of irresistible argument, to enter upon a policy which a company would carry out over night, as a matter of ordinary business procedure. Small wonder that they are getting restlessthat, admitting the value of public ownership, they are insisting that public operation must give them at least as good a railway service as other provinces are receiving from private operation, or must give way.

CANADA'S MINERALS

A review of the mineral production of Canada just issued by the Department of Mines preliminary to the more complete Annual Report now in prelars as compared with a little less than 87 million dollars in 1907,

The industry has therefore in the aggregate more than held its own despite he large decrease in the price of the Canada, this makes an average in do metals. That this falling off in the nations and guarantees of nearly \$30,000 prices of the metals has been an im- per mile. portant and serious question for the metal mining industries, will be better realized when it is stated, that had \$46,000. Subtracting from this the the metals, copper, silver, lead and amount the road would have received nickel maintained as high average as its fair share of public aid had it worth over 8,000,000 dollars more to the reduced to about \$16,000 per mile. producers than was actually the case. Surely the burden this involves is not The outstanding feature of the min- one which a progressive parliament ing industry during the year has been | would hesitate to increase by the adtution, it rests with the government at the silver production, a total increase dition of the capital expenditure needof over 72 per cent being shown in the ed to enable the road number of ounces produced. The consolidate its feeding branches, problem it is interesting to note that metals copper and gold also show im- to v reach the Senate of South Africa is to portant increases in quantity produced, territory for the rich traffic latent

In the non-metallic class, decreases small increase and a large increase in quantity of cement made with large stocks on hand at the close of the year. In value, coal production easily leads the list of minerals with \$25,567,235. Silver is next with a valuation of copper, \$8,500,885, and nickel, \$8,231,538. ----

SENATE REFORM

Discussion of the problem of senate stage so long as the senate itself recentendedly and comfortably oblivious venerable father of the Scott Act, urging his colleagues to self-martyrdom in the public interest, fell this week upon deaf and indifferent ears.

And there is excuse for this indiffer erce, not only in the quite natural desire of the senators themselves nevermore to roam from the pleasant lotus-land where the fortunes of politics have cast them, but also in their equally natural confusion in the face have a genial disposition, ambition, of the several and various remedies and enjoy work. proposed. Sir Wilfrid has suggested a system of election by the provincial be blamed for recognizing that this most as loud there as here. Others have proposed a system of popular For breakfast it was mush, greasy for argument that this plan, as applied to the commons, has fallen con- used to feel sleepy and heavy in the siderably short of perfection. Senator Scott offers as his remedy a combination of these proposals—a system un- blame-too arduous. should be appointed by the government and the rest elected by a combination ments. He believes, and there is reason for his belief, that this plan may utilize the good points of both the appointive and the elective systems; but I bought a package and next morning grafting? So I decided at once to there is also room for interested argument that it might retain the evils of both. So it is not surprising, in the circumstances, that the senators stand pat and let the wave of would-be reform roll by, the while they regularly draw their stipend of \$2,500 per annum and asemble occasionally in somnolent and futile session.

It cannot be successfully denied that the Canadian senate as at present constituted is practically if not wholly useless. When it is not that it is undemocratic. Today it is, in the main, a rubber stamp for government legislation, and hence unnecessary. As it was twelve years ago it was hostile to the elected government, and thus an obstacle to the enforcement of the Ever read the above letter ? A new will of the majority. When the Lib- one appea s from time to time. They eral government goes out of power are genuine, true and full of human the senate, through which all govern-

register of opposition opinion and thus at war with democratic theory. Clearly reform is needed, but it is equally clear that to provide an upper chamber which can give really useful legislative service without offering unwarranted opposition to the popular will

as voiced by the majority in the com-mons is very difficult. If we could start all over again with clean slate, the best system for the maintenance of the second house vould be one under which the whole body should be elective, a fixed proportion - one-half or one-third-retiring with the expiration of each parliamentary term, their successors to be elected for the longer term by the popular vote of whole provinces at each general election. This should secure the return of a majority in sympathy with the successful administration, but at the same time would makethe Senators reasonably independent, and would, above all, give them that sonse of responsibility to the people, the lack of which is the chief source of all the faults which have aroused just criticism of the Senate as it exists today.

THE PEOPLE AND THE RAILWAYS

That the people of Canada have invested in the Intercolonial, which they

own, only about one-seventh the amount of money they have contributed, in the form of free gifts, to private railways is something the average critic of expenditure for the improvement of the government railway system seldom calls to mind. The report of the Deputy Minister of Railways for the year 1907-08 states that the total government expenditure on Canadian railways has been \$364. 756,143. Of this the sum of \$95,273,778 has been absorbed by the government railways, leaving \$269.482.365 as amount of actual public money put nto private Canadian raliways. addition to this the Dominion, Quebec, British Columbia, New Brunswick, and ova Scotia governments have endowed various companies with 52,284,000 acres of public lands, and the bonds of private companies have been guarankeed to the extent of nearly \$59,000,000. Allowing a little over \$5 per acre as paration, shows a total mineral output the value of the lands given, this valued at slightly over 87 million dol- makes a grand total in money, land, and guarantees of about \$600,000,000. As there were, on the 30th of June last less than 21,000 miles of railway, owned by private capitalists, in operation in

> The cost of the Intercolonial, including accumulated deficits, is about out through its which it was built.

LONDON, March 9 .- In the House of ther the time has not now come for a and that the management should not concession to Canada by the imperial have taken any action until the matgovernment of all necessary powers for ter was investigated. All the boys the purpose of extending the trade and working in the mine are banded togereform will remain in the academic premier replied: "The Canadian gov- are at work today but without the aid ernment already does negotiate with of the boys it will be impossible for fuses to be convicted in its own eyes other British possessions. Sir Wilfrid them to continue work. of sin or inefficiency. Like the indivi- Laurier about a year ago in the Cadual sinner it is the master of its own | nadian parliament expressed himself | destroyed the store and contents ownfate, it cannot be forced into ways of is quite satisfied with the present pracrighteous usefulness without its own tice of negotiating treaties with for- covered at 4 o'clock in the morning and corsent; and like the individual a eign governments through his masense of guilt must precede regenera- jesty's government. I believe it to was impossible to save the building. A tion. And the senate as yet displays be impossible for any other arrangeno sign of repentance—remains most ments to secure a better and more efmanaged to escape in their night garfective presentation of Canadian views | ments. to its alleged short-comings. The earn- and wishes than has been obtained in est exhortations of the honored and recent negotiations about matters of Canadian interest with France, the United States and Japan.

CONGENIAL WORK And Strength to Perform it

A person in good health is likely to

On the other hand, if the digestive organs have been upset by wrong food "Until recently," writes a Washington girl, "I was a railroad stenograph-"Like many other girls alone in a large city I lived in a boarding house. meat, soggy cakes, black coffee, etc. "After a few months of this diet I mornings. My work semed a terrible effort, and I thought the work was to "At home I had heard my father

speak of a young fellow who went long distances in the cold on Grape Nuts at all attempts in everything from and cream and nothing more for break-"I concluded if it would tide him over

I had Grape-Nuts and milk for break-"I stuck to Grape-Nuts and in less than two weeks I noticed improvement. I can't just tell how well I felt, but I anxious to try it, and really look for

to business and knew how good it was feel the delight of having congenial leg. work and the strength to perform it? That's how I felt. I truly believe ness one, I am in good health and can there's life and vigor in every grain give good social and Christian referof Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle make the sacrifice for a reasonable Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Well- sum."

ville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason." interest.

Dangerous

Let me send you my Proof Treatment ab-solutely Pree; you can safely reduce your fat a pound a day.



pound a sy and does it safely and permanents. Of a pound a sy and does it safely and permanents. Bon't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT IS FREE. It will make you feel better at once. I will also send you Free my new book of advice, together with testimonials from many well known people. Write to-day. H.C. BRADORD, M. D. 20E. 221 St., IRE? NewYork (Licensed physician by the State of Ivero York.)

SPRINGHILL HAS ANOTHER STRIKE

Two Dead Horses the Cause

Would Have to Pay for Animals

BOYS OUT

AMHERST, N. S., March 9-Springhill has another labor problem to solve. Within a few days two horses have been killed in different slopes of the mine. The management took no action regarding the first accident but when the second horse was killed, the driver was notified that he would have to pay for the horse or he discharged The drivers, although some of them are men, are designated "boys" to distinguish them from other nit workers. They held a meeting last night and decided to leave the matter in the hands of the United Mine Workers ommons yesterday John G. S. Mac- Lodge, but this morning they refused Neill, Nationalist member for South to go to work. They claim that the Donegal, asked Premier Asquith whe- horses were both killed accidentally commerce of Canada abroad. The ther to support the drivers. The men

Fire at Springhill Sunday morning ed by Frank Mills. The fire was dissuch headway had been made that it

KENTUCKIAN WOULD DISPOSE OF ONE LEG

Met All the Failures There Are on Two Legs and Wants to Try One

NEW YORK, Mar. 9.-The fame of the Rockefeller Institute, where prying hands transfer to utter strangers the most essential parts of the animal economy, has reached Highland Park, Ky., and stirred a reader of the Herald to offer "to part with one (1) leg to relieve a sufferer." The proposition is made in a letter, which says in part:-

"I need the money and am willing part with one (1) leg to relief a sufferer if I can but find him. "I have been one continued failure childhood up to 28 years of age, and at last for the love of a child over whose future I was brooding over, a thought a morning's heavy work, it might came to me, why not sell one of my help me, so on my way home one night legs to the New York wealthy for take the hunch and try it on I leg. "I have met about all the failures

their are on 2 legs, and I won't have much to avoid on I leg and I are remember I used to walk the 12 blocks | ward to it, for if I can but change my fortunes and provide as I want too for this child, I'll gladly part with a leg "As to my work-well, did you ever and go to my grave happy with a peg "My offer is a straight forward bust-

ence. I am ready at any moment to

She-I married my first husband for roney and my second for love. He .- Ard were you happy. She-No; unfortunately my first husband married me for love and my second for money.



WADSWORTH HAD A WAD WORTH \$4,0

Ottawa Police Telegraph N York He's in Hands of Confidence Men

A PAIR ARRESTED

NEW YORK, March 8 .- A. teler from the chief of police of Ott Canada, was received at police h quarters at 12.10 o'clock yeste morning, asking police protection husiness man of Ottawa who headed for this city with a big b of money and in the company of men who might have designs or money.

The man from Ottawa was Jos Wadsworth. He had \$4,000 in and letters of credit for \$6,000. telegram said the picture of one of companions could be found in rogues' gallery at police headquar in this and various other cities in country and Europe. The origina the picture was credited with being artistic wire tapper and all around

fidence man. "Use all means to protect Mr. W worth from robbery," said the

A description of the men was gi The confidence man was said to a flat nose that made him easily re nizable. The flat nose was found the gallery and the records said proprietor had been arrested often convicted once of robbery. Another telegram from Ottawa

rived an hour later, saying the were in the Montreal express, w was due at the Grand Central sta at 7.30 o'clock yesterday morning Detectives Dietsch and Dale met train. They spoited two men in versation, one of whom had brot the registered flat nose with him. "Hello Mines! Where's the suck Dietsch said to flatnose.

"Nothing doing; honest," the man sponded. The detectives arrested Mines. name Edward. They also took ch of his companion, who said he William Buckingham of Hamil

Wadsworth was not on the ti Mines said he had got off between bany and this city after getting Albany a telegram which prob told him he was in the hands of fidence men. The detectives search the prisoners to see if they had \$4, or any letters of credit. There

only \$100 between the two. The prisoners were taken to Yorkville police court, where Dale Magistrate Steinert that he didn't pect any complainant to appear. were then discharged without wa for Wadsworth to show up. A expressed the intention of sailing burope this week if he could raise noney without violating the laws his country.

Gadd-What do you think is reatest thing about Gover

Cad-His inventive genius Gadd-Didn't know he had hat did he invent? Cadd-The horseless race track.

