HOW CLOSURE WOULD HAVE WORKED IN CANADA

Separate Schools Could Have Been Saddled On Manitoba by the Tories in 1896 Had Gag Rule Been in Force—Liberal Obstruction Forced an Appeal to the People and They Upheld Laurier in His Stand—More Facts About Borden Government's Efforts to Stifle Free Speech.

Ottawa, April 12—Never in the history of the Canadian parliament has such a studied and staged insult been offered by a government to the leader of the opposition as the Borden-Rogers government was guilty of on Wednesday afternoon on the opening of the debate on the closure. Hardly had Mr. Borden ceased his assurances that his closure would "secure members of the opposition in their whole rights regarding any public measure" when a peculiarly offensive application of the "gag" was made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, evidently with the connivance of Premier Borden, which conclusively showed what the opposition had to expect if the government secured the unlimited powers of the closure.

Since Confederation when the prime minister has introduced any important measure it has been the rule for the opposition leader to reply, outlining the opposition policy and thus settling the course of the debate. That courteous practice had ever been broken until Wednesday, March 9. It remained for the genius of Messrs. Borden and Rogers to break the custom.

By an evidently prearranged plan when Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose, Hon. Mr. Hazen also rose, and a moment later W. B. Northrup, of Hastings. Each of the three remained standing, and Speaker Sproule rose trembling with excitement. He formally declared that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had the right to speak, when Mr. Northrup under the very rule which is being made the foundation of the closure, and which has never before been invoked, moved "that Hon. Mr. Hazen be now heard."

There was a momentary silence of amazement which was broken by Sir Wilfrid, who demanded, "Is that what you call fair play?" and sat down.

In a moment the chamber resounded with the cries of the opposition of "shame" and "gag." When quiet was restored the speaker instead of enforcing his rule that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had the floor, put Mr. Northrup's motion.

Sir Wilfrid demanded that it be made to read, "the member for Quebec and the member for St. John, having risen about the same time," significantly remarking, "I want the country to know the truth about this."

Speaker Sproule replied that he could not go outside the motion, but had intended to state that two members had risen and he had decided that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had the floor.

The vote was immediately taken in a threatening atmosphere, very different to the usual liveliness of such scenes, but the division was sufficiently lively. A perfect storm of jeers greeted the premier and Hon. Mr. Rogers, as they led the government in voting that Sir Wilfrid Laurier be deprived of his right to speak, which jeers were continually renewed, to be suddenly changed to a tempest of cheers when Mr. Lavallee, the Conservative member for Bellechasse refused to stomach such a proceeding and voted against it. The "gag" rule carried by 105-67.

Would Not Hear Mr. Hazen.

A violently hostile reception awaited Hon. Mr. Hazen, who tried again and again to speak, but not a word could be heard. In despair, he finally handed the typewritten motion he had brought with him to the speaker that the previous question—Mr. Borden's closure resolution—be now put. This was the trick so carefully prepared because under the rules it precluded amendment.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley immediately rose to point out that this arbitrary course was contrary to the rules, and quoted May, the recognized authority on procedure, "Nor can the previous question be moved upon a motion relating to the transaction of public business."

The speaker had evidently been posted as to this, and peremptorily ruled against Dr. Pugsley, declaring "I have gone into this very carefully many times, and I do not think a review of it would change my decision."

Government Again Arbitrary.

Dr. Pugsley pleaded for time to look up authorities, but this was refused, so he at once moved the adjournment of the house so as to gain time till 6 o'clock. "Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden," he declared, "has said that as long as he was premier, the opposition could depend upon fair play. He, though the speaker had recognized Sir Wilfrid Laurier as having the floor, has allowed Mr. Northrup to come forward with a cut and dried motion to force it through, and the premier led his forces in voting that a ma nhas the floor who has been ruled out by the speaker. Can he now say that the opposition is to get far play? If these are the sort of rules to be meted out if this closure carries, then God help the minority and God help the people of this country. After what we have seen this afternoon, can we trust the premier or the gentlemen behind him?"

When the house rose for dinner, there was another vigorous demonstration. While the government benches emptied in shamed-faced silence, the opposition members gathered around Sir Wilfrid and for over five minutes made the rafters ring with cheers, which were joined in enthusiastically by the crowd in the galleries. It was one of the most remarkable scenes of a remarkable session.

Sir Wilfrid's Great Speech.

It was a repetition of this triumph throughout the whole evening. After Hon. Dr. Pugsley had easily exposed the government pretensions that this guillotine was really a merciful measure the formal vote was taken, and the discussion on the closure resolution proceeded, with the additional closure that no amendment could be proposed.

While the proceeding succeeded to this extent it prepared a whip for the government backs, for Sir Wilfrid was never in better fighting trim, and the house fairly rocked with cheers as he exposed the hypocrisy of the government.

"The premier," he said, "was profuse in promises that when these rules were adopted the minority could always rely upon fair play. The words were scarcely out of his mouth before he knew how much fair play we could expect. In the exercise of that 'fair play' the premier saw Mr. Northrup ask the majority to take from me the privilege which was my constitutional right and give it to a member of the government, and every member on the government side from the premier himself, rose to gag me and impose the gag on this side. I had an amendment to make, but I cannot make it now. That shows the amount of fair play we can expect."

"Today," he said, "these rules are to be stabbed; they are to be put aside and we are to have the gag substituted for them. I have read in Conservative papers that obstruction is the murderer of parliamentary government. If that is the case the murderers are on the government side, and it does not lie in the premier's mouth to say that obstruction is not within the rights of a parliamentary minority."

Did Not Prevent Business.

"It has been charged that we have prevented the king's government from being carried on. Sir, I deny that charge altogether. There is not a word of foundation for it. If the business of this house is not further advanced than it is the fault cannot be laid at our door, but to the other side. Whenever supply was demanded we voted it. When any matter of public importance was brought up we discussed and passed it fairly. There was no obstruction to the bank bill, nor to the Japanese treaty. It is true we oppose the bill for naval aid with all the might at our command. Am I to be told that in exercising this power of strenuous opposition we do anything not in accord with the best tradition of parliamentary government? There are occasions when the opposition owes it to itself to oppose a public measure with all the force at its command, and this doctrine goes back to the days of Charles I."

Mercilessly Sir Wilfrid riddled Mr. Borden's contention that without closure obstruction might force an election every year. "Obstruction cannot be of any avail unless it is backed by a strong expression of public opinion. It cannot be employed except on an important occasion. If a party were to obstruct on a trivial occasion it would lose the country's confidence and forfeit its chance of again creating any impression on the people."

Value of Obstruction.

As to obstruction itself, Sir Wilfrid showed its value from history. There had only been obstruction previously four times during the forty-five years since Confederation. First in 1885 the Liberals obstructed on the franchise bill, and secured important improvements to it which they could not otherwise have obtained. There was obstruction in 1896 on the Manitoba schools bill, and as a result "the country was saved from a great wrong the consequences of which it would be impossible to calculate," and which would have been inflicted if the government had been able to use closure.

"There was obstruction in 1908 over the electoral lists provisions for British Columbia, Manitoba and the unorganized portions of Ontario. The government thought there was fairness in the opposition attitude, and offered a compromise which was accepted. "I then found no fault with the course of the opposition. I never whined. As leader of the government, believing I had been wrong, I thought it fair to offer the olive branch. Is not that better than closure?"

Defeat With Honor.

There was obstruction in 1911, when the Liberals introduced the reciprocity bill early in January, and could not reach even a preliminary vote on July 26. "We were met at every step with dilatory speeches and motions, and this in the dog days. I did not complain. I did not whine. Two courses were open to me. I could have done what is being done today by Mr. Borden and introduced the closure. There was another course, an appeal to the people, and I advised my colleagues to give that to the opposition. We appealed to the people and were defeated, and I would rather today stand here defeated and in opposition by that appeal to the people than to stay there in office by the power of the gag."

This spirited declaration caused a tremendous demonstration. The entire opposition jumped up as one man, cheering and waving their handkerchiefs, until finally the speaker interposed with "I must appeal to gentlemen of the house to keep some semblance of order."

Introduced Machine Politics.

"I ask nothing more" resumed Sir Wilfrid "than an appeal to the people once more. I do not envy my right honorable friend the position he takes today. This is the first introduction into Canada of machine politics."

This immediate application of the gag had prevented the Liberal leader from introducing an amendment he had proposed, "That this house do not proceed now with the consideration of this resolution, but that it be referred to a special committee to assist the speaker in examination of the same and report upon it, in accordance with the established and binding rules of this house."

That this was the constitutional course was shown by Sir Wilfrid. In 1867 the rules had been drafted by a special committee, then referred to committee of the whole house, which course had been pursued in every subsequent revision of the rules. "But my right honorable friends had a gag of his own. He had resolved to gag the house and not allow free discussion in the special committee or committee of the whole."

The necessity for this was obvious, since Sir Wilfrid showed that on many points the clauses did not mean what their authors had intended. "We are told that the recent motion regarding Hon. Mr. Coderre under the rules would be a routine motion and so could be discussed. Could any man in his senses say that a motion impeaching a minister of the crown was a routine motion? What an absurdity that would be. My right hon. friends says that so long as he holds his place such a motion would be treated as a routine motion. But he is not immortal. And what for instance would happen if his place were to be taken by Hon. Mr. Rogers God forbid. We want the rules established as they should be read, and if it does not convey the intended meaning it should be referred to committee of the whole."

Sir Wilfrid said he had planned another amendment for the excision of Clause 4 altogether. "I ask if the government's talk of fair play is not a mockery when they put such a clause there. You say the closure is necessary to the passage of the navy bill, but that clause has nothing to do with naval aid. It is intended simply to deprive the minority of their most valuable weapons in parliament, and that it is to put up grievances before voting supply. It is a most valuable right of the citizen which has been in force over 600 years which it is proposed to take away today. That is applying the gag with a vengeance.

"But I will say to the premier, as you sow so shall you reap: As you are fair so you will meet fairness: As you are unjust so you shall meet injustice. The poison he is sowing today will come again to his own lips at some future day. We are in the minority. We can be gagged and prevented from expressing our opinions. They can trample upon our bodies, but, sir, a day of reckoning will come, and it will come as soon as we have a dissolution of the present parliament."

The government's proposed closure resolution has at last been brought forward. It was announced in the government organs as not a closure but merely a revision of the rules. As a matter of fact, it is a system of closure so drastic that when it becomes law Canada will no longer be governed by parliament, but by the cabinet; the government will be able to practically ignore the opposition, and at the same time force supply through without that discussion which has hitherto been the chief protection of the country against extravagance and corruption.

Broadly speaking the measure provides for a strict closure on any issue after a day's notice by a minister of the crown; that all but certain specified motions shall be decided without debate or amendment, and that on two days out of every parliamentary week the opposition shall be denied the privilege of bringing up matters of importance before the house goes into committee of supply. Censure and criticism of the government may be practically shut out.

It will be seen that it is so drstic that it well deserves the epithet given it by the opposition of strangulation not closure.

Should this iniquitous measure become law it will place the opposition completely at the mercy of the government. They can apply the gag at the pleasure of the "millionaire" cabinet or of the "interests" whose interests they so carefully conserve. While the government studiously tries to conceal the revolutionary effect of the measure and to intimate that it is only being adopted to force the Naval Bill through, it is certain that once they have obtained this most dangerous weapon they will use it to the limit. Undoubtedly they are using the Naval Bill as an excuse to try and secure the closure; once they have gained it they will use it remorselessly to force through legislation on such measures as the bill to grant millions of special aid to the Canadian Northern, the Banking Bill, the Revision of the Tariff, the Highways' Aid Bill, and similar extremely contentious measures.

Should the government have this closure club put into their hands they and their millionaire friends would be able to adopt the fine old Tory principle of ignoring the common people and could force through parliament a mass of legislation which is only desired by the "interests" and is equally opposed to the real interests of the people and Liberal principles.

This dangerous proposition is being fought to the end by the Liberals and they, in the interests of good government, will oppose the closure with every constitutional means at their disposal as determinedly as they have fought the Noval Bill. It so completely changes the position with regard to the latter that it will undoubtedly influence the senate when the Noval Bill reaches the Red Chamber.

What the closure includes is shown by the following comparison between the old and the proposed rules. While the government claim that these rules are antiquated they were only adopted in May, 1909, and have worked satisfactorily until the government found it necessary to garrott the opposition to win its ends.

The Old and New Rules.

Old Rule 21 provided that no member should speak twice in full session, except to correct any misapprehension, with the proviso that the mover of the matter under debate should be allowed to reply at the close, but "it is the duty of Mr. Speaker to see that every member wishing to speak has the opportunity to do so before the final reply."

Under the closure, on motion of any minister the gag may be applied on the succeeding day, with twenty minutes as the limit for speeches, and the vote to be taken at two in the morning whether any member wishes to speak or not. With a friendly speaker the whole time could easily be monopolized by the government. The older rules provided that in committee members could speak as often as they thought fit.

Under the closure, supply can be forced through by a simple motion that the question be now put, which cannot be debated or amended.

The old rules provided that before going into committee of supply any member could voice any grievance or censure that might be necessary, and this could be debated.

Closure cuts this all off. It puts the gag on censure or criticism of ministers. With this closure in effect a complete stop could be put to the ventilation of such scandals as the Macdonald by-election, the Coderre charges or the Pelletier post office mail bag locks scandal. It takes away an invaluable right enjoyed by the people's representatives for 600 years.

The practical effect is that the closure will guillotine discussion at the will of the government; force through any measure they desire, and hide any scandal they do not wish ventilated. It would be hard to imagine such a measure as in the interests of the people.

WHAT CLOSURE WOULD HAVE DONE

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "There was obstruction in 1896 when the government undertook to deal with the Manitoba school question, which had been before it for six years. The government at last in the dying days of a moribund parliament introduced a measure in which there was not enough to give justice to the minority, but more than enough to irritate the majority and make it feel a great wrong. We fought that measure and demanded that it be referred to the people. If the closure Mr. Borden now proposes had been in force, parliament would have been gagged and the dominion would have been suffering under a great wrong from a gagged parliament, the consequences of which would be impossible to calculate."

A GREAT CONTRAST

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "The remedy is not the closure nor the application of brute force. The remedy is an appeal to the people. They, after all, are the judge and jury, and this is the mode I should have expected on such an occasion as this the leader of the government would have adopted. When I compare my conduct with his, I am proud that I resisted all application for the introduction of closure, but that when the time came I appealed to the people as I did."

STRANDED SCHOONER W. O. GOODMAN FLOATED

Revenue Cutter Expects to Pull Off the Seguin from Campobello Ledges Today.

Eastport, Me., April 16—The revenue cutter Androscoggin today succeeded in floating the three masted schooner W. O. Goodman, which went ashore at Liberty Point, Campobello, yesterday. The stern of the Goodman was on a ledge and its bow was submerged.

Captain Billard of the Androscoggin said tonight that he expected to float the three master schooner Seguin, which is also ashore on Campobello Island tomorrow.

NEWFOUNDLAND WILLING TO SHARE IN NAVAL DEFENCE

St. John's, Nfld., April 16—The colonial legislature was prorogued today after a six weeks' session, in which the entire programme of measures presented by the government was carried out.

Important among the acts of the legislature was that by which Newfoundland formally offered to join in the naval defence of the British Empire. For this offer, Governor Walter Davidson, K. M. G., in the closing speech today, announced the thanks of the imperial cabinet and intimated that the British admiralty is now considering how the offer can be best utilized.

Two survivors of a railroad wreck were bemoaning their losses to each other in the hospital after it was all over. "Oh," groaned one, "I have lost my arm." "Think of me," cried the other; "I have lost my husband." "Yes, yes," moaned the first, "but you can get another husband."

ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA IN YEAR 1911

Persons of British Origin Constituted Nearly 60 Per Cent. of the Total Population—2342 Hindus Came to the Dominion Between 1901 and 1911.

(Bulletin XIII. Fifth Census of Canada.)

The origins of the people are presented in this bulletin by provinces and census districts. The table gives the origins of the people by census or electoral districts as taken at the last census.

The increase in population in ten years 1901-1911 amounted to 1,835,328, being an increase of 34.16 per cent. Of this increase the English contributed 562,251 or 30.63 per cent., the Irish 61,663 or 3.36 per cent., the Scotch 197,726 or 10.77 per cent., the Welsh 11,754 or 0.06 per cent., the French 405,519 or 22.09 per cent., the Germans 82,819 or 4.51 per cent., the Austro-Hungarians 110,925 or 6.05 per cent.

The British races make up 833,796 or 45.42 per cent. of the total increase, and with the French and German account for 1,322,134 or 72 per cent. of the total increase in the decade. The Scandinavians, Jews, Italians, Poles, Dutch, and Finns stand in the order named.

Persons of British origin constituted 54.07 per cent., of the total population in 1911 as against 57.02 per cent. in 1901. The proportion of the English to the total population increased from 23.47 to 25.30 per cent. in the ten years, whilst the Irish fell from 18.40 to 14.58, and the Scotch from 14.90 to 13.85 per cent. The population of French origin was 28.51 of the total in 1911 as against 30.71 per cent. in 1901, the Germans 5.46 per cent. in 1911 as against 5.78 in 1901. The Austro-Hungarians and Ruthenians, which were .34 per cent. of the total population in 1901, increased to 1.79 per cent. in 1911. Japanese, Chinese and Hindus made up 2.13 per cent. of the people in 1911 as against 1.20 per cent. in 1901.

Persons of British origins were 3,896,065 as against 3,063,189 in 1901, being a gain of 833,796 or 27.22 per cent. in the decade. Of this increase the English make the best showing, with an increase of 562,251 or 44.59 per cent. over the figures of 1901. The Irish gained 61,663 or 6.24 per cent. and the Scotch 197,726 or 24.71 per cent. The French increased by 405,519 or 24.59 per cent., Germans by 82,819 or 26.67, Austro-Hungarians by 110,925 or 610.22 per cent., Chinese by 10,398 or 59.84 per cent., Japanese by 4,347 or 93 per cent., Italians by 34,377 or 319.15 per cent., Jews by 59,550 or 369.16 per cent., Scandinavians by 76,493 or 246.42 per cent.

No Hindus were reported in the census of 1901. In the last census 2,342 are reported, of which 2,292 are in British Columbia.

TABLE I. ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE.

Districts and S.-Districts.	British				French	German	Austro-Hungarian	Belgian	Bulgarian and Rumanian
	English	Irish	Scotch	Others					
Canada	1,823,150	1,050,384	997,880	25,571	2,064,890	393,320	129,103	9,503	5,875
New Brunswick	106,017	74,570	47,949	1,360	98,611	3,144	73	76	101
Carleton	10,428	6,244	3,418	99	274	125	1	..	..
Charlotte	9,345	6,620	4,115	44	244	107	4	..	..
Gloucester	1,224	2,740	860	5	27,732	19	..	1	..
Kent	2,411	1,397	2,786	4	17,436	19	1	5	..
Kings & Albert	16,064	8,044	3,697	126	357	1,214	..	..	..
Northumberland	5,851	8,825	8,720	17	6,818	45	27	..	..
Restigouche	1,917	1,826	3,455	18	8,136	38	1	..	1
St. John City & County	16,380	10,175	6,826	235	995	428	4	..	..
Sunbury & Queens	6,134	5,957	2,473	182	347	259	4	..	..
Victoria & Madawaska	4,055	2,333	1,757	15	18,430	40	28	..	99
Westmorland	18,035	3,484	4,127	80	17,081	727	3	..	1
York	14,173	7,925	5,969	535	711	123	..	1	..

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).

AWAIT THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

To the Editor of The Telegraph.

Sir,—Though the naval question has been the foremost topic of discussion for months, there is no prospect of an agreement between the parties in parliament. Meantime urgent measures of domestic reform and of general administration are being neglected. Meantime, also, the great host of those who desire to see Canada remain a nation of peaceful aims, and who may not agree with the plans of either party, are without effective means of making their inner convictions known short of a referendum upon the primary question whether this country shall commit itself to that Bedlamite policy which is surely bringing distress upon the nations of the old world.

We need not blame the leaders of either party for the misconceptions which started them on the path they have so far trod, but the people now know some things they did not know before concerning the special industries of armaments and warships, and the malign influence which, under the shelter of patriotism, they exert upon the parliaments of Europe. But the day is at hand when this influence will no longer be permitted to control the legislation of the nations, and I believe the turning point in the reign of international law will be reached when the next Hague conference meets in 1915. At this conference the first question of importance to be decided will be the abolition of the right to capture private property at sea in war time. For seventy-five years private property on land has been held free from seizure during war, and the same principle should of course apply to warfare on the sea. At the last Hague convention two-thirds of the nations represented voted for the freedom of private property on sea, and we know that the present race in naval expansion has been greatly accelerated by the suspicions regendered because Great Britain and Japan, among the minority of delegates, voted against this reform. The most enlightened statesmen and jurists now see that Great Britain has herself been the greatest sufferer in moral standing because of her failure to move with the spirit of the age.

Now it is fairly certain that at the coming Hague convention private property will be declared immune, it will be self-evident that such freedom will take away the chief reason for the present waste of money on big navies, for international law will itself then be the protector of peaceful shipping. It follows that in such case the position in Canada will be radically altered, and that change will of a certainty weaken, if not discredit, any party which proposes to exhaust the energies of a young nation like this in preparations for war which would then be associated with the idea of aggression, and not defence. Trade being then free and the ocean being then, in fact as well as in theory, the common highway of all nations, the arena of defence becomes a land problem.

I would therefore suggest that the Canadian navy bill be held in suspense till the outcome of the approaching Hague conference is known. This can be urged with all the more reason since the relations between Great Britain and Germany have so improved that the suspension of the Canadian bill would be taken as an expression of Canada's faith in the good will of the German people towards the Mother Country and towards us. Such suspension would indeed be a stroke of imperial policy worthy of the traditions of the Canadian people and be grateful to the people of the Mother Land under the present aspect of events.

There are weighty economic as well as moral reasons why Canadians should not, without more dispassionate study, make so grave a departure from the path our own statesmen laid out for us, when this confederation was founded. Neither in Canada or in Great Britain nor in Europe can commercial prosperity last forever, and when depression does come the social unsettlement and distress of the poor will be very grievous compared with past conditions, and the danger of civil war arising out of the oppressive taxation will be upon us to add to our distress. How, then, can the present proposal of either party in Canada be carried out without aggravating, instead of relieving, the coming troubles of the land?

Beyond all this, we must, as a nation whose government is built upon the Christian religion, believe that behind these new international movements, whose full significance we cannot yet grasp, there is a Power greater than the adverse combinations of men and governments, and that this Power desires not a world of chaos but a better ordered civilization. Should reasonable men work for or against this progress? If for it, then the time has arrived when some nation can show the others the better way, and no nation is so favorably placed to make the attempt as Canada at this very moment. Not to attempt it is to invite the calamities we deprecate.

But lest the world should say the suspension is due to selfishness, let us vote the $35,000,000, but apply the money to missions of international good will—a purpose which will win the approbation of sane men all the world over.

CHRISTOPHER WEST.

Toronto, April 14, '13.

KING NICHOLAS IDOL OF MONTENEGRINS

Capital of Mountain Kingdom, Deserted by Warriors, Vividly Described

IT HAS ONLY ONE STREET

Women Who Have Lost Husband or Brothers Wear Peculiar Dress

(Special Corres. New York Sun.)

Cettinje, Montenegro, March 5—It is the women who suffer most in war. They have all the work and worry and sorrow without any of the excitement. If we had had any doubt of this before on reaching Cettinje we were sure of it. With the exception of a few limping wounded, all the men are down in the trenches before Scutari 30 miles away. But the women remain.

On market day these stay at homes walk quietly through the streets with their baskets, for children must eat even in war time. Most conspicuous among them are those draped in long black shawls over long white shawls and whose eyes are dark and downcast. They are the widows and mothers of the slain. The rest draw aside respectfully to let them pass.

Our first impression of Cettinje was nocturnal and amazingly deceptive. As we wound up the road from Plavnitza ever higher and more high into the mountains, we were suddenly startled by seeing the glare of electric lights flooding the sky. A moment more and we were trotting through a well paved, well illuminated street lined with neat two story shops.

"We have been misinformed," we told oudselves. "This is no rude Balkan village of 5,000 souls, but a thriving and modern European town."

It was not until next morning that we understood our mistake. Cettinje is, indeed, equipped with electricity; it is well paved and its street is as broad as a boulevard. But alas! there is only one street. Turn to the right or to the left and you come immediately into lanes like goat paths leading to the stone huts where most of the population live, perched in poverty amid the rocks that surround the official part of the town.

The security and isolation they give to the long harried inhabitants is, however, little appreciated by the foreign diplomats who are forced to reside here. Cettinje after all is a Eureopean capital. There is no representative whatever of the United States, but the European powers have each their delegates residing in what are by far the handsomest houses of the town. The Russian ambassador, the Italian ambassador, the British ambassador—each of these has his mansion, surrounded by gardens, croquet grounds and tennis courts.

The palace of the king himself is not so fine as some of the foreign embassies. It resembles in fact the dwelling of some wealthy French farmer, and this more appropriately than would at first glance appear, for old Nicholas is a genial soul and democratic. Though he has never been known to come out on his front doorstep opposite the post office to smoke his comfortable evening pipe it is doubtful if he would not very much enjoy doing so. He loves his people and the people love their king. He is popular to an extent probably greater than any other monarch of Europe so that in giving an estimate of the number of inhabitants in Cettinje it is only fair to say, "There are 5,000, and the king!" Not only in the eyes of the world but in the eyes of his countrymen as well, he counts for fully as much as all the rest put together.

There are those of his loyal subjects who regard him as the wiliest diplomat now living. However that may be, it is certain that he has accomplished much for his people. He has managed things so well that at the present time Russia, which has always played step-father to the little Balkan kingdom, pays a good share of the expenses of the State, while Austria, the sworn enemy of Russia, contributes largely to the upkeep of the difficult mountain road from Cettinje to Cattaro.

The Montenegrin peasant is a fine enough sight; blue trousers tucked in boot tops, red sash with a big old fashioned revolver thrust in it, red jacket trimmed with gold braid. But the ensemble is irresistible when in addition his proudly carried head is adorned with a summary of his national history. The national cap, indeed, is nothing less than that. It has the shape of a small skillet minus the handle. Its rim is of black silk; that represents the defeat of the Slavs at the battle of Kossovo five centuries ago. Its top is red; that stands for the blood that has since been spilled in the nation's defence. On this red field there are sewed in a semi-circle, one outside the other, five stripes of gold braid; they tell of five long centuries of well won freedom. And finally, in the space they enclose are embroidered in gold two initials in Cyrillic characters, "N. I.," which means Nicholas I, the well beloved king.

In race the Montenegrins are almost identical with the Serbs, being sprung originally from the same stock, and the former kingdom thereafter numerously recruited from the ranks of the latter. The dream of both is for reunion the one with the other; but there cannot be two rulers in one State, and at present neither is inclined to give up its own king.

HALIFAX MAN KILLED THREE WEEKS AFTER WEDDING

Halifax, April 16—(Special)—A telegram this morning from Strasburg (Sask.), announced the death of Thomas Strachan, son of John Strachan, of this city. Mr. Strachan was hurt by a log rolling on him, and he died as the result of his injuries.

Mr. Strachan was married three weeks ago, his bride being Miss Blanchard, of Truro. He was prominent in Y. M. C. A. and church work. He went west two years ago, having formerly been engaged with his father in the insurance business in this city.

RUIN AHEAD.

It was an interesting time at the house of Dobbs and finally, when the doctor came out into the hall, Dobbs was in a state of excitement equal to an election night.

"Well, doctor," he said, inquiringly, and grabbing the physician's coat with both hands.

"Twins," responded the doctor, briefly.

"How—how—many?" he asked, in a dazed manner.

"The usual number," replied the doctor, smiling.

"Oh, yes—ah—excuse me, doctor. Boys or girls?"

"Boys."

"Boys?"

"Yes."

"Then I'm a ruined man."

"Ruined?" was the surprised answer. "What's the matter with you?"

"Why, doctor, for the last twenty years it's been all I could do to meet the demands of my boys for my old clothes, and now at my time of life to commence to wear two pairs of trousers at once is more than I can undertake; I see ruin with a big R staring me in the face, and I cant make a move to defend myself."

The doctor gave him a dose of chloral to quieten his nerves.

HABITS OF THE ALASKA CARIBOU.

The migration of this caribou was a matter of great interest to me, and I lost no opportunity to learn what I could on this subject. The results of my observations have convinced me that during the months of April, May, June and July the caribou of that region do not migrate in any particular direction. Whether they do or not later in the year can only be decided by careful observations at some future time.

It was our experience that white sheep ranged everywhere on the northern face of the Alaskan Range. We even found them on the most western of the northeastern ridges of Mt. McKinley, and on our return from the summit two ev walked up to our last glacier camp a moved off slowly after satisfying their curiosity. They range low at all times of the year on the mountains near Mt. McKinley, as the snow line is lower than it is to the east or west of the great mountain.—Belmore Browne in the May Outing.

Father—"What! Another new dress!" Daughter—"You needn't be cross. I bought it with my own money." Father—"Where did you get it?" Daughter—"I sold your fur coat."

NOT TOO OLD AT SIXTY TO TONE THE KIDNEYS UP

GIN PILLS Relieved New York Engineer of His Kidney and Bladder Trouble

From the early years to old age,—all the time,—the Kidneys need watching. It is probable that care in these earlier days, combined with proper use of GIN PILLS will bring you to the three-score year mark, without the suffering which this Engineer underwent.

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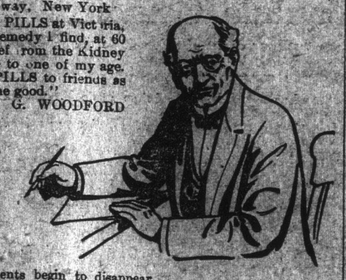
E. G. WOODFORD



GIN PILLS are an all-age Kidney and Bladder Remedy. They stop the constant headache, relieve the swollen hands and ankles. They free the joints of Pains and stop that too frequent desire to urinate. These are some of the symptoms you will recognize in Kidney and Bladder complaints. When you start to take GIN PILLS these ailments begin to disappear.

GIN PILLS DO NOT STOP AT KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLE

There are many other complaints, too, in which GIN PILLS have done a marvelous amount of good. A Montreal newspaper man tells how he was cured of Rheumatism by the aid of GIN PILLS. Other testimonials show great help in cases of Lumbago, La Grippe, Backache and similar afflictions.

50c. a box—6 for $2.50—money back if not satisfied. Sample free by writing National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.