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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1911.

NO MORE TALK OF CLOSURE.

One clear outstanding fact emerges from the hilly of the late contest, and that is the wisdom of the Opposition's policy in obstructing the reciprocity pact. It was denounced by the Government press and the Ministers and the party orators. But the denunciation was not a response in the public. The rapid chattering of Mr. Fisher as to the coming closure floated away ineffective on the passing breeze. The people were quick to see a salutary power reserved therein, which on occasion could be used by a wise and resolute minority to check the commission of a great wrong by an autocratic Ministry backed by a servile majority.

To hold up a strong Government and force it to the people on any issue is a grave exercise of power by a minority. But if the issue is vital and the minority is convinced that the Government does not therein represent the people's views, it becomes its duty under our form of Government to take the risk and offer an appeal to the electorate. It knows well that in so doing it stakes its all, and this knowledge may be relied upon to prevent any abuse of the power so wielded.

In the present case time has brought the complete vindication of the minority. The decisive vote of the electors has at one and the same time prevented the operation of the Government's proposed policy, and given emphatic approval to the course of the Opposition. Had the latter acquiesced in the passage of the Pact after due discussion and the registry of their attitude, as they were advised to do, and denounced for not doing what would have happened?

The arrangement would have been effected, the Governments of both countries would have been pledged to its continuance, our tariff policy would have been reversed, our whole economic system changed, our national plan of transport and development upset, and our future position as a part of the Empire put in jeopardy. We should certainly have lost our fiscal independence and placed our commercial future in the keeping of the United States.

And all this would have been done in the face of the fact that the Canadian people were overwhelmingly opposed to it. The deed would have been committed by a faction, ignorant or careless of what the people thought or wanted. The deed would have been practically irrevocable. THE ACTION OF THE MINORITY HAS PROVED THE SALVATION OF THE COUNTRY.

It will be a long time before closure, the brutal weapon of a tyrannical and often dangerous majority, will be allowed in Canada to smother in its embrace so vital and necessary a part of the people's prerogative. The events of the last few months have opened the eyes of all to the precious reserve of power, lying dormant for the most part in the hands of the minority party in Parliament, but which is abundantly vindicated if once in a century it is used for the salvation of the nation.

TRIPOLI.

When the merits of the disagreement between Italy and Turkey are taken into consideration there will be but scant sympathy for the Italian Government in planning the two countries into war. Throughout the negotiations which preceded the final step the Porte clearly showed a disposition to make concessions and to meet the claims that Turkish misgovernment in Tripoli had inflicted injuries on Italian subjects. The sudden determination on the part of Italy to declare war has all the appearance of international lawgrabbing without even reasonable excuse. The defense put forward by the Minister of Foreign Affairs does not bear investigation. The charges of Turkish misgovernment were in the most general terms. There was no intimation to the world of massacres in Tripoli. It was only when it became patent that Morocco was about to pass under the control of France that Italy discovered the situation in Tripoli had become so acute as to demand the immediate seizure of that province.

The trouble between Turkey and Italy dates back to 1875, when with the making of the treaty concluding the Russo-Turkish war, the Powers were understood to have agreed to permit Italy a "peaceful penetration" of Tripoli. Turkey claims that this right has been respected ever since. Italy after brief negotiations complaining of the treatment of her subjects issued an ultimatum announcing her intention of occupying Tripoli and Cyrene and demanding that within twenty-four hours Turkey should reply that she would not offer any resistance to this plan. The reply of the Turkish cabinet was declared to be unsatisfactory and the declaration of war followed.

There can be no doubt that Tripoli is wanted by Italy for economic and other reasons. Among them is a desire for an outlet for her surplus population and the less honorable motive of increasing her prestige and power through colonial dominion. The Italian Government has once more demonstrated that "peaceful penetration" in the end means invasion and armed conquest. So far the chances of success lie with Italy. None of the great powers appears anxious to become involved in the trouble. It remains to be seen what Turkey will do. Her navy is a negligible quantity but if the Moslem world comes to regard the issue as a "holy war" and is brought to realize that Tripoli—a Moslem country—is to be given over to the exploitation of "infidels," the struggle may take on a deeper significance than is apparent at the outset.

It is of interest to note that the Government of the United States, which has taken an advanced position in advocating the peaceful settlement of international disputes, has received an appeal from Mr. Oscar Straus, formerly United States ambassador to Turkey, to intervene between the two countries. The application of Mr. Straus is based upon Article III of the Hague Convention, of which both Italy and Turkey were signatories. This article is as follows:

"Independently of this course, the signatory powers recommend that one or more powers, strangers to the dispute, should, on their own initiative, and as far as circumstances may allow, offer their good offices or mediation to the states at variance.

"Powers, strangers to the dispute, have the right to offer good offices or mediation, even during the course of hostilities.

"The exercise of this right can never be regarded by one or the other of the parties in conflict as an unfriendly act."

Extreme caution must naturally characterize any attempt by a third power at mediation. There has been no intimation from either of the principals that such good offices would be welcome. But the time seems fitting in view of the advances which have been made towards a world's peace for some effort in this direction, if the way is open.

A FAMILY OF PARLIAMENTARIANS.

The recent election of Mr. William G. C. Gladstone to the British Parliament for the Scottish seat of Kilmarnock Burghs, introduces a talented grandson of England's great Prime Minister to the political world. The newly elected member—he was chosen last week—is the son of the late Rt. Hon. William H. Gladstone and will be the fourth of the family in direct line to sit in the House of Commons. Sir John Gladstone, father of the Grand Old Man, wrote M. P. after his name and may be considered the founder of the family.

It was towards the close of the eighteenth century that John Gladstone, son of a Leith shopkeeper, was sent up to Liverpool with a cargo of corn to sell on the paternal account. He brought a small consignment of corn but a large consignment of brains. John Gladstone found his field in Liverpool, became one of its foremost merchants, was elected to Parliament and created a baronet. He almost reached four score years and ten of age, and saw his son William famous. Sir John was a hard, canny Scot, who made money—made it wherever there was a chance, and according to present day standards was not at all fastidious. He was largely interested in slaves.

The first speech of William Ewart Gladstone in the Commons, delivered nearly eighty years ago, was a defence of Sir John, who was charged with having been a harsh master to his slaves on the family plantation in Demerara. Other times, others manners, and there was nothing in Gladstone's course in 1832 to attract notice except the eloquence with which he discharged what the age deemed but a dull duty.

For more than sixty years William Ewart Gladstone was a great figure in British parliamentary life. Men rose to fame and passed away, parties changed, but Gladstone remained a man neither to be overlooked nor ignored, and for no inconsiderable part of this time he was governing the country. He had the satisfaction of having his two sons his colleagues in the House of Commons: William H. who sat for many years, and Herbert John, now Viscount Gladstone, who when he was elevated to the peerage in 1910, had represented Leeds since 1880. William H. Gladstone was a little child, the present member for Kilmarnock was a little child, Herbert is now, as Viscount Gladstone, undergoing the ordeal of the first Governor General of South Africa. As Home Secretary he achieved notoriety by his dictum that an imprisoned suffragette who can eat and won't eat must be made to eat, and possibly his ministerial colleagues were glad when he embarked for Africa.

Mr. Henry Neville Gladstone, the third son, is a member of the Home Rule Finance Commission, a distinguished body of fiscal experts which is constructing the dollars and cents basis of the demand which the elder Gladstone first made in an English party issue. The second son, Rev. Stephen E. Gladstone, is a well known churchman, who was until recently rector at Hawarden, Gladstone's famous estate.

None of Gladstone's sons appears to have come anywhere near equalling him in ability, but perhaps we should consider what a handicap was his fame to them. The second Duke of Wellington once surprised the House of Lords by delivering a very forceful speech. A candid friend in congratulating him expressed gratification because, as he admitted, he had heretofore considered the duke rather colorless. "Perhaps," rejoined the second Duke of Wellington, "if you had not for fifty years under the shadow of a great tree you would be colorless, too." Gladstone's sons certainly grew up under such a shadow.

A BRIGHT IDEA.

If women were commonly employed as chauffeurs in wealthy families there would be no possibility of the daughter of the house eloping with the chauffeur, is the dictum of Miss Jeanette Everett of Philadelphia, an expert automobile driver. Therefore Miss Everett plans to organize those of her sex who possess similar expertise, for the purpose of obtaining employment in place of the dangerous males.

Miss Everett no doubt means well, but we fear she will not find much support from her own sex in her undertaking. Not to mention a daughter's strenuous opposition, how will mother look on a fair young thing eloping and played to take father or son out for a spin whenever he wishes one?

Masculine members of wealthy families no doubt will look kindly on the proposed change. They will argue with mother and daughter that a young and pretty female chauffeur would be much less liable to arrest and heavy fines for fast driving; that women ought to help woman earn a livelihood; that daughters must be protected from fortune hunters in the guise of chauffeurs, and that a feminine driver would make their own conduct more refined.

Upon what stony ears will their arguments fall? Women—at least some women—are so unreasonable.

There are ten by-elections to be held in Ontario as a result of the recent Dominion elections. Ten members resigned their seats to enter the Federal contest and of these, seven Conservatives were successful while the three Liberals were defeated. In New Brunswick two members of the Local Legislature, Messrs. Harrit and Lowell, entered the Federal contest and the result was the same as in Ontario. The Conservative was taken and the Liberal left.

Current Comment

(Dartmouth Patriot.)

The St. John Telegraph says, "after a victory so sweeping as that of Thursday last there is bound to be a reaction." That is where the Telegraph is wrong. The election of 1875 was far more sweeping in its results, but there was no reaction. The Conservatives held power from that time until 1896 when they were defeated on an entirely different issue. The Liberals won a sweeping victory at that time, largely due to the Manitoba school question. The party found no reaction, for it stayed in until the present year and went out on an entirely new question. There will be no reaction in this case. In the ordinary course of events the Conservatives will remain in power for many years.

(Hamilton Herald.)

There is a bandit chief in Morocco named Gihili. He claims as his ancestor an Irishman of the name of O'Leary, who was caught and enslaved by Arab freebooters some two or three hundred years ago. Of course Gihili is again the government of Morocco.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

It is said the election of Col. McLean down in New Brunswick was accompanied by the greatest bribery ever known there. It must have been very true, that Pugsley's native health, you understand.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

Any prominent citizen who has not been mentioned in connection with Mr. David Russell's suit should have a little patience. His turn may come.

THE TUBE AS A HEALTH RESORT

Ozone to be Supplied to Underground Travellers on London Tube Systems—Sea Air in City.

London, Sept. 30.—The faded city man pining for a breath of really fresh air no longer need rush off to the seaside for his cure.

Within a fortnight every station of the Central London Railway will have its own apparatus for mixing electrically produced ozone with the atmosphere at the platform level and in the adjoining "tube" so that its patrons can enjoy the health-giving element while travelling to and from their offices.

Some months ago the Ozenair company, Ltd., equipped the Bank station with its patent ozone mixing system of ventilation. The increased freshness and purity of atmosphere obtained have been so striking that the work of installing similar apparatus throughout the whole system is being rapidly carried out.

At the Bank station 6,000 to 7,000 cubic feet of ozonized air are pumped into the station and its adjoining "tube" every minute from seven in the morning until one o'clock at night. As a result the acrid, dampish odour so noticeable in some of the earlier-built "tube" systems has utterly disappeared.

What look like two large wooden apparatus necessary for the revivification of the looking-office, contain all the apparatus necessary for the revivification of the "tube's" atmosphere. A couple of square yards of coconut matting, kept wet by a constant stream of water trickling over it, acts as a filter through which air is sucked into one of these large wooden boxes by a vacuum pump. This, mixed with the filtered fresh air, is pumped down to the platform level, where it is distributed through a dozen ventilators. A portion of the ozone-laden air is also carried along in a large galvanized iron pipe to empty into the tunnel forty feet from its entrance.

The ozone is produced in the second box, where another suction pump maintains a constant stream of air is drawn across a space through which a high tension electric current is passing. In the process ozone is formed, and mixed with the filtered fresh air, is pumped down to the platform level, where it is distributed through a dozen ventilators. A portion of the ozone-laden air is also carried along in a large galvanized iron pipe to empty into the tunnel forty feet from its entrance.

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CORONATION SCENES VIVIDLY REPRODUCED

Kinemacolor Pictures to be Shown in Opera House, Commencing Today, Promise Great Treat for Public.

Commencing Monday matinee, Oct. 2nd, exhibitions will be given at the Opera House of the work of Kinemacolor, a process for the presentation of moving pictures in the original colors of nature.

Animated pictures are familiar to the eye of most every one, but animated pictures in natural colors are something new to science. Many have seen colored moving pictures before, but those were colored by artificial means either by hand or by machinery. Only simple pictures could be so treated. In the Kinemacolor pictures there is no hand work of any description, yet the coloring has been done by the most powerful and beautiful artist the world has ever seen. The artist who works for Kinemacolor is the same great power that paints the beautiful colors of the flowers of the garden; and that puts the green into the country, the golden yellow into the cornfields, the blue into the sea, the dazzling colors of the peacock's tail, the gorgeous coloring into sunset skies—namely the beautiful Sun. The Sun enters the lenses of the Kinemacolor camera and reflects the various scenes in their natural colors and in every movement.

The bulk of the pictures to be exhibited here are scenes of the recent Coronation festivities, only just received in Canada. Although these form only a portion of the entire set taken by the Kinemacolor operators, they form a much fuller and comprehensive view of the thing than has hitherto been shown, while the reproduction of the natural colors in varying degrees of vividness—the scarlet and crimson and purple and gold of the coronation costumes being especially strong—naturally it places them in a class by themselves as concerns the human eye of reality. The London under its mantle of timber and scaffolding and gay bunting also assist materially in conveying what may be termed the "atmosphere" of the Coronation.

During the engagement, which is for four days, the films will be changed on Monday and Wednesday. Saturday night there was an exhibition of the pictures and the few persons who were fortunate enough to be present, were greatly pleased. The pictures are without doubt the most wonderful ever produced in this city and should not be missed by any lovers of high class motion pictures.

ONE OF THE FINEST TENORS IN THE WORLD TO SING HERE TOMORROW EVENING.

Mr. McAnusland (Signor Ausland), is to give a song lecture in St. Andrew's church lecture room tomorrow evening, and his advent to this city is looked forward to with pleasure by all lovers of music. He has sung as leading tenor in Italian Opera all over the world. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at J. & A. McMillan's and E. G. Nelson & Co's.

Nickel's Great Bill Today.
This afternoon and tonight at the Nickel there is to be presented a programme that for variety and general excellence it has not been the good fortune of this house to be able to present for a long time, according to the management. Aside from the orchestra afternoon and evening and new songs by the two singers—Miss Norma Bean and George Moon—the following picture should attract large crowds: In the Paris Slums, a story in which the climax of action is reached in a battle with a live leopard in a menagerie cage; a story by the Vitagraph Co. entitled A One Hundred Dollar Bill, the incidental pictures of which take the watcher through New York's famous Chinatown, and also into the swiftest cafes of that city. There will be a pictorial tour of Vienna, Austria; a glimpse of the African jungle with natives gathering palm juice, and two delightful Biograph comedies. The good looking girls of this excellent company will be seen in their bathing togs at Atlantic City in a merry story and the \$500 Reward picture is going to make a lot of laughter particularly the would be Sherlock Holmes detective. Here are six distinct and feature motion pictures, two singers and orchestra.

afternoon from the residence of his sister, Mrs. King, 304 Princess street. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Flanders, and interment was in Fernhill.

Mrs. Robert Allan.
At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the funeral of Mrs. Robert Allan took place from her late residence, 188 St. James street and was largely attended. The remains were conveyed to Trinity church where the funeral service was conducted by Rev. R. A. Armstrong. Interment was in Fernhill.

Nicholas Henderson.
The funeral of Nicholas Henderson was held Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from the residence of his sister, Mrs. John Carson, 279 Britain street. The service was conducted by Rev. Dr. W. O. Raymond and interment took place in the Church of England burial ground.

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