THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Published every Monday and Thursday by The Bulletin Company, Ltd., at the office, Bulletin Bldg., 318 Jasper Ave. East.

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year to Canadian or British Post Office address $1.00
Six month to Canadian or British Post Office address ..... .50
One year U. S. Post Office address. 2.00
Six month U.S. Post Office address 1.00

All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Advertising rate card on application.

Classified advertising one cent per word; four insertions for price of three, and six insertions for price of four.

Notices of Estray Cattle four insertions $1.00.

C. F. HAYES,
Business Manager

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1909.

GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS.

A member of the Manitoba Government intimated to the Grain Grrowers assembled in convention at Brandon that "The Government accepts the "principle laid down by the Grain "Growers' Association of establishing "a line of internal elevators as a pub-"lic utility, owned and operated by "the public, and is prepared to co-"operate with your society in working "out a plan to that end."

If this be correct, the Manitoba Government has withdrawn from the position taken at the conference of the three Premiers some time ago, that if the Governments went into the elevator business all others must be put out of it and kept out. What is proposed in Manitoba is to establish a line of elevators only, leaving private enterprise to operate those already in existence and to erect new ones wherever it is thought they can be made to pay.

Obviously this project will not in itself do much to secure competition among the grain dealers. It may induce competition in the particular points in which the Government elevators are located, but it will not secure it, or do anything toward securing it, in the many times larger number of places in which they are not located. If the end be to secure competition and break up "rings," the present proposal must be only a step toward that end, to be followed by the extension of the Government system throughout the entire Province of Manitoba.

If this be the real object then one of two things must result. Either the Government elevators must be operated at cost or at a profit. If they are operated at a profit, the farmers will be no better off than if they were operated by private parties under competitive conditions. If they are operated at cost, then it seems quite likely that the elevator owners will all go out of the elevator business and go into grain buying exclusively. If the Government will provide elevators everywhere and run them at cost, why should a grain dealer keep a large amount of capital tied up in such a non-producing institution as an elevator? The elevator people are credited with shrewdness, sometimes with too much of it, for the good of their patrons. If they are rightly credited then it will probably occur to them that there is more money in buying grain and handling it through Government elevators run at cost than in maintaining their own elevators, which must be run at cost too. If the project works out that way the Government of Manitoba will find itself called upon to build not a line of elevators, but all the elevators needed in the Province of Manitoba, both now and in the future. The financial magnitude of such a proposition might well give alarm even to a Government which has not been conspicuous for careful handling of the public funds, or for a scrupulous regard for the Provincial credit.

However this scheme may work out in Manitoba, there are differences of condition between that Province and Alberta which must be borne in mind in considering the advisability of following the same course here. Manitoba is a grain-growing Province, primarily and chiefly, almost exclusively. Alberta is a mixed farming country, necessarily, and must continue to be such if the farmers are to reap the best results from the resources of their situation, soil and climate. Grain growing is the business of the Manitoba farmer, but it is only a branch of the Alberta farmer's business, and not the preponderantly important branch. It follows that Government assistance may be that in Manitoba assistance may be doing of grain in a way and to a degree which in this Province would place a handicap on other activities of the farmer quite as important as that of producing marketable wheat and oats.

If the experiment proposed in Manitoba works out as it seems quite possible it will work out—in the Province having to provide all the elevator capacity required—it goes without saying that the other branches of agriculture will not go much assistance from the funds of that Province. It was calculated by the Grain Growers some time since that $7,000,000 would be needed to supply one-third the present elevator requirements of the Prairie Provinces. The total cost of the Manitoba elevators cannot fall short of this figure. And the present value of the elevators is a small item compared to the total cost of those which must be provided in the near future for accommodating the rapidly increasing grain yield. If it should turn out that Manitoba has to put $7,000,000 into the elevator business almost immediately and an unknown amount into it within the next decade, it hardly needs to be said that other branches of agriculture may look for little financial assistance from the Provincial treasury.

There is no reason to suppose any different result would follow if the same course were adopted in Alberta. And whether or not it did follow, one effect must be to divert attention and effort away from mixed farming and toward the grain-growing branch of it. If Government ownership of the elevators worked any substantial benefit to the farmer then to that extent and for that reason it would tend to prevent and discourage the development of the stock raising branch, the creamery branch and the other branches on which the Alberta farmer should be able to realize even better dividends than from the growing of grain. And if the elevator branch swallowed up all or most of the funds available for Government assistance these other branches must necessarily go without aid and fall into the rear.

There is every reason from the standpoint of the Alberta farmer why appropriations toward the assistance of the farming industry should be equitably distributed among all the branches of mixed farming, instead of being devoted solely to the encouragement of any one branch. Certainly, if error is made in giving too much assistance to one branch, that should not be the grain-growing branch. For in the normal condition of things, grain growing should be less profitable to the Alberta farmer than other lines of production for which his situation, his soil and his climate open the way. We are farther from the great grain market of the world than Manitoba and Saskatchewan. That geographical fact cannot be abolished, and it has yet to be shown that it can be overcome by the opening of any other route to the market. Yet unless this handicap can be overcome, the Alberta farmer must have a smaller balance left after paying freight on his wheat to Liverpool than the farmer in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. For the time this disadvantage may be offset by the larger yields from our newer soil, but this condition cannot be maintained unless the soil is frequently enriched with fertilizer—unless, in other words, the stock-raising industry flourishes alongside and in connection with grain growing.

But the competitors who have this advantage over us in selling grain have not a similar advantage in other branches of farming. In stock raising and dairying this Province has the lead, and has also advantages which should enable it to hold that lead if the conditions surrounding the production and marketing of stock were relieved of handicaps and placed on a proper footing. It surely cannot be to the advantage of the farmer, nor of the Province, that assistance should be devoted exclusively to the less paying branch of the farming business, and therefore denied to those from which the Alberta farmer by reason of circumstance, should be able to gain larger and steadier returns.

And the Alberta grain grower, of all our farmers, should be most anxious that the stock raising industry be given an equal share of encouragement with his own. If stock raising were neglected or discouraged, the results to the grain grower must be adverse, immediate and continuous. Unless the poorer qualities of grain can be fed to stock and thus made profitable they will be dumped into the elevators and sold abroad as "Alberta grain." This would lower the credit of our grain, would depreciate the price and would fall utterly to give us the outstanding position we should occupy and may occupy as a Province which sells only and always the best of grain. The loss in this process would fall on the grain grower, the man who has nothing but grain to sell, and who is naturally anxious that the credit for Alberta grain be the best and the prices for it the highest. Any advantage in it would be to the farmer who grows grain only as a side line, and who is therefore not so seriously concerned in maintaining the reputation for Alberta wheat and oats.

Whatever the conditions of Manitoba may require, the situation here certainly demands that whatever assistance be given to agriculture should be fairly distributed among its various branches; one important end being that only the best of our grain should go into the market as grain, the poorer qualities going as beef, pork, mutton, poultry and dairy products.

Many persons find themselves affected with a persistent cough after an attack of influenza. As this cough can be promptly cured by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it should not be allowed to run on until it becomes troublesome. Sold by all dealers.

"SCHOOL MATTERS."

An annual report from any department of the Provincial Government may be approached with two questions:—

1—What are the proportions of the branch of the public business which the department looks after?

2—How much have those proportions increased during the year?

Each of the questions is certain to find an interesting answer, whatever the department in consideration. Usually the proportions of the business handled by it are far beyond one's expectations, while the year's growth is pretty certain to exceed his estimate. These rules hold with regard to the annual report of the Department of Education for the year 1908, which has now been issued.

There was at the close of the year more than $2,500,000 invested in school buildings and grounds in Alberta. The number of school districts was 1070, of schools 198, and in these were 1139 departments. During the year 1468 teachers in all were employed, 1192 being employed at one time. Attending the schools during the year were 39,653 pupils, the average attendance being 18,923. The girls were in the majority of total attendants, numbering 20,137 against 19,576 boys. The pupils enrolled in rural schools were 19,599. Toward the maintenance of the schools the Government gave in grants $228,678.48. The school debentures authorized during the year amounted to $563,925, and the debentures registered to $787,900. The amount expended on school buildings was $666,782.32. The sum paid in teachers' salaries was $592,222.64. On debentures and notes there was paid $847,233.89 while the expenditures for all other purposes totalled $287,492.40.

The growth of the educational system during the year was remarkable. The Provincial University was opened with an attendance of 40 students. A practice school was opened in connection with the Normal school in Calgary. An average of 14 new school districts were organized every month of the year; one of these being at Prairie River, three hundred miles northwest of Edmonton. All the districts created were public school districts. One hundred and fifty-seven districts more had school open than in the preceding year. The increase in departments was 194. The pupils enrolled were 5,315 more, and the average attendance 1,613.77 more. The grants for the year totalled $68,952.59 more than for 1907. The debentures registered show an increase of $302,735. The amount expended on buildings and grounds was $111,618.44 greater and that for teachers' salaries $94,476.86 greater. On debentures $490,229.67 more was paid than in the previous year. Pupils attending town and village schools were 455 more than those attending rural schools. The largest increase during the year occurred in the rural schools, which were 1,650 behind at the beginning of the year.

Treasurers of 903 school districts had on hand at the close of the year $243,153.40, their total receipts being $2,636,834.65. Of the school buildings 41 were log, 596 frame, 43 brick, 4 stone and 2 of other material. The Deputy Minister comments that "The school "buildings being erected in the rural "districts are reported to be of better "type than the majority of those form-"erly erected, while the towns and "cities vie with one another in en-"deavoring to have the most up-to-"date buildings possible." The report includes several cuts of buildings erected during the year which amply verify this statement.

There is no tendency in Alberta to depress teachers' salaries. On the contrary these have gone up substantially in recent years. Thus since 1905 the average salary of a male, first-class teacher, has increased from $741.08 to $973.35, and that of a first class female teacher from $615.63 to $702. Second class male teachers' salaries have bettered in the same time on the average from $620.90 to $700; while female second class salaries have been increased from $572.10 to $641.10.

Calgary schools led in enrollment in 1908, with 3,354, Edmonton being second with 2,964.

We are as yet drawing heavily on the older Provinces for teachers, getting thence 34 first class and 139 second class teachers during the year. Twenty of the former and 90 of the latter came from Ontario. At the same time first class certificates were granted to 40 Alberta teachers and second class certificates to 91.

The report thoroughly warrants the conclusion of the Deputy Minister of the Department that "From a survey "of the educational situation, retro-"spective and prospective, there would appear ample justification for sharing in educational matters the optimism which his prevalent throughout the Canadian West."

Death has removed one of the men who played a conspicuous part in the early history of Edmonton and of this district, in the person of Dr. H. C. Wilson. Twenty-seven years ago he came to Edmonton. The place he secured in the opinion of his fellow pioneers was reflected in his election to the North-West Council, and later to the Legislative Assembly, of which body he was the first Speaker, and also in his choice as mayor of the then town of Edmonton. He leaves a multitude of acquaintances and friends, who will sincerely regret his departure and extend their sympathy to the bereaved ones.

Toronto Mail and Empire—"Our "North-West yielded no less than "116,613,000 bushels of wheat during "the past season. This is the coun-"try which one of the great Liberal "leaders described as sterile. Ac-"cording to the same authority a rail-"way through it would not earn en-"ough to buy grease for the wheels. "It was in the face of such pessimism "that development was pursued by the "Conservative leaders. Now we have "a new empire added to the Domin-"ion." There was little enough of Empire about the West but its size when said Conservative leaders were through pushing things, and for the size they may not have been altogether responsible. They overlooked the cardinal point that an Empire includes people as well as space. The Mail published no stories about 100 million bushel yields in those days.

The death of King Leopold of Belgium will call to the minds of newspaper readers in foreign lands the stories that have been published for years of outrages in the Congo. Rightly or wrongly the late King has been held to be personally involved in these affairs, if not personally responsible for them. In 1885 Leopold became sovereign of the Congo Free State, a title which seems to be somewhat misleading. The Free State is the successor to the Congo International Association, founded by Leopold in 1883. A few years ago the Belgian Parliament assumed responsibility for the government of the territory, thus completing the work of 25 years in carving out for Belgium a province in the heart of Africa. The chief occupation of the Free State, or of so many of the residents of that region as are free, is the exploitation of the rubber industry. In the prosecution of this the traders, with the assistance of Belgian soldiers and officials, are alleged to have reduced the negro population to slavery and subjected them to treatment as infamous as the most rabid Northener ever charged against the Legrees. For allowing this to be done Leopold has been somewhat severely criticised, perhaps more so than he deserved. An absolute ruler of a large Province situated in the heart of a distant continent, badly equipped with the means of communication, populated chiefly by natives but rich in a resource which excites the cupidity of the whites, is likely to be held accountable for many things he never sanctioned and would gladly abolish if he could. Forced to rely upon others for his information, and again upon others for the execution of his orders, it would be strange if designing parties and corrupt officials did not conspire to make him the innocent tool of greed. When it is added that Leopold was an old man, the difficulties in his way of improving things in the heart of Africa may be somewhat understood. In any event, the continuance of the crimes, during the past couple of years, if they are being continued, lies at the door of the Belgian authorities, since the state has assumed the responsibilities of the sovereign in respect of the Congo.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

The notion that a public utilities commission, or several of them, would free us from all the ills to which we are liable under the present system of operation is very far fetched, though some such notion seems to be pretty widely held and was quite freely expressed during the late campaign. There may be good reasons enough for appointing such commissioners and for turning over to them—as we must do if they are appointed—the absolute management of the utilities, but there is nothing to be gained from regarding the system as a specific for all the ills to which we are now declared to be liable. On the contrary great harm would certainly be done sooner or later if public attention were thus drawn away from the essential fact—that we must have the right men in charge of these concerns, and that if we have such men it won't make much difference what we call them.

There is no magic in the name "commissioner," and there is no virtue in the commissioner system to save a city from the consequences of its own folly or neglect. If we keep the management of these enterprises in the hands of capable men and honest men, the results will be satisfactory. If we do not do so we will not be saved from the consequences by calling the mismanagers commissioners, nor by allowing them to operate as commissioners instead of as aldermen. The commissioner system assures only one thing, and it assures that only conditionally. It assures us of experienced and reliable men—if experienced and reliable men are selected for the positions. But that such men would be always chosen the system itself gives no assurance, and can give none. That rests and must rest with the people who own the utilities or with the representatives who speak for them.

The notion that the commissioner system would certainly prevent the enterprises being operated "politically" is wrong. It might do so or it might not. All would depend on the men who composed the commission or who named the commissioners, or both. And if the commissioners or the aldermen desired to operate the enterprises politically our condition under the commission would be worse than without. If we are to have to fight Tammany methods in the management of these enterprises then we had better keep the managers where we can get at them directly and promptly with the ballot. Once such methods became established under a commission they would be so entrenched that years must elapse in any event before the public could get at the rascals. The very law that is supposed to save us from the evil would then become the shelter behind which the evil flourished in spite of us.

The city charter provides that such utility commissioners should be appointed by the city council if created at all. We need not expect aldermen to appoint better men than themselves to these positions. Then, if we have to suspect that some group of aldermen will sometime want to build up a machine, we must suppose that they would prefer to do so with the assistance of commissions rather than lone-handed. A commission faithful to their interests would interpose a second body between them and the public wrath, a body on whom a part of the public fury might be made to expend itself uselessly, a body whom the public could not easily get at, and who could therefore continue the rascality much longer than men dependent directly on the returns from the polls.

On the other hand, even if the commissioners were elected, this would give us no guarantee of getting better men as commissioners than we will get as aldermen. It is unreasonable to suppose we would elect better men to the commissionerships than to the city council. If we elected crooks to the council we would likely elect their pals to the commissionerships. Then we would be no better off than under the council. We would be worse; for the commission idea carries with it the idea of permanency of position. The commissioners would have to be elected for a longer term of years than the aldermen, if we wished to get men of experience at the head of these concerns. The net result of the elective system would be to leave us just as liable to get crooked management as we would be liable to under the council—with the added disadvantage that if matters went wrong we could not remedy them so quickly.

We may as well get rid once and for all of any idea that we can erect any automatic device for saving us from the consequences of our own folly or neglect. There is no block signal system on the track of democracy. We cannot retain control of our own affairs and at the same time interpose a barrier between those affairs and our control. If the people of the city are to operate their enterprises then they must be left free to do with them as they please, or as a majority of them may please—even if this leaves us liable to having the concerns fall into the hands of a gang of incompetent or dishonest directors. Against the possibility of being robbed we cannot guard save by getting rid of our property or by watching it sharply and continuously. If we will own and manage our own services then we must accept the responsibility of doing so and take our chances on the outcome. There is no way of getting round the fact nor of removing it; "eternal vigilance" and the selection of the right men are the only guarantees we can have against corruption. There may be reasons amply sufficient for appointing utility commissioners, but no system of government can prevent grafting if grafters are placed in charge of our affairs. Certainly it would not help us any in that miserable plight that the grafters were called commissioners and clothed with absolute power for a term of years, instead of being called aldermen and made answerable directly to us at short intervals. On the contrary, they would then have a better chance to entrench themselves and become the masters and not the servants of the city.

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Dr. Henry S. Lunn, in a speech at Boston, quoted Prince Henry of Prussia as vehemently denying the constantly reiterated assertion that the officers of all German warships nightly toasted the day when Germany would defeat Great Britain. Dr Lunn read a telegram in German from Prince Henry declaring that the assertion was a gross insult to the German navy, adding: "The spirit of our "navy forbids any such thought or "deed. It is a beastly lie from begin-"ning to end. We honor and respect "our brother British officers, with "whom we are proud to be on friendly "terms." Of course some Canadian papers which consider it their duty to foment trouble with Germany regardless of cause, means or consequence, will hold this to be evidence that Prince Henry is a "beastly" liar.

The Victoria Colonist (Conservative) submits a few wholesome thoughts for the benefit of those of its contemporaries which are decrying Canadian enterprise and trying to undermine the position of Mr. Borden by belittling the proposal to build a Canadian navy, in which he is at one with the Government. The Colonist says:—

"We remember when the custom was to call our militiamen tin soldiers. It is the easiest thing in the world to apply an unkind epithet to other people and to things with which we have nothing special to do, or which our opponents create. We have not heard lately as much about the tin soldiers as we did before the Boer war; but the suggestion, that Canada should take the first steps in the direction of naval strength has given the would-be wits a new chance to say smart things. We are going to have cruisers of the Rainbow type and destroyers of the river type. These ships are not regarded as tin pot crafts in the British navy, but rather as the consummation of naval ingenuity in their respective classes; but to certain people who do not know the difference between a warship and a rapid-firing gun, they are ridiculous things. That is, they are ridiculous in Canada; they are all right anywhere else in the world. It occurs to us that it is high time for every one to stop sneering at things Canadian. When the experts of the admiralty tell us that the only type of vessels needed is the Dreadnought or super-Dreadnought, it will be time enough to ridicule cruisers and destroyers; but as long as naval men everywhere regard the latter as essential for the purpose of defence or offence we protest that to belittle Canadian vessels of that type is to belittle Canadian people, and to suggest that Canadians cannot give as good an account of themselves upon the sea as the people of any other country. If the admiralty wants Canada to pay for a Dreadnought, it would not be a difficult matter to secure the assent of the people, but the highest naval experts in the world have decided that the vessels which Canada is to build, will be of great use, and to characterize them as 'tin-pot' is unpatriotic."

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL HONORED IN OLD HOME

Reception Tendered Him by People of Elderslie Township, Who Present Him With an Address and Gold-Mounted Umbrella and Cane — Mr. Marshall Delivers Stirring and Reminiscent Address.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, who will return to the Capital on Friday morning, accompanied by Hon. A. G. McKay, leader of the Liberal party in Ontario, has been enthusiastically received in the East, where he went to attend the Guelph Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show and to visit his former home. The Toronto Globe says:

"To be publicly welcomed on his first visit to his old home after an absence of years, during which he has risen to high political honors in another province, by a concourse of scores of his old boyhood friends and associates of early manhood, was the pleasant lot of Hon. Duncan Marshall, who has recently been appointed to the portfolio orf agriculture in the Alberta Government, when on Tuesday evening last he was tendered a reception in the Chesley Town Hall by his friends of that town and his native township of Elderslie. And the testimonial of appreciation of his worth and the significance of his achievements in the political activities of the west was not confined to addresses, but took also the practical form of the presentation of two handsome articles—a gold-headed cane and a gold-mounted umbrella.

Among those present were the Reeve and Councillors of Elderslie and the Councillors of Chesley. Representatives were there from every concession in the township, from the first to the twelfth. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. D. Bell, also an old Elderslie boy. An address to Mr. Marshall, accompanying the gifts, expressed congratulations on the well-merited honor conferred upon the guest of the evening and confidence in his peculiar aptitude for the position he occupies. A song composed for the occasion, "Our Duncan Marshall," was sung by a quartette, and then Mr. Marshall replied.

In the course of his eloquent address, Hon. Mr. Marshall said that though he owed a great deal to the province of Alberta, the province of his adoption, as it had been very kind to him indeed, yet time and new surroundings had not effaced from his memory the feelings of his boyhood's days for the home and people that he loved. He thanked the chairman and the committee for the reception arranged in his honor, and for the opportunity it gave him of publicly stating that it was instances like this that were an incentive to public men in their strenuous life. As a man grew older he realized how much he owed to environment, and that it was possible to create his own. He confessed that, political ambitions notwithstanding, and they were strong within him, he was always imbued with a desire to go back to the land. To own a farm was a desire ever uppermost in his mind, consequently had he his choice of a government department he would be agriculture. He maintained, and would ever do so, that agriculture is the basis of Canada's wealth and greatness. He paid a warm tribute to the evident industry of the Ontario farmers, as shown by the marked prosperity all over the province, and drew a glowing picture of the possibilities of the West. He dealt with the fears of theorists and pessimists as to the assimilation of the race in the new provinces, and he maintained that, no matter what a man's nationality, give him 160 acres of good wheat land and he soon becomes a loyal British subject. In a most eloquent peroration he praised the race of pioneers now fast diminishing. He declared that that meeting was an inspiration to him, and he hoped that when his work was done he would be able to come back and still call the audience his friends.

Congratulatory speeches were made by Rev. R. Atkinson and Messrs. D. McKechnie, of Walkerton; C. J. Mickle, Donald McEachren and Wm. McDonald. Musical numbers, both instrumental and vocal, added to the pleasantness of the proceedings. A letter of regret at inability to be present owing to pressure of court business was read from Hon. A. G. MacKay, a friend of Mr. Marshall's for many years.

Another Arrest in Ore Theft Case.

Cobalt, Dec. 19.—George T. Barr, proprietor of Ye Old Country Inn, one of the best known saloons in town, was arrested today in an ore theft case. It is alleged that under the name of Neilson he took ore to Dr. Wilkinson in Toronto. He is a South African veteran and a crack boxer. It is computed her that $250,000 worth of ore has been stolen from the mines yearly.

New Train Dispatcher.

Port Arthur, Ont., Dec. 18.—W. I. Munro, chief C.N.R. despatcher here has been transferred to Dauphin, W. E. Roberts, trainmaster there is coming here as chief despatcher.

FIGURES IN

PREMIER ASQUIT

Prime Minister Asquith fore-front. He is leader government forces. And he l alarmist folk who talk about "radicals like Lloyd Winston Churchill" being the situation do not unders is in them dynamic enou government, but their lead leader of the Liberal pa Asquith.

As he stands in his p House of Commons, me well-knit; his hair whiteni clean-cut and firm set, his rest and his right hand the index finger extended any each point in his arg Right Hon. H. H. Asquith bodiment of clear thou judgment and unswervin ness of purpose. Neither in the street nor the noble House of Lords can stamp make him afraid.

And when he speaks th Commons gives heed. T told me that no living m mand attention more com Asquith. There is some tone of voice, a depth that attracts, and, once a tention is held by the lu thought and inevitableness and the dignity and excel of his speech. He is t parliament rather than form. He assails the int the reason rather than and the prejudices.

On the platform Mr. As lacks in compelling pow in a familiar conversation whom he admires and Lloyd-George said: "Asq ther imagination nor e give him an idea that co support and he will set tress it and fight for it tenacity than any other tain today." The little ney himself has emotion rough for both. Of these of his type the strongest together their strength strength of ten.

The very best speech Mr. Asquith was deliver quet in his honor given b club in July last. The House of Commons was fiercest. There had been all-night sessions that we as now developed was th to emerge. In his addre minister made it plain adventure that Liberalism it and practices it is sonnolent creed of the thing of life, positive, gressive, having to do now needed and with th ments of the living pre one side he repudiat fashioned Toryism that people, and the moder tinted Conservatism wi the people is judiciously a sense of obligation to powerful interests." On he renounced that "Sod would do away with pr and sacrifice to a super the reality and the ess dom." In all his polit whether in the House o on the platform, Mr. A himself through the gen problem and down to th ass. There is no fog in He wastes no words. meaning plain.

In the same address root-principle of the which is the crucifi Lloyd-George budget. H reform is expensive. bear the burden of cost such an adjustment of will compel all classes but which, to a greater hitherto, will apportion the burden to the wi strength of the shoulde it is laid."

There you have the controversy in Britain ing the burden to the p pose of the government Mr. Asquith has put h a task worthy of Brita ister.—J. A. M. in the

NUMBER T

The handsomest man Parliament, also the