

"PILATE'S DAUGHTER"

CASINO THEATRE

Commencing March 5th

PARTICULARS LATER.

The English Election.

MR. T. MCGRATH'S ADDRESS TO ROTARY CLUB.

At the Rotary Club's weekly luncheon on Tuesday last, Sir Patrick McGrath was the speaker. There was a large attendance and the visitors present were Messrs. Faltrey, (Manager of the Royal Bank); L. E. Emerson, F. R. Emerson, H. B. Gillis, (Clerk), and J. R. Erler, (Porter), (Ont.).

Sir Patrick McGrath said that a year ago, having just previously been witness of the general election in Canada, he was honored with an invitation to address the club on that subject and now, 12 months almost to the day later, having had the good fortune to be in England when the general election there took place, he was gratified to be asked to deal with the subject. He said that the recent English election was of more than

ordinary interest, first because of the number and varieties of the parties involved, and second because of the issues on which the election was fought. Most people look at political contests superficially, were interested only until the returns are announced, and then ceased to be concerned with the subject with the comments that Smith or Brown, as the case may be, had won and that everything was settled for a few years. The recent English election, he considered, one of exceptional importance, and its results well worth careful study. He first reviewed the causes which led up to the election and briefly sketched the British political developments since 1906. The lecturer then proceeded to deal with the results of the election. The first he pointed out was that the Government was a minority government. It had only 40 per cent. of the electors yet had 342 men, while its opponents numbered 84 million votes and elected 260 men. Then of the 615 mem-

bers, 178 or more than one fourth were minority members, that is men, who, while having a majority over their next opponent, did not have a majority of all the votes cast. Mr. Bonar Law, himself, was one of these, he was in a minority of four votes in Central Glasgow, while the other extreme was Mr. Privett, of Plymouth, who was the highest of four candidates, Conservative, Georgian Liberal, Asquith Liberal, and Laborite all of whom polled around 7500 votes so that he represented a constituency with only 26 per cent. of the votes. Of these, 178 were minority members, 80 were Conservatives who slipped in, so to speak, between the Liberals and the Laborites—while the Laborites themselves, who now doubled their membership in growing from 70 to 140, elected 50 members in this way. The Lloyd George party which was cut in half, from 117 in the last House to 60 in this, won probably 20 seats through private arrangements with the Conservatives, whereby these members would not be opposed on condition that they voted with the Conservatives on the more important questions arising in the House. The victims of all this combination of circumstances were the Asquith Liberal or "we freers" as they are better known. In this election they put up 384 candidates. They had plenty of support in the country, and plenty of funds, but because of the combination they carried only 59 seats, but some of their leaders were elected. Mr. Asquith himself in Paisley and Sir John Simeon, the greatest of living English lawyers, in Spen Valley. Proportional representation is advocated as a remedy for this condition of things and the Secretary of the Proportional Representation Society in analyzing the results of the contest gave the following particulars:—In the 546 constituencies contested—57 seats having gone by acclamation of which the Conservatives got 42, the Liberals 15, and the Laborites 1, the Conservatives had 5,375,634 votes and obtained 297 seats, an average of one seat for every 18,110 votes whereas they would have obtained under Proportional Representation only 203 seats. The Laborites polled 4,232,732 votes and won only 138 seats, or one seat for every 30,672 whereas they should have won 153 seats. The Liberals polled 2,601,142 and polled 53 seats, or one seat for every 49,000 votes, whereas they should have got 207 and the Georgian Liberals polled 1,568,219 votes and got 48 seats, or one seat for every 31,890 votes, whereas they should have got 60 seats. Independents polled 343,870 votes and got 8 seats or one for every 42,884 votes, while they should have got 13 seats. Including the uncontested seats etc., the House would have been constituted as follows:—

Conservatives, 256.
Laborites, 167.
Asquith Liberals, 106.
Georgian Liberals, 69.
Others, 17.

From this it will be seen that the Government, instead of having a majority, all over the others, would have been in a minority of 103 votes.

The next point the speaker called attention was that Bonar Law was elected practically with a blank cheque. No Premier in England history has had ever made so few promises, or had ever gone to the country on a platform with few planks, practically he submitted himself to the electors in this way. The country is tired of extravagant promises and wild adventures at home and abroad, what it wants is tranquility and stability, and this I intend to give it as speedily as possible. It was a policy that certainly appealed to the country and its response was unmistakable. Mr. Lloyd George had

practically no policy except a justification of his actions while in office. The Independent Liberals outlined a scheme of social reform which was not an issue and the Laborites banked on their cry for a capital levy. The big feature of the election, in the speaker's mind was the growth of the Labor party. This was all the more remarkable, because in the Municipal elections a fortnight before the Laborites were routed utterly from one end of England to the other. They had during a series of years made steady gains in different parts of the country, and had gone in for costly and disastrous experiments in Municipal administration, with the result that the exasperated ratepayers rose en masse and overthrew them. Moreover, the figures given at the annual Labor Convention in London showed that the Labor Unions of Great Britain had lost 20 per cent. of their membership in the previous year. These were factors that would argue for a decline in the Labor strength, besides which their funds were exhausted as a result of various strikes but nevertheless they now doubled their membership. His explanation was that great masses of the people not identified with trade unions had become dissatisfied with the regular constituted parties and voted Labor. Also the labor party ceased to be in England what it was until recently, namely a group of trade union officials, mostly men of no special qualities. Now it has admitted intellectuals, Lord Haldane has become practically a labor peer and some eminent King's Counsel Hastings Hemmery, Matthews, Social Reformers like Philip Snowden, Arthur Ponsonby, Beverton Sydney Webb, and others are ranged under the Labor banner, and these of course have swung to that party goodly numbers of the blackcoated or middle class population, besides shirt sleeve workers or bare armed labor who constituted the party before. He considered that the cleverest journalistic "quip" of the contest was an editorial headline in the Morning Post commenting on an article in the Observer earlier in October in which J. L. Garvin, the Observer's editor and known throughout the empire as Lloyd George's greatest champion, advised him to retire for a time. The Morning Post had Lloyd George and headed its article "The Chairman gives notice." The speaker awarded the palm for the best platform saying to Lord Robert Cecil, who replied to Lord Birkenhead's sneer at the Bonar Law Cabinet as men of second class brains, with the crushing retort: better men of second class brains than of second class characters. He then gave brief word pictures of the principal figures in the election—Bonar Law, Curzon, Baldwin, Lord Derby, Lord Devonshire, Amery, and others of the Bonar Law group, Lloyd George, Chamberlain, Birkenhead, Balfour and others of the National Liberal group, Asquith, Simon, Lord Grey, etc., of the Liberal group and Ramsay MacDonald, Philip Snowden, Sydney Webb, etc., of the Labor group. He also gave a sketch of Seymour, who best Winston Churchill at Dundee, a local celebrity, an extreme prohibitionist and social reformer, who when he first went to Parliament in 1900 polled only 500 votes, increased to 1,000 in 1906, to 2,000 in 1910, to 5,000 in the second election in December of that year, to 10,000 in 1918, and who now polled 32,000, beating Churchill by 10,000—the most astonishing outcome in the whole contest, in the speaker's mind. He closed with a brief forecast of political developments in England the next few years, expressing the belief that the growth of the labor party would be so rapid that it would constitute such a threat to the older parties that they would be obliged to sink their differences and combine within the next ten years to fight the Laborites, while his view as to the immediate future was that the problems confronting the Bonar Law Government were so difficult that it might find its existence threatened in a couple of years through its losses in by-elections. At the close a vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed by the chairman, Mr. H. E. Cowan and was accorded by acclamation.

Revs. F. W. McLaughlin and A. McCann, of the Redeptionist Order, arrived by the Sackin, and will conduct a Mission at the Cathedral and St. Patrick's during the Lenten season.

Well Known Story—AT THE NICKEL for the Week End Programme.

"SCHOOL DAY LOVE."

(Comedy.)

With MARGUERITE SNOW, LOUIS BENNISON and SEENA OWEN, directed by LLOYD INGRAHAM.

MONDAY—DE-LUXE SPECIAL ATTRACTION—NORMA TALMADGE in a tremendous social drama in 3 Big Acts "THE WONDERFUL THING."

"LAVENDER AND OLD LACE."

From the great story by MYRTLE REED

"The Hope Diamond Mystery."

(Serial Story.)

Supreme Court.

KING VS. J. A. BASHA.

The accused, who is represented by Mr. W. J. Higgins, is charged with arson. The hearing opened at 11 a.m. when the following jury was sworn: E. J. Evans, Wm. Antle, H. Gillett, Gladstone Tessler, Arthur O'Neill, Matthew White, John J. Murphy, Chas. Dutoit, John W. Dooling, Thos. Thistle, Ernest Evans, Geo. Hammond.

Mr. Mews, opening the case for the Crown, outlined the events leading up to the arrest of the accused. The defendant's warehouses on Water Street were found on fire on the morning of Sept. 29th, the accused leaving for Hr. Grace the previous evening. The firemen made an entrance through McNamara's store and found the fire in the centre of one of three rooms on the second floor. In that room was a partition closing off a cupboard. After putting out the fire it was found that the partition had been burned and a hole had been burned through the floor. The firemen were called a second time to this place and found the fire in the same room. An examination by the police disclosed some pieces of burnt rag, which smelled of kerosene oil. At the time of the fire Basha had \$11,000 worth of insurance on his goods, and estimates made by fire adjusters placed the damage at \$2,700.

The first witness called was Wm. Noel, Surveyor, who identified plans of Basha's premises made by him and put in evidence.

John C. Parsons, Photographer, identified photos taken by him of the place on the day of the fire. These were put in evidence.

Capt. Patrick Kane of the West End Fire Co. was next called and said he was the first to reach the scene in response to the alarm, and when his men entered the place they were met by dense volumes of smoke, which were discovered to be issuing from over the door of the middle room. This door was broken open and the whole place appeared to be on fire. The partition was burned sufficient to allow egress through the opening, and there was also a large hole in the floor.

Before the firemen left they were perfectly satisfied that the fire was all out, but at 5 a.m. another alarm was sent in, and when they responded they found the whole place ablaze again, having extended to a back room and up the stairway.

Supt. Dunn was called and gave somewhat similar evidence, after which recess was taken.

Prohibition Commoners.

FORM TEMPERANCE GROUP. LONDON.—The members of the House of Commons who favor prohibition held a meeting recently and organized themselves into the "Parliamentary Temperance Group." Mrs. Winifred was appointed to act as Chairman of the Group; Philip Snowden and Lady Astor as Vice-Chairmen, and Isaac Foot as Secretary. They have not adopted a programme for the present session of Parliament, but it is understood they will do so for the next session.

Why not be one of the crowd that attend Dancing Class at S. U.F. Hall, Monday and Thursday—Feb. 15.

TO-DAY'S MESSAGES.

BRITISH STEAMER IN DISTRESS. SEATTLE, Feb. 15.

Peril to the British steamer Tuscan Prince, somewhere in the north Pacific, is indicated this morning by a radio R.O.S. reading—"Tuscan Prince, position—". At this point the vessel's wireless apparently broke down. The Tuscan Prince, 5876 tons, sail from San Francisco for Seattle on Sunday. Her home port is Newcastle, England.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. OMAHA, Feb. 15.

A fire that was still burning fiercely to-day, and was called the most destructive in the history of the United States packing industry, destroyed three-story buildings of Armour & Company's plant in South Omaha.

with an estimated loss of two million dollars. Two of the large lard refineries are threatened.

STEAMER SINKING. HALIFAX, Feb. 15.

The steamer Monarch is sinking in Lat. 36.35 N; Long. 65.23 W, about 4 or five hundred miles south of Cape Sable, according to R.O.S. The nearest steamer, Carliaka, seventy-seven miles distant, is proceeding to assistance.

BILL WILL PASS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The Senate went forward with the consideration of the British debt bill to-day, and its passage is generally conceded.

Did you ever notice that the fellow who talks loudest usually knows the least?

—By Bud Fisher

2 1/4 Ton Saw-Fish.

Mr. Frank Mitchell-Hedges, the explorer and deep-sea fisherman, whose investigation of the marine fauna of Panama Bay has attracted much attention, has caught a saw-fish off Taboguilla Point of unusual size and scientific interest.

The fish towed his small fishing boat for 400 yards, directly towards Mr. Mitchell-Hedges's yacht, Cara, passing so close that it was possible to cast a line from the yacht to the boat, and eventually to take up the strain on the capstan in the stern of the yacht.

The catch then swung the yacht round, dragged it off, anchor and all, and towed it about the bay for three hours. During the time it was impossible for anyone to guide or play the fish, but when it was exhausted Mr. Mitchell-Hedges, Dr. H. L. Casey and four men hauled it in close enough for Dr. Casey to fire four explosive bullets into its carcass.

At the island three fishing boats were required, all pulling together, to tow the fish from the Cara's anchorage. The greatest difficulty was experienced in beaching it, and this was accomplished only by floating it in on the tide.

It measured 29 feet in length and 19 feet in girth, and weighed approximately 2 1/4 tons.

Mr. Mitchell-Hedges and Dr. Casey dissected their catch and removed 36 young. These saw-fish proved that the number of teeth on the saw bear no relation to the age of the fish, since each had 18 teeth on one side and 19 on the other, the exact number found in adult fish.

The young saw-fish, says the Star and Herald, were taken to Santo Tomas Hospital. One specimen was presented to the hospital museum, and the remainder will be preserved for Mr. Mitchell-Hedges.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR NEURALGIA



Winter TONIC

When you feel draggy, listless, lazy, not really sick, but far from well, what you need is a new supply of rich red blood.

Winter listlessness is only an effort of nature to adjust the body to the changed condition of the temperature and season.

BRICK TASTELESS

helps the system and aids nature. It is a safe medicine that makes good blood, sound digestion and builds up the system.

BRICKS TASTELESS can be purchased at almost any general store where medicines are sold, or at STAFFORD'S.

Price \$1.20 per Bottle.

If your appetite is poor, try a Bottle and note difference within a week.



Face Powders Face Creams Rouge

JUST RECEIVED, per S.S. Rosalind, a large assortment of FACE POWDERS (flesh and white). Prices: 10, 20, 25, 35, 40c. per box.

FACE CREAMS 25, 28, 30c. per crock.

ROUGE (medium and dark) 20c. per package.

STAFFORD'S

Duckworth Street and Theatre Hill

SNEEZING!

Nature's Warning Signal. Heat and inhale Minard's Liniment at once. It relieves cold in the head and arrests the development of more serious trouble.

MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The Family Medicine Chest.

JEFF BREAKS UP A PERFECTLY CHUMMY CHAT.

