

STATE SOCIALISM

AND LABOUR GOVERNMENT IN ANTI-PODEAN BRITAIN.

BY THE RIGHT HON. EARL ONSLOW, G. C. M. G., ETC.

(Continued from last issue.)

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

No attempt has yet been made to lay a Government cable, though it has more than once been suggested that such should be undertaken between New Zealand and Australia.

I heartily wish that a supply of news of real importance to the Colonies and England could be undertaken by the State. As matters stand, in the competition for business between the papers, the population is often fired with indignation against the Mother Country by information sent without the necessary qualification for the sake of brevity or despatch without waiting for investigation in order to secure priority.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

But by far the most interesting experiment yet attempted in any community under the Crown is about to be tried in New Zealand.

If the extension of the franchise to women for both parties in New Zealand is a purely problematical experiment. Few dare foreshadow the result of the election shortly to be held. We know that the electorate is now nearly doubled.

Will women be able to exercise their newly acquired privilege, or does the cradle indeed lie across the door of the polling booth?

Will the ladies with the long hair and gentle faces vote as well as those with the short hair and hard faces?

Will the men be allowed to prolong the hardships of industrial strife, or will the new electors compel resort to a tribunal of arbitration?

Will the temptation to spend the weekly wages afforded by the glare of the public-house be any longer allowed to tempt the home-coming workmen?

Will the Bible continue rigidly banished from the public elementary schools?

Will they pursue any policy with fixity of purpose, or is the saying a true one that between a woman's "Yes" and her "No" you may insert the point of a needle?

Lastly, when the married man can count on the votes of his wife and adult children in addition to his own, will the political influence of the single loafer, here to-day but gone to-morrow, without any permanent stake in the country, be of the value that it is now?

I have now given you a review of the rise of the Labour party in New Zealand, of the manner in which it has attained to power in Parliament, and of the legislative and administrative acts of a Government dominated by the votes of the working classes. I have shown reasons which have given power and influence to that party in New Zealand, while in New South Wales it has failed to secure a hold upon the majority in Parliament.

The result has been a rapid development of State Socialism, a Socialism which has been inaugurated, not, as in bureaucratic Governments on the European continent, for the purposes of administration, but by the people themselves to satisfy their own wants.

THE STATE AND THE MAN.

The State in New Zealand watches over the child at its birth, enforces education and protects it in adolescence from later which would overtax its strength, assists to and in some cases supplies work for the laborer, or provides land for his cultivation, co-operates with charity in providing for the deserving and aged poor, enables the thrifty to secure provision for their families at death, and after death undertakes the administration of their property.

PROTECTION AND LABOUR.

The Labour party is withal strongly imbued with the spirit of protection. Not only does the workman consent that taxation shall be raised through every article which he buys from abroad, in order to exclude competition by less highly paid labour elsewhere, but he checks at every point the introduction of workmen from home or foreign lands, and seeks to give further protection to his labour within the Colony itself by excluding from employment all who are not members of his trade union.

It has been said that the policy of protection has brought down the fabric of Australian finance. But if that be so, how can we account for the fact

that New Zealand, which is as firm a supporter of protection as any Australian Colony, has ceased from borrowing and shows each year increasing budget surpluses?

That New Zealand should be not only the pioneer Colony in these experiments in State Socialism, but that her financial position should at the same time be in a sound condition, is the most interesting feature in the whole question. Were her condition that of the Colonies on the continent of Australia it would be easy to attribute it to unsound political economy; but New Zealand has passed through a financial crisis not less acute than that which brought ruin and dismay to depositors and shareholders in Australian commercial institutions.

What is known as the Public Works policy inaugurated by Sir Julius Vogel involved the borrowing of huge sums of money to be expended on works of public utility, which it was believed would attract a large influx of immigration and considerable sums of capital for the settlement and development of the country. Had Sir Julius been a dictator or able to expend that money with a single eye to remunerative investment, whether in the shape of traffic returns or in revenue from an increasing number of tax-payers, all would have been well; but he had to consult the wishes of every locality whether the work desired there was likely to be remunerative or not, lest he should lose the support of its representative and his majority in Parliament.

The consequence was that not only did the "New-Bridge-over-Gum-Tree-Creek" policy become the leading plank of a candidate's platform, but coalitions were entered into by members to vote for works in one locality on condition that the representatives of that locality supported expenditure in the constituencies of their allies.

The expenditure from the borrowed money produced an inflation of values. Banks made advances on absurdly high valuations; workmen flocked into New Zealand to share the employment; but as soon as that employment ceased they left the Colony to seek work elsewhere, giving rise to an alarm that New Zealand was witnessing a general exodus of her population. Some financial institutions gave way under the strain, others by reorganization placed their affairs on a sounder basis, and the Colony settled down to a steady development of its agricultural and pastoral resources.

(To be continued.)

A NEW BRUNSWICK MIRACLE.

THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF A WELL-KNOWN GENTLEMAN.

So Badly Crippled with Rheumatism that he was Helpless as an Infant—How he was Cured—A Lady Relative also Restored to Health.

From the Richibucto, N.B., Review.

The attention of The Review having been called to two cases in Kingston in which it was alleged remarkable cures had been effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter was sent to interview the parties named, and find out whether the cures were really the result of the use of Pink Pills. Mr. Samuel Barnes, who formerly resided in Dorchester, N.B., and who removed to Kingston, Kent Co., some time ago, was first interviewed, and asked whether the reports concerning his illness and his recovery from the use of these pills were true. He expressed himself willing to add his testimony to the many he saw in the papers concerning the wonderful cures effected by Pink Pills, and hoped his story might be the means of bringing relief to others. We give his story as nearly as possible in his own words:—"I was first attacked with acute muscular rheumatism in March, 1891. I was then living in Dorchester. For three months I lay in bed unable to move hand or foot, more helpless than an infant. The joints of my arms and legs were much swollen, and my hands and fingers twisted almost out of shape. The physician who attended me banded my limbs and in every way attempted to give me relief, but without effect. Two other doctors were called in consultation, but could do nothing for me. I was told by a friend who called to see me of the wonderful cures reported to have been effected by the use of Pink Pills, and I resolved to cast aside doctors' medicine, and give the pills a trial. When I had about half finished the second box I began to feel slightly better. After taking four or five boxes I was able to get out of bed and walk around the house on crutches. I continued taking the pills until I had taken a dozen boxes, when I stopped for a time. I was then able, with the help of crutches, to get out of doors and around. I have since removed to Kingston, and continued taking the pills, and have continued to improve, and hope soon to be entirely cured. Mr. Barnes is a gentleman of education, whose statements will carry weight. The writer remembers when Mr. Barnes first came to Kingston he was forced to use crutches, and was able to

get around only with great difficulty. He is now able to move around using only a cane, and apparently without any difficulty. His hands and fingers, however, still bear traces of the severe suffering he has undergone.

His sister, Mrs. John Taylor, was also a sufferer from muscular rheumatism. She was first attacked by the disease eight years ago, and at that time it was only with great difficulty she was able to move around. Doctor's medicine did not help her, and she tried all kinds of so-called cures for rheumatism, but they appeared to do her no good whatever. Through the advice of Mr. Barnes and with the consent of her physician, she began taking Pink Pills last fall. By the time she had finished the second box she felt decidedly improved. She has now finished her fourth box, and is apparently as well as she ever was. She said she was perfectly willing that the public should know that she was a firm believer in the efficacy of Pink Pills. The improvement wrought by these pills in the case of Mr. Barnes had first induced her to give them a trial, and she was now satisfied that the pills possessed wonderful curative powers.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of la grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

THE SEA THE HOME OF ENGLISHMEN.

After their own island, the sea is the natural home of Englishmen; the Norse blood is in us, and we rove over the waters, for business or pleasure, as eagerly as our ancestors. Four-fifths of the carrying trade of the world is done by the English. When we grow rich, our chief delight is a yacht. When we are weary with hard work, a sea voyage is our most congenial "retreat." On the ocean no post brings us letters which we are compelled to answer—no newspapers tempt us into reading the last night's debate in Parliament, or sends our attention wandering, like the fool's eyes, to the ends of the earth. The sea breezes carry health upon their wings, and fan us at night into sweet dreamless sleep. Itself eternally young, the blue infinity of water teaches us to forget that we ourselves are old. For the time we are beyond the reach of change—we live in the present; and the absence of distracting incidents, the sameness of the scene, and the uniformity of life on board ship, leave us leisure for reflection; we are thrown in upon our own thoughts, and can make up our accounts with our consciences.—J. A. Froude.

TEN THOUSAND SPINTES.

"Therefore 10,000 women have now lost their chance of marriage."

These fateful words, it is almost unnecessary to say, are from the pen of Mr. Walter Besant. He is commenting upon the fact that the Bank of England has decided to appoint women as clerks, that various merchants' offices are doing the same thing and that in certain branches of the civil service women are being employed. It all means, he argues, that 10,000 men will be unemployed, will seek fresh fields and pastures new, leaving 10,000 women in their places and 10,000 other women husbandless! He finds no ray of light in the gloomy prospect. He admits the country will save about £500,000 a year by the change. "But," he goes on, "10,000 possible families are not called into existence. These families may average 40,000 children. The country, therefore, loses the work, brains, productive power, fighting power, colonizing power of 40,000 men and women. Putting the productive power of one person at £100, we have a loss in the next generation of £4,000,000 a year. Which is better—to save £500,000 a year or to secure the services and strength of 40,000 English men and women, reckoned at £4,000,000 a year?"

Evidently he still heartily agrees with the verse one of his female correspondents derisively sends him. She writes:

Oh, why should woman go forth to work,
And sink some man that she may swim?
Let us rather sit down with the wise calm Turk
And dream of a not impossible Him!

In the British army a colonel receives £1000 per annum; the French Government pays £280, the Italian the same. An English captain receives £212, a lieutenant £118, a private £18. The French and Italians of the same grades receive from one-third to one-half as much.

AIMS, OBJECTS AND BENEFITS OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1877 To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen.

The mission of the Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy Englishmen; to maintain their national institutions and liberties and the integrity of the British Empire; to foster and keep alive the loving memory of Old England, our native and Mother land; to elevate the lives of its members in the practice of mutual aid and true charity—caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's resting place.

Great Financial Benefits, viz.: Sick pay, Doctor's attendance and medicine. Healthy men between the ages of 18 and 60 years are received into membership. Honorary members are also admitted. Roman Catholic Englishmen are not eligible.

Reference for and adherence to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted on.

Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room. The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

The Society is making rapid growth and has lodges extending over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, having a membership upwards of 12,000 at present, the ratio of increase being far greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started South Africa and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, unsurpassed by any other fraternal Society in Canada, and is conducted on the assessment system. The assessments are graded. A total disability allowance is also covered by the certificates in class "A." There are no disability claims in class "B." No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

Englishmen forming and composing new lodges derive exceptional advantages in the initiation fees, and 12 good men can start a lodge.

In our lodge rooms social distinctions are laid aside and we meet on the common level of national brotherhood, in patriotic association for united counsel and effort in maintaining the great principles of our beloved Society. As such we can appeal to the sympathetic support of all true Englishmen—asking them to cast in their lot with us, thereby swelling the grand roll of those bound together in fraternal sympathies and in devotion to England and the grand cause of British freedom.

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

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