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Pure Fruit Syrups—All flavors, 25c. bottle

HOW TO PURIFY POLITICS.

(Toronto Globe.)

If the people of Canada really want to purify politics they can do it. At the foundation of the rottenness now being revealed from time to time through out the country—at Fredericton, at Ottawa, at Winnipeg—and of much that is deplorable at other capitals which never may be revealed, are to be found the promoters, manufacturers, and contractors who are prepared to provide campaign funds for both parties in return for railway business, contracts for supplies at excessive prices, or tariff favors which are often a more certain source of wealth than either. It is difficult to say how the vicious business began; whether the men who carry the bag for the parties made the first advance or were tempted by the voluntary subscriptions of contractors and concessionaires to shut their eyes to the looting of the public till. The bluish truth is that political organization in Canada has become fearfully expensive, that many electors expect to get a big haul at election time, and that the bulk of the money to maintain the machinery of the parties comes not from the rank and file, but from men who have received financial favors in the past or expect them in the future.

Until recently the politicians have manipulated pitch without being deflected. What they did was for the party. For their own profit they would have scorned to take toll of a contractor who in turn was permitted to rob the Treasury. Men who spent money which had been doubtfully obtained upon their political campaigns lived and died personally poor and honest. They may have been "receivers" of stolen property, but they did not convert it to their own use. There have been signs of late that some of the men in our politics are becoming personally corrupt, and that a considerable part of the money now secured from exporters and contractors is diverted to the pockets of men in public life instead of being used "honestly" in carrying the electorate or in carrying on the legitimate work of party organization which becomes more expensive every year. Were the Canadians in alliance to become numerous, Canadian public life would soon be a byword and a reproach all over the world. The time has come to make an end not only of the sort of corruption that involves the purchase of votes at from \$5 to \$20 on election day, but of the far more dangerous corruption which says the honor and the financial honesty of the people's elected representatives.

Corruption could be stamped out in Canada by strictly limiting the amount which might be spent on an election by any parliamentary candidate, the sum being graded according to the sort of constituency contested; subscriptions to all party funds, local or general, to be published under affidavit of the candidate and his agent; as to the accuracy of the list, together with a statement as to how the moneys were spent. No outside organization or individual be permitted to spend money or provide facilities for election work or provide facilities for the regular fund of the candidate supported by such organization or individual. A lawyer of the highest standing to be appointed by parliament and to hold office until removed by a joint vote of both houses, and authorized to investigate all charges of corrupt practices and prosecute in every case in which the evidence warrants action. Imprisonment to be the only penalty for giving or taking a bribe. Constituents in which the giving or taking of bribes are shown to be prevalent to be disfranchised for a full term of parliament. This provision, if rigorously enforced, would make decent citizens active agents in the stamping out of corruption, for no honest man cares to be deprived of his citizenship because of the misconduct of the dishonest minority about him. And finally, no corporation or individual receiving a subsidy from or having a contract to perform work or service for the government to be permitted to subscribe to election funds on penalty of imprisonment of the officers of the corporation or the individuals benefiting from such contracts to any material extent.

Ten years' rigorous enforcement of the proposals outlined above would make bribery and corruption most unpopular ventures in crime.

Lloyd George and the Shells.

(From Lloyd George's Speech at Cardiff, June 11.)

I do not want to talk about compulsory powers—it is an unpleasant topic. There is no harm in your telling those—not yourselves, because I think they would not be necessary—but, should you know anyone who is likely to be a shirker, it is just as well you should remind them of the existence of the Defence of the Realm Act. (Laughter.) I would rather they did it voluntarily. It is a much finer thing to do—much finer. It

We Know About It in St. John.

(Toronto Star.)

At 9 o'clock Monday morning a dredge at the Harbor began searching to a tug at the Don to come on over and haul it somewhere else.

The men on the dredge had reason to suppose that at that hour of the night the ship on the tug was asleep, so he mowed his whistle screech loud and long so that he would be sure to wake him up. Six miles of crowded city lay between the dredge and the tug, and in all directions it is safe to say that that screeching whistle disturbed an area in which a population of 300,000 persons were asleep—the extra one person being the engineer on the tug.

Could illustrate the better disregard that is too often shown for the rights of the community than this wild screeching in the night for so many years? Why did they not telephone? Or order a taxi and send a messenger? Because it was easier to pull a whistle and keep on pulling it, regardless of the fact that the slumber of a whole city was being disturbed. There should be a prosecution in this case.

Mr. Bryan's Position.

(New York Post.)

Mr. Bryan's denial that he gave the Austrian Ambassador, and through him Berlin, the impression that the President's demands on Germany were not seriously meant, is one of those denials which unwittingly admit the basis of the charge. No one supposes that the Secretary of State committed himself, much less this government, in the imprudent way alleged. But he did have an informal conversation with Dr. Dumba. And it is clear that from it the Austrian Ambassador got the idea that the Washington government would not be averse to applying Mr. Bryan's notions to the Lusitania case. In fact, it was stated at the time of the German reply that Berlin thought it had done a clever thing in proposing a long investigation of the affair. It would be very awkward, it was said, for Mr. Bryan to decline the suggestion. Of course, this may have been only what is called, though not in diplomacy, "taking a chance." And it is reasonable to infer that it was based upon Mr. Bryan's free talk with the Austrian Ambassador. What probably occurred was nothing like an official undertaking by the secretary, but a little peace oration by him which Dr. Dumba misunderstood, or to which he assigned more importance than it really had. No matter exactly what passed in the interview, we have another cause of relief at the change in the department of State. That is no place for an impulsive and effusive man who mistakes an ambassador for a public meeting.

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It Cannot Be

It cannot be that, having seen the day.

We should endure the tyranny of the night.

For if we have not sinned against the light.

Nor made an idol of the sword, as they.

The powers of darkness set in fierce array.

Shall not our master us. The sword shall smite.

Its proud idolaters, and all their might shall wither, and their glory pass away.

No more shall lawless force be throned as God.

The troubled nations of the earth no more shall humbly wait upon a despot's nod.

And when the sacred cause for which they bled is surely established, we will turn and pour libation to the uncompiling dead.

—F. E. Matland, in London Times.

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Will Be Organized and Trained in Montreal—The Men and the Qualifications

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The first universities company, under Captain Barclay, is already overseas. The second universities company, under Captain G. C. McDonald and Captain P. Molson, now over-strength, was raised and equipped in seven weeks, and will proceed overseas soon.

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A married man must obtain his wife's consent; a man under twenty-one years his parent's consent before enlisting. These are reported as the last words of Charles Frohman as he faced death on the sinking Lusitania side by side with Alfred Gwynne Vandergilt, G. L. P. Vernon and Miss Rita Jolivet, the latter being the only one of the four to survive.

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A hundred and one years ago this month, Bishop Thomas Coke died at sea. When warned before leaving England that he might not stand the rigors of the voyage to India, he said: "It is of little consequence whether we take our flight to glory from the land of our nativity, from the trackless ocean, or from the shore of Ceylon."

Faith in immortality is not less in our day than in his, but greater. It is a growing belief in all avenues of life, and it sometimes sounds the "one clear call" where it is, to say the least, not the most expected. The Lusitania is numbered among the most awful sea tragedies of the opening twentieth century, but Charles Frohman's words survive and will shine on luminously through the years: "Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure that life gives us."—The Christian Advocate.

Germany.

(Marion Couthout Smith, in the New York Times.)

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O morning-star, O twilight-gleam, Forever fled!

Now, through your thunder-cloud of war, We see but frenzy's aftermath— Stark ruin following every path Your legions tread.

Was this your dream—a baleful light In stormy space, a threatening-shape of blight, Your soul—a threatening-shape of blight, With hate-wrung face?

What madness moves you, to rejoice In women's woe, in terror's voice? Is this the music of your choice, Your song of grace?

A long harsh cry, The note of passion and of fear, That will not die; And even on the desolate sea, Your shamed and haunted ships must flie.

Child-faces, floating silently Under God's sky.

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