

gentlemen and, naturally, there were seven or eight other gentlemen each of whom thought himself as capable and meritorious a member of the House as the man who was chosen from his District. These heartburnings are not to be avoided in the making of cabinets out of oppositions who have been in the cold shades for the best part of a generation. The same thing happened in Ottawa when Wilfrid Laurier formed his administration in 1896. Mr. Mills, Mr. Langelier, Mr. Lister, Mr. McMullen, and others, when left out of the cabinet, felt somewhat like the little boy who had been good for the week before Christmas counting on the longed-for reward from Santa Claus and getting nothing in his stocking on the morning of Christmas day. Disappointments in life are inevitable and they are not by any means confined to the small boy.

**W**HAT is known as the Hay-Bond treaty for the improvement of commercial relations between the United States and Newfoundland is under consideration at Washington. This treaty seems to die hard. By virtue of the opposition of Canada the Government of Great Britain declined to assent to the treaty as far back as 1891, but the persistency of Sir Robert Bond has never let go and now a despatch from Washington states that the matter is going through the United States Senate with certain amendments. This recalls the fact that the late James G. Blaine when Secretary of State negotiated with Mr. Bond for a treaty which was opposed by Canada. Lord Stanley, who was at the time Governor-General of Canada, received instructions from the Imperial Government to oppose the opposition of Canada. Sir John Thompson who was at the time minister of justice, was strongly opposed to the mother country agreeing to the treaty because it would have given to the New England fishermen a supply of bait for the deep sea fisheries that would have made them independent of Nova Scotia. It seems strange that an independent colony should be prevented by another colony from ne-

gotiating a treaty which is considered to be to its own advantage, but Canada was so insistent and so influential as to compel the British Government to refuse to sanction the treaty. A story was published in the Toronto Globe from its Ottawa correspondent to the effect that the hostility of the representative of the Imperial Government in Canada was broken down by the threat made by Sir John Thompson to the Governor General that, if he persisted in advising the Imperial Government not to veto the treaty, he would resign from the Government and make a public issue of the question. The British Government was accordingly persuaded to withhold its sanction from the treaty and now it is interesting to observe that the treaty is once again on the carpet and that the Laurier administration does not hold the same view as did the Macdonald-Thompson administration more than ten years ago.



SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM

The famous English actor who visited Ottawa last week.