

TO THOSE THEY LEFT BEHIND.

(A Poem for the Patriotic Fund.)

Your wives sit round about your homes, And give you of their care; Some of the boys who went left wives As kind and just as fair;

You have your little children safe, You watch their happy play, They laugh and romp about your knees Till you are glad as they;

You still possess a mother To give her love to you; The boys who went have mothers Who dearly love them too;

And there are others dear to you Whom you are loved to tend, Old folks to whom you long have been A comforter and friend;

Each bill you give is as a shell Shot at the Kaiser's heart; Shoot, shoot, and shoot until that hell Is shot and rent apart.

Oh! drop those dollar bombs until Our fiendish German foes Are beaten back to the abyss From which at first they rose;

Give, give your brave assistance Until the earth is free— Upon the struggle rests the fate Of you as well as me.

—M. A. HARGADON.

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GOVERNMENT OF BRITAIN POSSESSES RIGHT TO OPEN LETTERS IN POST OFFICE UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS

Old Act Gives Home Secretary This Power—Used Often in Eighteenth Century—Celebrated Case when Letters of Mazzini, Italian Statesman, Were Tapered With.

(London Paper) It is probably a little known fact that the Government possesses the right in certain circumstances and under certain safeguards, to open clandestinely and avail itself of the information contained in letters passing through the post.

The exercise of this power can be traced from the earliest institutions in this country for the conveyance of letters from Orders in Council of November 22nd, 1626, and February 24th, 1627. The Secretaries of State were, in time of war and danger to the State to be made acquainted if they required it with letters and communications to foreign ports. In 1657, upon the first establishment of a regular post office—there shall be one general post office and one office styled the Postmaster-general of England and Comptroller of the Post Office—it was stated in the ordinance to be the best means to discover and prevent many dangerous and wicked designs against the commonwealth.

IN THE DAYS OF QUEEN ANNE

That which may be called a post office consolidation act was passed in the reign of Queen Anne, it provided for the establishment of a general post office and letter office in London, and of chief offices in Edinburgh and Dublin. New York and other convenient places in Her Majesty's colonies of America; all to be placed under the control of an officer, "to be made and constituted by letters patent under the Great Seal by the name and style of Her Majesty's Postmaster-general." The terms in which the provisions of the above act (9 Anne, c. 10) upon this subject are enacted can only be explained upon the supposition that this power was at the time fully recognized for that act gives no power to the secretary of state to detain or open letters, or to prohibit them from doing so, except by an express warrant, in writing under the hand of the principal secretary of state for every such opening or delivery.

The warrants issued may be divided into two classes. The first are for the purpose of tracing persons accused of offences or of tracing property embezzled by suspected offenders. In such cases the application has generally been made either by magistrates or solicitors conducting prosecutions. These parties have been put in possession of any useful information thus obtained, but not of the original letters, which are forwarded to their original addresses. The second class of warrants has been issued by the secretary of state at periods when the circumstances of the country have seemed to threaten public tranquility.

During the 18th century this government of the day had recourse to the latter kind of warrants on many occasions and sometimes their subordinate officers exercised their discretion to tamper with correspondence without obtaining a warrant, relying, on the probability that if nothing worth reporting were revealed the clandestine opening would be difficult to prove, while if it brought to light matters of moment to the authorities reward awaited them.

Ralph Allen, the Squire Allworthy of "Tom Jones," owed his fortune to opening letters without a warrant—at the Bath post office, in which he was employed. These letters gave an account of a conspiracy in the West of England in favor of the Pretender. The last known instance of the issue of warrants of the second class was the famous Graham case in 1844, a lesson enforcing prudence. The letters of Mazzini and other foreign refugees and English sympathizers were for four months stopped and opened under the warrant of the home secretary, Sir James Graham, and were inspected by the secretary of state for foreign affairs, upon the apprehension that the writers were engaged in a correspondence having for its object designs which might be injurious to the tranquility of Europe.

Certain parts of the information thus obtained were communicated to a foreign government, but without the names or details that might expose to danger any individual then residing in the foreign country to which the information was transmitted. The real culprit was the foreign secretary Lord Aberdeen, who thought it his duty to help foreign governments by discovering plots which were being hatched in England. But he held his tongue and allowed the whole storm of public disapprobation to burst on Graham.

MAZZINI'S PROTEST

A petition was presented to parliament on June 14th, 1844, by Mr. Thos. Duncombe, of the Tory Opposition, from Mazzini and others complaining that their letters had been opened by the post office. Mr. Duncombe called for explanation which the home secretary declined to give, beyond stating that he had acted within his powers under the Post Office Act, 1837, which consolidated former laws. Mr. Duncombe then moved for a select committee to inquire into a department of the post office, called the inner or secret office, the duties of persons engaged therein, and the authority under which such functions were discharged. The question was debated with great heat and personal feeling.

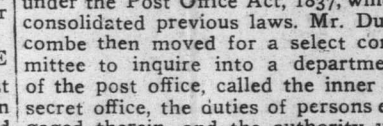
NO STOMACH PAIN, GAS, INDIGESTION IN FIVE MINUTES

"Really does put bad stomachs in order—'really does' overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—that—just that—makes Pape's Diapiesis the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and aches; breath foul; tongue coated; your insides filled with bile and indigestible waste, remember the moment 'Pape's Diapiesis' comes in contact with the stomach such distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing—almost miraculous, and the joy is its harmlessness. A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapiesis will give you a hundred satisfied and satisfied or your druggist hands you your money back. It's worth its weight in gold to men and women who can't get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home—should always be kept handy in case of a sick, sour, upset stomach during the day or at night. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach regulator in the world.

General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the founder and originator of the Boy Scout movement and famous as the defender of Mafeking has been doing his "bit," just as he would have the boy scouts throughout the world fulfill their responsibilities. Baden-Powell's staff in France as head of the intelligence department, a position for which he is admirably fitted. He was born in England in 1856 and educated at Charterhouse, joining the Scots Guards in 1882. He saw service in Egypt, in New Guinea, and in the South African War, and retired from the Army in 1904. Baden-Powell is the author of a number of books, but will always be best known as the creator of the Boy Scout Movement.

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Public opinion unanimously endorsed the views of the Opposition. Opprobrium and invective were showered on the Home Secretary's head. Caricatures depicted Graham as a "Paul Pry," or contemptible sneak, and the term "Grahamised letters," to describe correspondence clandestinely tampered with in the post, passed into popular phraseology. So deeply was the public moved that the government thought it prudent to accede to the proposal of a Select Committee of both Houses. The reports which they ultimately presented to Parliament contained a complete history of the origin and power vested by statute in the Secretary of State, showing the instances in which it had from time to time been employed by the members of the different cabinets.

THE POWER RETAINED

From the statements contained in these reports the warrants appeared to have been issued only in peculiar emergencies, and it was proved that in the Mazzini case at least there was no invasion of private correspondence and domestic confidence which the assaults of the Government had inflicted. The temporary indignation and excitement which the first discussion of the subject had occasioned in the public mind soon died away and no other result arose out of the warm and animated conflict of opinion than a bill, introduced by Lord Radnor in the Upper House, for the abolition of the power vested by statute in the Secretary of State, which bill, however, did not proceed beyond the first reading. The power still remains in the hands of the Home Secretary. Sir James Graham's reputation never survived this incident. He used to say that when all else he had done was forgotten he would be remembered in connection with this miserable affair of the Post Office, and he prophesied truly. Of that statement it was written at his death in 1861 that his constituents on the hustings had exaggerated the character of a demagogue to a degree which often made his speech a source of embarrassment and annoyance, and that he "seldom or never resorted to external compulsion. His mind had many closets, and in each of them grinned a skeleton."

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BRA

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

LORD KITCHEN MEN."

RAILWAY BY-LAW BY AN OVER

When it Came to a Vote, and Aldermen Hess and lone Opposed It—City Sec derson Gave Frank State Council on Whole Matt Aldermen He Would Assu ther Responsibility.

THE VOTE

Bragg-Dowling—That the by-law be passed. Yes—Ald. Ward, Freeborn, Jennings, Fitcher, Harp, Balan-syne, Millen, Wiley, Welsh, Dowling,—10. Nays—Mayor Bowly, Ald. Hess and Minshall. Ald. Bragg and Ald. A. O. Secord did not vote.

The opposition to the Railway By-law collapsed last night at the Special Meeting of the Council to consider the matter. When it came to actual voting the Mayor, and Aldermen Hess and Minshall stood out a lonely, lone voice against an overwhelming number of yeas, amounting to ten. Ald. Bragg, who moved the third reading, did not vote since, though opposed to the by-law he thought the will of the people as shown at the polls should be carried out. Most of the aldermen expressed their views while City Solicitor Henderson, who appeared in khaki as head of the battery to be raised here for active service, told the council quite frankly that the running of the road under present conditions put the city constantly under danger of a suit for damages following a wreck, and that the council would have to assume the responsibility as he washed his hands of the whole affair. He told the city fathers should they remain in the council it was their "home duty" to repair it immediately, and cease operating it until it was in repair. Possibly the effect of his statement to the council can best be summed up in the words "In face of the facts given by the city solicitor we should get rid of the road."

The opposition was led by the Mayor who made a vigorous speech against the proposal and in fact, the only one, as Ald. Hess did not speak. Ald. Minshall only explained briefly he was for the by-law until the road was sold from below the diamond. His worship fell foul of another alderman, while he had the floor. However, the matter was smoothed over. Incidentally the Mayor and City Solicitor, Henderson exchanged compliments. The Mayor explained the whole affair was very peculiar. Railway Commissioners Turnbull and Calbeck were present taking in the debate. WHY THE SPECIAL SESSION After City Clerk, Col. Leonard had stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the third reading of the railway by-law, Ald. Ward rose to enquire why a special meeting had been called at all. The matter had been laid over for two weeks and now there appeared to be quite a rush to get the thing settled. "I had no hand or part in it," said the Mayor. Ald. Ward proceeded to say that the matter of ascertaining the legality of the by-law was why it was left time to find out about it. He could not quite understand why a special meeting was called. THE EXPLANATION The Mayor explained for the benefit of Ald. Ward that Mr. Henderson had solicited the chairman of the railway committee to call a meeting of his committee so that he could put

his views before so elaborately (or) did not the city solicitor thing. He meeting, but so. Ald. Minsh the by-law is two weeks, w order. The M ALD. BRAG Ald. Bragg railway comm sion had asked of his commit and at the m had laid the city solicitor to be respon might happen committee af the opinion is should be tal Henderson u city to be i because of t tious himse further delay Hence the s Ald. Ward there any an the council or whole of submitted.

"OUTS Any subm any by-law any portion railway is o of municipal Bowly. The such a by-l mit such a power to sel last year it to the fate property own given fo owners only a or whole of Mayor thou false. Every right to vot "Why did purchase of Freeborn. s since propo which m only should

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