



Lethbridge Union Railway Station

to work. This number has been gradually increased until now there are about four hundred men in the mine, producing eight hundred tons per day. Owing to the strike, the galleries in the mine have not been made, so that it will be some time before the daily output reaches its previous figure. The Company, however, took advantage of the strike to put in a good deal of improved machinery, so that eventually the output for 1907 will exceed that of any other year.

The Lethbridge strike promises to hold an important place in Canadian industrial history. Its importance does not lie in the fact that the miners got ten per cent. increase in wages and other concessions or that the Company was successful in resisting the union's claims for recognition. But its importance does lie in this fact, that the attention of the authorities has been directed to the condition into which the public may be brought through an industrial dispute. As a direct result of the Lethbridge strike comes Hon. Randolphe Lemieux's bill providing for compulsory investigation by a Government commission before a strike or a lockout can be declared. The Opposition leader, R. L. Borden, advocates compulsory arbitration. To prevent the recurrence of the serious state of affairs that obtains this winter, the Saskatchewan Government proposes to operate coal mines within the province. These proposals and legislation in the interests of the public coming as a direct result of the Lethbridge strike will make it memorable in Canadian industrial annals.

Extracts from a Revised History of Canada

THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM

The battle of the Plains of Abraham was fought because the English and the French couldn't come to an agreement as to which of them should own the country that belonged to the Indians; the English, with the exception of the pro-Boers, being in favour of the English owning it, and the French being practically unanimous in their own behalf. The Railway Commission was unable to adjust the quarrel, so the contending parties adjourned to the Plains of Abraham for the purpose of arbitrating in such a manner as would leave no ground for a subsequent injunction.

The arguments of the English were presented by General Wolfe, and General Montcalm appeared for the French. The Indians were without counsel. On the way to the battle-grounds, Gen. Wolfe was heard to recite in a low voice the poem "Curfew Shall not Ring To-night." Although the crew listened with well bated breath, they couldn't get a bite for it was a poor night for fishing. At the conclusion of the exercises, Gen. Wolfe remarked in a tone that revealed the passion he was trying to conceal, "Gentlemen, I would rather eat the author of that poem than board for life at the Chateau Frontenac!" At this moment a native runner

appeared with the news that the author in question was with the enemy. At this Gen. Wolfe's fury knew no bounds, and climbing up the path from the river, he assaulted the French delegates. On learning that the author was among the slain he said "God be thanked! I die happy."

McAree.

Parliamentary Petitions

THE matter of opening a legislative body with prayer is taken in Canada as a matter of course and seldom excites remark. But in the United States, the action of a Sacramento chaplain who used a tactless supplication and then changed it at dictation has led the editor of the "Argonaut" to indulge in a few timely reflections of a reminiscent order.

"Now there can be no possible objection to praying for, or at, the Legislature. Indeed, it is the duty of every good citizen to do so. When Dr. Goodenough was invited to preach before the British Parliament the Prime Minister of the day, we believe it was Palmerston, answered some current objections with a witty squib:

It's right enough that Goodenough,
Before the House should preach,
For sure enough they're bad enough
The men he's got to teach.

"On the other hand the Chaplain of the United States Senate is said to disclaim any idea of praying for the Legislature. He simply looks at the Senators and then he prays for the nation.

"While the practice of reading prayers at the opening of legislatures is nearly universal throughout civilisation, it has been attacked in more than one country. It has been discontinued in France, and Mr. Labouchere, a radical member of the British Parliament, has tried to abolish it in England. Mr. Labouchere pointed out that parliament had been praying for grace and wisdom for over six hundred years and the then Conservative ministry was the result. 'Now,' he said, 'let us stop this thing lest something worse befall us.'"

A Story of B. C. Politics

IN relation to the late provincial election in British Columbia, the Vancouver "World" tells the following: "One of the prettiest stories that has reached town in connection with the election has been going the rounds in the Okanagan for some time. It was at one of the smaller towns away down the valley and the thermometer was below zero. Messrs. McBride and Bowser had addressed a meeting in the afternoon and were then driven to their next stopping place where they were to speak in the evening. It was just at dinner time that they arrived, almost frozen, and they made directly for the bar, where, in the usual fashion, Mr. McBride invited everyone in sight to stand up. "Awful weather for electioneering," he said affably to the proprietor who was behind the bar in the absence of the barkeeper. "Awful weather?" repeated the host. "Awful weather? Well I should say. Any man or any government that brings on an election at this time of year should be jolly well snowed under." He did not know he was speaking to the very man who had brought on the elections.

Modern Proverbs

Man proposes, but woman makes him stick to it.
He laughs best who has the least to laugh at.
Better say good things and never do them, than never even say them.

It is a wise director that knows his own manager.
An argument is as strong as its weakest kink.
Least said soonest ended.

McAree.