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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's independent newspapers.
These newspapers advocate:
British connection
Honesty in public life
Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion
No graft!
No deals!
"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and Vine,
The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 1, 1911.

BRITISH POLITICS

The changes in the British ministry must almost be enough to shake Mr. Balfour's "foundations of belief." He will find it as difficult to understand the significance of Mr. Churchill's accepting the Admiralty office as he does to understand the significance of the Canadian elections. His last comment that the latter "will settle for all time the future course of the Empire" is perhaps more foolish than any of the banalities that have been uttered on the subject. It is not sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought, as many of his utterances are.

There is no sign yet of union or common purpose among the leaders of the Unionist party. In the heat of the last conflict they threw over the issue of protection. In the past Mr. Balfour has been forced to admit that he preferred to tax the food of the poor than the land of the rich. The Liberals in 1906 raised the cry of "free food," and won their great victory partly by leading the country to fear that the return of the Conservatives to power would mean breadtaxes. This was denied at the time by the Conservative leaders; but afterwards they were forced to confess that such was their programme. They had planned to begin with a scarcely perceptible tax, but all the same they were committed to the principle of desiring to tax the food of the people rather than the land of the rich, and this issue promises to be always unpopular with the English voters.

The invalided Chamberlain is the only Conservative leader who has always appeared to have the courage of his convictions, and he has definitely committed the party to a tax of two shillings a quarter on foreign corn; five per cent. on foreign meat; five per cent. on foreign dairy produce, and an average of ten per cent. on completely manufactured foreign goods. But the vigorous leader has had no fellow in the anti-free trade campaign, and now one section of the party say they will not consider a tax on corn, another still favors it, and the "last ditchers" section are bent on demonstrating the futility of some other policy. Mr. Balfour is not proving himself an ideal leader for a party in such straits, and he hardly has an ideal party to lead.

It is possible that in the next election little will be heard of the tariff policy of the Unionists. The government programme will take up all attention, and their Irish Home Rule Bill will put every other question into the background. In the meantime, while the opposition to the government are divided as to policy and purpose, the inhabitants of Ulster have demonstrated their eagerness for Home Rule by preparing for an experience of it, separate from the rest of the country.

HOW THEY MAKE ROADS IN ONTARIO

"The Automobile" gives some information about road building in Ontario that should be of no little interest in New Brunswick where for years politics has kept the roads in bad condition. Politics and road-making should be divorced in this province, and the decree should be absolute. Says "The Automobile":

"There are approximately 9,000 automobiles in active service within the Old and the New Provinces of Ontario, Canada. For the accommodation of these motor-cars, 50,000 miles of public country highways—exclusive of all city roads—are maintained, of which 40,000 miles gridiron the Old Province and 10,000 miles thread the New Province. These roads penetrate through 500 townships and 37 counties in Old Ontario; and eight counties in New Ontario.

"There are portions of the townships in Old Ontario which still adhere to the feudal basic principle of keeping up the rural roads, the system literally corresponding with that in vogue in certain sections of the States, whereby the farmers 'work out their poll-tax,' by contributing each his respective share of manual labor. Nineteen counties out of the 37 have adopted the new county system of road-building. This system embraces three provisions which the road-builders in counties are compelled to abide by. Each highway must be built either of gravel or macadam; steam-rollers must be used in the process of construction; and the highways must be thoroughly and symmetrically graded. The system in its entirety, as it is found today, was adopted in 1901. A summary of expenditure in the townships of the 45 counties in the two provinces shows that cash to the amount of $19,015,343 was paid by the government for the upbuild and maintenance of roads from 1889 to 1908; to which must be added about $750,000 per year during 1909 and 1910.

"There is now being built an automobile trunk-line road 300 miles long, from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie, and skirting the north shore of Lake Huron, the expense of which falls upon the shoulders of the provinces of Ontario, the counties contributing absolutely nothing.

"This highway will constitute the finest automobile route in the Dominion of Canada. Independent of this highway, sixteen counties have put up one-third to the provincial government's two-thirds, in an outlay of nearly $4,000,000 for the purpose of building roads. The result is that the highways of these counties are the best in the western portion of the Old Province of Ontario.

"Toronto, with its sublimely paved streets, took a hand in building outside of its own municipal limits. This is the only city in the Dominion of Canada that has ever extended financial aid for the purpose of constructing automobile roads not within its own confines. But in this case the city contributed $100,000, the Provincial Government gave $100,000 and the southern, or lower, half of York county put in $100,000, making a total of $300,000.

"The $100,000 given by Toronto is absolutely independent of the appropriations made for augmenting and maintaining her own city roads. These comprize within the municipal limits 407.57 miles of streets and 115 miles of lanes. There are 262.13 miles of streets which are paved and 145.44 miles are unpaved.

"The system of paving with asphalt was introduced in Toronto twenty years ago and every yard of this pavement is laid on a concrete foundation of from four to six inches with a one-third binder course. The specifications demand a two-inch surface of asphalt."

THE LAW CURE

Our American neighbors are subjecting themselves to the discomfort attending a series of attempts to reform, by the sudden application of new laws, a great array of social and political evils which they have encouraged for the last generation or two. Thus they are imprisoning a few dishonest financiers, fining several trusts, locking up some sinners against the pure food law, and menacing a long list of middlemen who are accused of collecting unfair profit from the people, in selling over the counter, or to small dealers, the necessities of life.

This should be for us at once an interesting and a diverting spectacle. It tends to remind one of the victim of indigestion which has become chronic through years of neglect and abuse who hopes to cure it over night by taking a series of small pellets or one or two drinks out of his favorite bottle. Our illogical dyspeptic, who thus seeks a short cut back to health, usually discovers, after a series of trials of the nearest remedy, that the wasted years are not to be bought back again over the counter of the druggist in an hour of repentance.

And so with our large, but somewhat uncomfortable neighbor, Uncle Samuel. Having spread himself vigorously but somewhat carelessly over half a continent, and being anxious about his size rather than the quality of his tissue, our large friend now finds himself experiencing uneasiness and discomfort because of all sorts of unhappy ailments, which afflict him in his business, in his health, in his political life, and in his social circle. Taking stock of himself some uneasy morning after breakfast, discovering over much adipose tissue and too many grey hairs, the good man has decided to turn over a new leaf and, albeit suddenly and without much thought, to seize upon some royal road back to normal life, full liberty, and the headlong pursuit of happiness.

It was Mr. Roosevelt who first sounded the alarm, beat the war-post, and charged headlong upon the battalions of the enemy. Some Americans followed Mr. Roosevelt into the melee without waiting for a second thought, but others were not quite sure whether Mr. Roosevelt had really distinguished between friends and foes, and these, who formed a great majority of the American people, kept away from the firing line until they might have time to observe whether Mr. Roosevelt was going to be on the winning side, or whether, perchance, the steam roller operated by the money interests of the United States would pass over him without any injury to the smooth, round, and exceedingly heavy surface with which it ordinarily flattens out opposition. Mr. Roosevelt came out alive, but that was because he abandoned the struggle in early life for the more sedate pursuit of lion-hunting in the African wilderness. It is but just to say of him that for a time betting was about even in the United States as to whether he would slay the money devil or be slain by it, but even the most enthusiastic backers of the Colonel soon perceived that in the chaste language of the American street he had "bitten off more than he could chew."

Now Mr. Taft is found rushing in where angels fear to tread, that is to say, following to some extent, more thoughtfully, somewhat less impetuously, but perhaps with more steady purpose, in Mr. Roosevelt's footsteps. Mr. Taft has given new force to the Sherman anti-trust law, and he and his advisers have devised other machinery for the cure of Uncle Sam's ailments. The world is still curious over Mr. Taft's venture and, like himself, is somewhat astonished at the magnitude of the task now that it begins to be disclosed clearly.

And things have come to this pass, that today people are asking whether, if Mr. Taft should enforce all the new laws to the full, there would be a sufficient number of jails in the United States to keep in prison all of those who had been convicted as offenders against one law or another. In fact, while Mr. Taft's activities seem to be necessary enough, there are many doctors outside the United States who are becoming afraid that he is like the man who wishes to cure his rheumatism or dyspepsia in a few hours, and who fear that he is treating the symptoms instead of going to the root of the disease. Mr. Taft's recent efforts, his fusilade against public evils, his indictment of the trusts, his enlargment of certain of the Roosevelt policies, have really only resulted in disclosing more plainly to the world the fact that the raw civilization of the United States is on trial, that even the American people themselves are becoming doubtful as to what the verdict will be, and still more doubtful as to what they will do in the light of the verdict when it shall come.

WAIT TILL THEY GET ACQUAINTED

There will be a great awakening when the tariff reformers of Great Britain and the Conservative leaders of Canada begin to compare notes about what ought to be done to "save" the Empire. The Conservatives in Great Britain who desire to introduce protection ought to know by this time that these protectionists in Canada are as quick to resent competition from the United Kingdom as from any other part of the world. The Unionist press and the Unionist leaders rejoiced greatly over the recent Conservative victory. Professor W. L. Grant, in the Queens Quarterly, now gives them a rather neat word of warning concerning approaching disillusion. He writes:

"There is less cause for rejoicing in the use to which the results are already being put in British party politics. Already it is being hailed, not only by lewd Imperialists of the baser sort, but by sincere and self-respecting men such as Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Amery, as a great victory for Tariff Reform and for the Empire—the order of the words is significant of their place in the affections of the party. Should the Unionists ever come into power, and endeavor to put into operation the Imperial side of Tariff Reform, they will be rudely undeceived; the men who financed the recent Conservative campaign are the very men who will fight to the last ditch and the last dollar any attempt to make the British preference a practical reality."

The professor, of course, is repeating an old truth to the effect that protection is alike in all countries, seeking the same objects in every place, and is, therefore, impossible as a force making for Imperial unity. On the contrary, it makes steadily for Imperial disintegration.

Earl Grey's speech in London, quoted in yesterday's Telegraph, sheds the light of authoritative and common sense analysis upon the recent Canadian elections, making it clear to the British public that all the talk about the disloyalty of the Liberal party, or even of the disloyal tendencies of its principal policy, amounted merely to cannonading to cover up the attack of the protectionist legions upon the citadel of Canadian government.

That portion of our population which is given to thought about tariff matters between elections is now waiting to see what answer Mr. Borden and his colleagues will give to the Canadian protectionists who regard the most desirable tariff as one "as high as Haman's gallows." Also, thoughtful men are waiting to see what interpretation Mr. Borden will now put upon a phrase he once made famous, but which he never had the courage definitely to interpret while he was in opposition, this phrase being "adequate protection." The high protectionist wing of the party will now assist Mr. Borden in making up his mind what "adequate protection" really is. Let the people observe what form that interpretation assumes.

THE STEEL TRUST

When the so-called "billion-dollar steel combination" was formed just ten years ago, it took the place of nine other existing combinations in the steel trade. "Steel common" was then issued in exchange for the common stock of these other combinations, and a four per cent. dividend was declared on the stock the first year. Then came the trade depression of 1903, and for two years the dividend was suspended. It was resumed again at two per cent. There was $550,000,000 worth of common stock issued, and in the speculation following the merger it sold at 55. After dividends had been passed for two years the price was very low. Two years ago this common stock sold again at 95. It has been subject to quick and sudden variations and the interests now dominant in the company's affairs picked up at bottom prices the Steel shares thrown over bodily after the panic.

From the first the stock has been an enigma to speculators and investors. It has been subject to more extraordinary movements in price than any other stock in the history of Wall street. This is perhaps due to the feeling that in spite of the floods of water injected at the time of the merger, it might still be able to pay profitable dividends, through the solid value back of it and the abounding prosperity of the country. On the other hand the knowledge that Carnegie alone doubled the value of his holdings before they entered the merger and that these were capitalized at a still higher rate in the trust, made Steel Common a doubtful investment.

The Steel Corporation's acquisition of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company during the panic of 1908 will probably create the most difficulty during the present suit. President Roosevelt always freely admitted his own infallibility, but it is generally understood that he was egregiously deceived by Gary and Frick, who came to him as a fountain of justice to get him to decide on the legality of buying up a competitor. The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee made this point very clear.

Mr. Gary is represented as saying: "I wish we could go to some respoisible government source and say: 'Here are our facts, here is our property and the cost of production,' and could be told just what prices we could charge and what we could do." He did this after his company had effected its combination and watered its stock. It would be interesting to have seen a trust magnate going to the government at the time the Steel Corporation was formed and asking how much stock it might issue on the mergered properties. Yet it is very possible that our governments may soon insist on that degree of oversight, and mark so plain a path for trusts and combines that the wayfaring magnate, though a fool need not err, or, if ignoring the danger signals, will go to jail.

THE NEW PROTECTION

Mr. H. B. Ames has been speaking in Montreal in favor of a method by which the labor element of the country might be induced to become enthusiastic for protection. He chose as the subject of his address "The New Protection," but it might as well have been called "Revising the Tariff Up." He speaks for that respectable and wealthy band of protectionists who intend that, when the tariff is revised, the result shall be to increase rather than lower the duties. Like a wise philosopher, too, he casts about for a method by which these results can be obtained at small cost to the stalwarts who are interested in taxing their fellows.

He tells the Montreal branch of the Manufacturers' Association that the new protection he advocates is indigenous to Australia, and that it protects the workingman. Canadian protection has never done that. In fact Mr. Ames is just now resting from a strenuous campaign in which he had some part in defeating a proposal that the National Policy be modified to favor the workingman. Friends of the workingman failed to secure this reform, and now, apparently, Mr. Ames is ready to go to the extreme of advocating a policy similar to the Australian, so as to get the employer and employe to make common cause on the question.

The Labor Party have had the balance of power ever since the formation of the Commonwealth, and their ideals and aims are as wide as the poles from the aims and ideals of the Canadian Conservatives. Take for example one plank of their platform: "The securing of the full results of their industry to all producers by the collective ownership of monopolies and the extension of the industrial and economic functions of the state and municipality." A movement to break up the large estates and throw the land into the hands of the people is one of the most burning questions in the Commonwealth. The Labor party is avowedly collectivist and practically Socialist. An ever increasing section of the labor ranks advocate straight-out Socialism.

The protection which Mr. Ames praises provides for a minimum wage, and an eight hour day, and it seeks after the nationalization of all the industries. The state owns the tramways, the ferries, the railways, the coal mines. It grants old age pensions to all over sixty-five years of age, and to those over sixty who are incapacitated from earning a living. The suffrage is extended to women on the same terms as men; and they have a progressive tax on land values.

There is no form which protection could take more different from that which we tolerate in Canada. There it is secured by the Labor party professedly for the masses of the people; here it is secured by the sinister interests really for their private advantage. Mr. Ames has always fought for that form of protection in this country, until now it is to be carried on by cliques for the benefit of cliques. In Australia they secure and operate the railways in the interests of the people, and to carry their products cheaply. Here the chief railways try to use the Conservative party to complete their power to charge monopoly prices for moving the people and their products. The new protection that Mr. Ames advocates is frankly Socialistic and secured by a collectivist party. Is he ready to form or lead such a party in Canada? The advantages which they secured for Australia are not just those which one would expect a Conservative party to toil for in any country. He cannot secure that form of protection from Mr. Borden for the bourbons and standpatters already have his ear. Mr. Ames is merely throwing dust to cover up a projected plan to raise the tariff while pretending to lower it. "Not an increase, but a readjustment of the tariff," said old Sir John. Is that trick to be tried again?

A GREAT LONDON DIVINE

The Reverend Reginald Campbell, pastor of the City Temple, London, has come to the United States to spend three months, and will preach in New York, Baltimore, Washington, Boston and Chicago. He will visit Canada, and will be heard in some of its principal cities. He told the New York reporters that he had not accepted a call to New York, that he believed in woman suffrage, that he was an advocate of liberal Christianity, and that he preached the gospel in modern terms and in keeping with the revolutionary spirit of the age.

He predicts the coming of a revolution against materialism. He says that women are more religious than men, because they are better than men. Christian missionaries, he thinks, must recognize the good in other religions.

The most dangerous sin of the day, says Dr. Campbell, is the worship of Mammon. Clergymen who are seeking for texts may find some useful suggestions in what Dr. Campbell says. In religion he is something of an insurgent, but one is not sure that insurgents have not their uses in the field of the church, and in the much broader field of religion. The churches, fortunately, are beginning to act more and more upon their realization that this world exists and that its every day problems must be dealt with, even though in dealing with them we seem somewhat to neglect the world to come, at least from the standpoint of our fathers.

THE KIN S COUNTY TRAGEDY

The coroner's jury in the Ryder case has returned an "open" verdict. The public will agree with the jurors in deciding that the man is dead; but, important as that is from some viewpoints, it is neither new nor sufficient. As the surgeons who made the autopsy swore that the man could not have killed himself, it follows, beyond dispute, that someone else killed him, and hence we come to that ugly word that the jury did not care to pronounce—murder.

The evidence showed that he was murdered, but not who murdered him. To find the murderer is the business of the Crown's law officers, and the open verdict does not, of course, relieve them from the duty of trying to do so. Somebody shot Ryder once, and, seeing him still alive, shot him twice more, that he might not live to tell whose face it was he saw behind the pointed gun. The man who heard shots heard no outcry. Though the man lived, after the first shot he probably could not cry out.

So far as the evidence indicates, the jury had cause to suspect no one. Nevertheless the verdict, in view of the medical testimony, could not properly avoid a declaration that there was foul play. The law officers of the Crown, of course, will go on investigating. Sooner or later, in all probability, we shall know the whole story. Murder is not easily hidden; the saying that the blood of the victim cries from the ground is by no means a meaningless one.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The doctors differ in regard to the nature of the Kings county tragedy; but those who argue for suicide have some very remarkable circumstances to account for.

* * *

The temptation to secure more and more gate receipts was not strong enough to lead to a dishonest prolongation of the championship baseball series. Give credit where it is due.

* * *

Canada is now third among the oat-growing countries of the world. Russia leads with 866,000,000 bushels, the United States is second with 792,000,000. Canada's crop this year is estimated at 368,000,000. Canada stands fifth among wheat-growing countries.

* * *

Speaking of cheap power for industrial purposes, Norway now has the cheapest power in the world. Consumers there can obtain high tension current for $6.50 per horse-power per year, and, in view of this, the Ottawa Journal is asking why power cannot be sold in Ontario at a price less than the present rates, the average of which it describes at "230 per cent. of the Norway figure."

* * *

Canada had in 1901 a population of 5,400,000. Now it is reported to be 7,000,000. The Ottawa Journal carries this rate of increase through the next few decades, with the following results:

1921	9,360,000
1931	12,580,000
1941	16,400,000
1951	21,550,000
1961	28,220,000

* * *

Almost half the municipalities in Ontario have petitioned the Legislature for the right to tax land more and improvements less, the proportion to be fixed for itself by each municipality. Both rural and urban communities seek this reform. St. John has been assured that the new plan is safe only in rapidly growing towns and cities. Ontario does not believe that. It is the customary argument of the reactionaries.

* * *

In Mr. Borden's absence, Hon. George E. Foster is acting premier, and an Ottawa newspaper has suggested that this spectacle was confidently expected to give the Toronto Globe apoplexy. The Globe denies any tendency in that direction, but says that Sir Mackenzie Bowell's collar must be choking him when he sees "the leader of the nest of traitors so glorified." Other reviewers will be disposed to point out once more that Mr. Foster is not Minister of Finance, and to ask why.

* * *

Why should Nova Scotia journals of the Halifax Herald type object to the "exodus" from the Maritime Provinces? They implored the people a few weeks ago to reject a measure that would have done much to increase the prosperity of the Atlantic Provinces.—Toronto Globe.

The people of the Atlantic provinces are thinking about the exodus now, and about what reciprocity would have done to stop it. A year or two of calm thinking on this subject will be good for this part of Canada.

* * *

The Right Rev. J. C. Farthing, D.D., Bishop of Montreal, says Ontario children have much to learn from those of Quebec;

"The politeness of the French even in the most country villages was a thing that impressed him. When they contrasted the boorishness of the fine bright faces of the English children with the wonderful courtesy of the French children, much as he loved the English children, he thought the comparison was very disadvantageous to them—they were not nearly so polite. Still he himself had yet to learn that he lowered himself by being polite to his elders, and even today, as a matter of instinct, he took his hat off to his elders."

* * *

British protectionists who shouted over the Conservative victo[illegible] are now pondering the declaration of Canadian manufacturers that the British preference must not be extended, even if it be continued. "Our Unionists," says the Montreal Witness, "are quite like the English Unionists. Reciprocal advantages to be traded between Great Britain and the Dominions for the Empire's sake may be a very nice thing to shout—a very pretty banner to fight under. But what they really want, both there and here, is protection—the taxing of the home people for home manufacturers, and the exclusion of all other goods but their own, whether from within or without the Empire."

* * *

Hearing that the Borden government will hold a short complete session of Parliament between November 15 and the Christmas vacation, the Manitoba Free Press says this plan would cost the people of Canada a million dollars, $750,000 of which would be for the sessional indemnities of the M. P.'s and Senators alone. The Free Press vigorously objects to this extravagance, and asserts that the session should be adjourned at Christmas and resumed in mid-winter, so that public business could be transacted without compelling the country to pay its representatives twice within twelve months. But when was a leader made unpopular through being generous to the House and Senate at the expense of the taxpayers?

* * *

By the recent census, the unit of representation, obtained by dividing Quebec's population of 2,000,679, by 65 (the fixed representation of that Province), is 30,780. On the basis of this unit the future representation of each of the Canadian Provinces will be as shown in the following table:

	New.	Present.
Alberta	12	7
British Columbia	12	7
Manitoba	15	10
New Brunswick	11	13
Nova Scotia	15	18
Ontario	82	86
Prince Edward Island	3	4
Quebec	65	65
Saskatchewan	15	10
Yukon	1	1
	231	221

This gives 231 members, as contrasted with 221 in the present House—an increase of ten seats. The four Western Provinces increase their representation by five members each, while Ontario loses four and the Maritime Provinces six, leaving a net increase of ten.

RIVER STEAMER SCHEDULE NOT VERY SATISFACTORY

Two Boats Running on Same Day With No Service Next Day.

Saturday, Oct. 28.

Many persons are complaining that a great injustice to the traveling public is being done by the present arrangement of the river steamers by which two boats, the Elaine and the Majestic, leave the same morning for Fredericton, both returning the next day, and leaving the people along the river with only a tri-weekly service. The Victoria has been taken off the route and the Elaine is still running on the same days as she ran formerly. Dr. L. A. Currey and D. J. Purdy, the respective managers, each place upon the other the responsibility.

Dr. Currey said that his company is the old established concern which has been running three boats all summer and he is satisfied to make no change. Mr. Purdy said that with two boats coming down the river to St. John he could not change the Majestic and run them both the same day, and for this reason was making no change.

In the meantime up river people in the city who counted on getting home for Thanksgiving are unable to reach any points above Gagetown by water today, and the handling of freight is also seriously interfered with. The Fredericton board of trade has registered an emphatic protest against the doubling up of the two steamers but any understanding over the matter seems to be far in the distance.

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THE POPULAR VOTE OF CANADA

Government's Majority 37,774, With Many Places to Hear From

ONTARIO DID IT

Gave Tories 55,000 Majority, of Which Toronto Contributed 25,000—Five Provinces Went Strong for Liberals, With Parties Pretty Evenly Divided in Two Others.

Ottawa, Oct. 27—Official returns for 194 out of the 221 constituencies for the recent election show an aggregate Conservative vote of 569,670 and an aggregate Liberal vote of 531,896, giving a nominal popular majority for the new government, on the returns so far in, of 37,774.

This, however, will probably be considerably reduced when all the returns from Alberta and Saskatchewan are in. Of the missing constituencies fifteen went Liberal and ten gave Conservative majorities. In addition to this, it is important to note that there were three Liberals elected by acclamation.

If the net Conservative majority in Toronto, totaling some 25,000, were eliminated it is probable that the returns from the rest of the country, when finally completed, will show a popular majority in favor of the Liberals.

Aggregate returns by provinces with the missing constituencies indicated are as follows:

Nova Scotia—Government, 50,303; opposition, 52,234. Missing constituency, Cape Breton South.

New Brunswick—Government, 34,134; opposition, 35,044. Missing constituencies, Northumberland, Queens-Sunbury.

Prince Edward Island—Government, 14,638; opposition, 13,998.

Quebec—Government, 149,305; opposition, 160,343. Missing constituencies, Montcalm, Nicolet, Joliet, Yamaska.

Ontario—Government, 245,142; opposition, 190,288. Missing constituencies, Dufferin, Glengarry, W. Middlesex, S. York, E. Simcoe.

Manitoba—Government, 22,878; opposition, 20,876. Missing constituencies, MacDonald, Provencher, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—Government, 25,683; opposition, 38,043. Missing constituencies, Battleford, MacKenzie, Saskatoon.

Alberta—Government, 4,875; opposition, 6,340. Constituencies all missing except Medicine Hat.

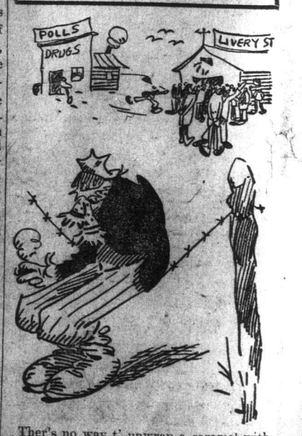
British Columbia—Government, 23,812; opposition, 14,728. Missing constituency, Comox-Atlin.

Total government, 569,670; opposition, 531,896.

Mistress—Have you a reference?

Bridget—Foine; Oi held the poker over her till I got it.—Harper's Bazar.

ABE MARTIN



Ther's no way t' unwrap a caramel without spoilin' a play. Lafe Bud says he allus feels like a odd cuff button when his mother-in-law is around.