AS NEW AL POLICY

Will Cost $2,000,000 as a Starter

To Train Men at Different Points for Naval Service

Twelve Units of 100 to be Established and Cruisers Rainbow and Niobe Will be Used in the Experiment—Nationalist Allies Approve of Scheme.

Ottawa, May 20—The government has evolved a new naval policy which will be acceptable to the Nationalists and at the same time give some appearance of doing something at last toward preparing for another possible emergency. It is arranging for a Canadian naval service without warships.

An order in council has been passed providing for the creation of a Canadian naval reserve along the lines adopted years ago by New Zealand and Cape Colony. It is a somewhat dilctante and inadequate way of handling the old emergency, but it is free from political embarrassments and provides scope for a small expenditure of money in Canada which may be used to good political effect.

The general principle of the creation of a naval reserve was endorsed by the cabinet council this week and the order in council was signed yesterday. The details are left to the deputy minister of naval affairs, J. G. Desbarrats, and to Admiral Kingsmill and the naval headquarters staff to work out.

The cost of the new scheme is estimated at about $2,000,000 per annum at first, and this amount will be inserted in the supplementary estimates for the present session. This will, it is expected, be sufficient to organize some twelve naval reserve companies of 100 men each. There are to be three divisions, one for the Atlantic coast, with headquarters at Halifax; one for the great lakes, with headquarters probably at Toronto; and one for the Pacific coast, with headquarters at Esquimalt.

Will Provide Some Work for Cruisers.

Men joining the reserve are to be given training in seamanship, boat drill and other preliminary exercises calculated to make them available to supplement the requirements of the British navy in time of war. In the British navy it takes from three to seven years to train men and officers adequately for active service, consequently the training now contemplated in Canada will be very inadequate, but the government thinks that it will at least be a first step in the right direction. It will also provide some work for the Niobe and Rainbow as training ships during the annual drill season of the naval reservists. A period of twenty-one days drill each year under the instruction of officers to be furnished by the naval department here in co-operation with the British admiralty, is contemplated.

There is already in existence a naval reserve company at Victoria, and a petition was sent to the government recently on behalf of this company, asking for co-operation of the naval department in furnishing funds and instructors. It was also suggested that the Rainbow could be utilized during the coming summer for training purposes instead of being kept uselessly tied up in harbor, as was the case last summer. Admiral Kingsmill is now on his way out to Victoria to see what arrangements can be made regarding this.

In Toronto, A. Jarvis, the well known Toronto yachtsman, has taken a keen interest in the scheme and is ready to organize a naval reserve company there. So far as the lakes are concerned, the training of course will at first have to be of a very elementary character, but it is suggested that later on small training cruisers may be secured along the same lines as have been adopted for the American service on the great lakes.

In the maritime provinces it is proposed to give the fishermen who are already expert seaman, a chance to get a touch of naval service each year by utilizing the Niobe and the fisheries protection cruisers. For the Atlantic service the same lines as have been adopted in Newfoundland under admiralty supervision will be followed.

It is expected that a start towards the development of the whole scheme will be made this summer, but it will take a year or so before the organization can be completed, and anything like a moderately efficient naval service in Canada can be built up. Meanwhile the government is apparently going to leave its dreadnought contribution policy quiescent.

NORTH SHORE I. O. O. F. CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

Newcastle, May 19—The 95th anniversary of the founding of the Oddfellows was celebrated by the Ever True Rebecca Lodge, of Douglastown, Sunday afternoon. Loggieville, Millerton, Newcastle and Chatham Oddfellows, and Chatham and Millerton Rebeckahs, to the number of nearly 100, were present and assisted. The brethren marched in procession from the Temperance Hall to the Presbyterian church, where they were addressed by Rev. Alex. Hattie, of Millerton, with whom Rev. Mr. Firth, of Douglastown, exchanged pulpits.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge was represented by J. L. Stewart, of Chatham, P. G. R.; and the Grand Lodge of the Maritime Provinces, by D. D. G. M. David W. Anderson, of Douglastown, who also acted as marshall.

The Douglastown Rebekas number fifty-six, and are in a most flourishing condition.

For dress occasions Paris still favors the small black handbag of Pekin or other silk, finished with a tassel at the end.

WANTED

MEN WANTED by Riverside Golf Club to clear up land. Apply to Simon McKay on the premises at Riverside, Kings Co., N. B. 11933-5-30

NURSES WANTED

WANTED—Young women to work in a training school as nurses for the insane. Address P. O. Box 1178, Worcester, Mass. 5880-7-11

WANTED—Young men and women to take the training course for nurses at the Hartford Connecticut Retreat. Good wages. Good positions. References required. Miss Agnes M. Glen, Superintendent of Nurses, 30 Washington St., Hartford, Conn. 683-tf.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN wanted for automatic compressed air sprayer. Best on the market. Cavers Bros., Galt, Ont. 5-1

SALESMAN—Wanted for automatic compressed air sprayer, best on the market. Cavers Bros, Galt, Ont., 9164-4-22.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right men. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. sw-tf

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable Agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly; liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. tf

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—A second or third-class teacher for school district No. 7, parish of Chipman, N. B. School to commence May 1, 1914. Apply, stating salary, to Isaac W. Murray, Fulton Brook, Queens Co., N. B. 10582-5-2 s.w.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—By May 1, a girl for general housework in a family of two. References required. Apply to Mrs. W. J. Davidson, Rothesay. 10047-5-2-sw.

WANTED—Good general girl with references. No house cleaning. 155 Wright street. 5-tf

FOXES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Handsome red fox with black points. Not hurt in any way. Apply to Robert Armstrong, Barnesville, Kings Co., N. B. 10587-5-6 s.w.

Now Is the Time to Plan for the Summer

We will not give a summer vacation this year as a number of students from long distances would be inconvenienced thereby.

Then, our summers are so deliciously cool that St. John is a harbor of refuge during the hot season, and study just as pleasant as at any other time. Students can therefore enter at any time.

Send for Catalogue

S. KERR, Principal

The St. John Business College

MARRIAGES

NORDIN-BABBITT—In Germain street Baptist church, St. John, N. B., on May 20, 1914, by Rev. J. H. MacDonald, D.D., Oscar William Nordin, of Miramichi, to Helen M. Babbitt, eldest daughter of George Babbitt, Burton, Sunbury county, N. B.

DEATHS

ARTHURS—On Sunday afternoon, Arnold David Arthurs, son of Joseph and Rachel Arthurs, 55 City road, aged thirteen months.

BELYEA—In this city, entered into rest on the 17th inst., Beverley Belyea, aged 79 years, leaving a sorrowing wife and three daughters to mourn.

LOGUE—At South Bay, on the 17th instant, Edward Logue, in the 77th year of his age, leaving three sons and three daughters to mourn. (Boston and New York papers please copy).

LOGUE—Suddenly at Hampton Village on the 18th inst., E. Jane Logue, wife of William Logue, leaving a husband, one son, and three daughters, two sisters and two brothers besides a large circle of friends to mourn their sad loss.

O'BRIEN—At Fairville on the 18th inst., Bartley M., youngest son of Bridget and the late Thomas O'Brien, Brookville, in the 25th year of his age, leaving a mother, three brothers, and one sister to mourn.

OWENS—At East St. John, on the 20th inst., John A. Owens, aged 66 years, leaving a wife, three sons and two daughters.

WATSON—In Boston, on the 17th, Frank Headley Watson, in the 48th year of his age.

IN MEMORIAM.

MONTGOMERY—In loving memory of James W. Montgomery who departed this life May 19, 1913.

WIFE.

CARD OF THANKS

Robert Douglas and family wish to thank their friends for flowers and other kindnesses expressed on the occasion of their recent bereavement.

Cake.

Baking cake requires the most careful judgment. The very best ingredients are essential. Great care must be exercised in measuring.

Pans properly prepared; oven must be properly heated; oven doors handled carefully during the process of baking. Use pastry flour; sift before measuring—then sift again with baking powder; eggs must be perfectly fresh; butter sweet and sugar fine.

When baked do not place cakes in a cold place nor in a draught of cold air. The steam will condense and make the cake heavy.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST JOHN.

Arrived.

Monday, May 18.

Str Pejepscot, 79, Swett, Bath for St Martins, with barge in tow.

Schr Abbie C Stubbs, 295, McLean, New York, coal, (for Fredericton).

Schr J Arthur Lord, 189, Smith, Boston, bal.

Schr Priscilla, 99, Granville, Boston, bal.

Schr Moama, 384, Burnie, Fredericton, Peter McIntyre, bal.

Coastwise—Strs Granville, 60, Collins, Annapolis; Rubly I., 49, Baker, Harborville; Stadium, 49, Rolfe, Pt Wolfe; schrs Isma, Thompson, fishing; Mizpah, Annapolis.

Tuesday, May 19.

Str Governor Cobb, 1,556, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, A E Fleming, pass and mdse.

Str Pejepscot, 79, Swett, St Martins for Bath, in for harbor.

R M S P liner Caraquet, 2,975, Smith, West Indies, Wm Thomson Co, pass and gen cargo.

Str Easington, 868, Stevenson, Parrsboro, Starr, coal.

Coastwise—Strs Centreville, 32, Graham, Sandy Cove; Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Bear River; schs Dorothy, 49, Hill, Creverie; Leonie, 27, Payson, Yarmouth; Regine C, 36, Sullivan, Meteghan.

Wednesday, May 20.

Sch Margaret May Riley, 241, Granville, New York for Fredericton, with coal.

Sch Hattie Barbour, 266, Barton, New York for Fredericton, with coal.

Sch Jennie A Stubbs, 159, Dixon, New York for Fredericton, with coal.

Coastwise—Strs Harbinger, 46, Rockwell, River Hebert; John L Cann, 77, MacKinnon, Westport; Stadium, 49, Rolf, Alma; schs Enid Hazel, 36, Trahan, Belliveau's Cove; Lloyd, 31, Anderson, Annapolis; M & E Hains, Hains, Freeport.

Cleared.

Monday, May 18.

Str Pejepscot, Swett, St Martins, with barge in tow.

Schr Virginian, Morris, Pt Wolfe.

Coastwise—Strs Granville, Collins, Annapolis; Valinda, Gesner, Bridgetown.

Schr Henry H Chamberlain, Wasson, Greenwich (Conn), Stetson, Cutler Co, 248,625 feet lumber.

Schr Maple Leaf, Baird, Wolfville.

Tuesday, May 19.

Sch Laura, Becker, City Island, f.o., Stetson Cutler Co, with 275,334 feet lumber.

Sch David C Ritcey, City Island, f.o., Stetson Cutler Co, with 1,840,500 spruce and pine laths.

Coastwise—Strs Centreville, Graham, Sandy Cove; Brunswick, Moore, Spencer's Island; Bear River, Woodworth, Digby; schs Dorothy, Hill, Digby; Regine C, Sullivan, Meteghan.

Wednesday, May 20.

Str Marie (Sw), Edson, Preston (G. B.), J T Knight Co, with deals shipped by Geo McKean.

Sch Arthur M Gibson, Longmire, City Island, f.o., Stetson Cutler Co, 1,745,000 spruce laths.

Coastwise—Strs Stadium, Rolf, St Martins; John L. Cann, MacKinnon, Westport; Harbinger, Rockwell, Albert; schs Laurie, Wothen, Yarmouth; Enid Hazel, Trahan, Belliveau's Cove; Lloyd, Anderson, Annapolis; Mizpah, McFarland, Wilson's Beach.

Sailed.

Tuesday, May 19.

Str Pejepscot, Swett, Bath.

Wednesday, May 20.

Sch Henry H Chamberlain, Wasson, Greenwich (Conn).

Sch T W Cooper, Smith, Salem, f.o.

Sch Virginian, Morris, Pt Wolfe.

Wednesday, May 20.

Str Governor Cobb, Mitchell, Boston, via Maine ports.

Str Marie, Edson, Preston (GB).

CANADIAN PORTS.

Grindstone Island, May 15—Ard, str Spilsby, Lisbon.

Liverpool, N S, May 15—Ard, schrs Ada Mildred, Hopkins, Boston; Percy C Evans, Newark.

Sherbrooke, May 16—Ard, schr Archie Crowell, from Jaragua, Brazil.

Halifax, N S, May 18—Ard, str Dwinsk (Rus), Libau; U S Revenue Cutter Seneca, from sea; schr Seth Junior, Baha via Barbados.

Sld 18th, str Mongolian, Philadelphia; Dwinsk, New York; Halifax, Charlottetown.

Quebec, May 18—Ard, strs Manchester Inventor, Manchester; Pallanza, Hamburg; Crown of Arrogan, Barbados; Ascania, Southampton.

Montreal, May 18—Ard, strs Ascania, Southampton; Crown of Arragon, British West Indies.

Halifax, May 19—Ard, sch W N Zwicker, New York.

Sld—Sch John L Cann, Louisburg.

Montreal, May 19—Ard, str Lake Manitoba, Liverpool.

Sld—Strs Fremona, Leith; Royal Edward, Bristol.

Quebec, May 19—Ard, strs Hesperian, Cassandra, Glasgow.

Yarmouth, May 16—Ard, sch Margaret B Roper, Keryan, Rockland (Me), to load lumber for Cuba.

Cld May 16—Sch Ponhook, LeBlanc, New York, with lumber.

Moncton, May 18—Ard, sch Rosalie, Belliveau, Comeau, Barbados.

Montreal, May 20—Ard, str Hesperian, Liverpool; Cassandra, Liverpool; Pallenza, Rotterdam.

Sld—Strs Mount Royal, London and Antwerp; Inishowen Head, Belfast; Canada, Campbellton; Crown of Cordova, Miramichi; Ariel, Oporto.

Quebec, May 20—Ard, strs Lake Michigan, London; Waccamaw, Dalhousie (NB).

BRITISH PORTS.

Glasgow, May 18—Ard, str Grampian, Montreal.

Scilly, May 18—Signalled, Ausonia, Montreal for London.

Glasgow, May 19—Ard, str Athenia, Montreal.

Plymouth, May 19—Ard, strs President Grant, New York; Ausonia, Montreal.

Glasgow, May 20—Ard, str Cardinian, Philadelphia.

Manchester, May 17—Sld, Manchester Mariner, St John.

Gibraltar, May 18—Passed, str Manchester Port, Stott, St John (NB), via Norfolk for Venice.

Liverpool, May 20—Ard, str Franconia, Boston.

London, May 20—Ard, str Ausonia, Montreal.

Avonmouth, May 20—Sld, str Royal George, Montreal.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Hamburg, May 17—Ard, str Pandosia, Wright, Sante Fe.

Vineyard Haven, May 18—Sld, schrs Irma Bentley, St John; Lady of Avon, Dorchester (NB).

Portland, Me, May 18—Ard, schr Damiette and Joanna, Walton (NS).

Machias, Me, May 18—Sld, schr Silver Spray, New York.

New Haven, Conn, May 18—Sld, schr Ida C, Providence.

Boston, May 16—Ard, schrs Emma W Day, Alma; Little Ruth, Westport; Electric Light, do.

Sld May 16, schrs Lawson, Joggins Mines (NS); St Bernard, Five Islands (NS); Annie R Lewis, Bridewater (N S); Jessie Ashley, Maitland (NS); Marcus L Urann, Sewalls Point; John J Perry, Rockland.

New York, May 19—Ard, sch John G Walter, Two Rivers (NS).

Calais, Me, May 19—Ard, schrs Jesse Hart, New York; Pendleton Sisters, Philadelphia.

New London, Conn, May 19—Ard, sch James Young, New York.

New York, May 19—Sld, schs Lucia Porter, Fredericton (NB); Luella, Cansu (NS).

Jacksonville, Fla, May 16—Ard, schs Evelyn W Hinkly, New York; Earl of Aberdeen, Cuba.

Boston, May 18—Cld, sch Mattie J Allis, Bridgewater.

Sld May 16—Schs Reliance, Shelburne (NS); Flo F Mader, Liverpool, Lunenburg and Mahone Bay (NS); Annie, Yarmouth (NS); Little Ruth, Westport (NS).

Fernandina, Fla, May 16—Ard, str Rapidan, Philadelphia.

Antwerp, May 20—Ard, str Montrose, St John.

New York, May 20—Sld, schs Harry Miller, St John (NB); Sunlight, Eastport (Me), (came to anchor at City Island).

New York, May 20—Ard, strs Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, Bremen; Oceanic, Southampton.

CHARTERS.

Str Dominion (now at Philadelphia) West May to WCE, p t.

Str Inca (due Philadelphia) Herring Cove to WCE, p t.

Str Kelvinhead, Miramichi to Manchester, July, 37s 6d.

Str Craigen Doran (now at St John's, Nfld), Miramichi to Liverpool, 38s 9d.

Str Competitor, time charrter, trip up, 3s 3d. Delivery South Atlantic, redelivery Pictou. May-June.

Schr Lillah C Kaminski, 421, Windsor, to New York, lumber, $4.

Schr Frank W Benedict, 343, Hillsboro to New Haven, plaster, $1.85.

Nor steamer, 1,364 tons, deals, Bay of Fundy to West Britain or East Ireland, at or about 35c, May-June.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows:

Emma A. and N. W. Cousens to J. R. Armstrong, property in Murray street.

Elizabeth McArdle to Mary A. McArdle, property in Simonds.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thurmott to Mary, wife of George McArthur, property in Broad street.

Kings County

Heirs of Francis Doherty to James Doherty, properties at Norton and Upham.

H. G. Folkins to W. C. Howe, $500, property at Norton.

W. H. Irving to Amelia L. Stone, $1,000, property at Rothesay.

Abbie M. Keith to G. H. Adair, property at Sussex.

Jane LeFurgey to William LeFurgey, property at Hammond.

Annie E. Lyons to W. D. King, property at Springfield.

William McKinney to William Johnson, property at Westfield.

George McKean to J. C. Branscombe, property at Havelock.

Beverly McMonagle to Annie E. Lyrn et al, property at Springfield.

W. H. McQuade to Georgina C. Fenety, property at Rothesay.

W. J. Patterson to DeWolfe McAfee, property at Sussex.

Llewellyn V. Price, to W. A. Steiper, property at Rothesay.

Amelia L. Stone to Samuel Skedmore, property at Rothesay.

W. H. Storey to J. A. Cox, property at Sussex.

J. G. Symes to J. T. Patterson, property at Greenwich.

Girl Believes it, Too.

Suitor—Your daughter's little hands were never made to work.

Her Mother—So I discovered long ago. —Boston Transcript.

The district which includes Hammond River, now in the parish of Rothesay, and Smithtown and French Village, in Hampton parish, will, it is understood, be formed into a new parish next year, as part of the diocese of Fredericton. J. H. A. Holmes, B. A., a divinity student of King's College, will be in charge this summer. Among the other divinity students from King's College who will be stationed in the Fredericton diocese during the summer are: Lawrence T. Wilkinson, B. A., of Springfield, who will act as lay reader to Rev. Canon Sisam in Moncton; Alban S. Bates, B. A., of Newcastle, who will go to New Brandon; M. P. Maxwell, B. A., of New Mills, who will go to Fredericton to assist Rev. Canon Cowie at St. Anne's; Edward Britton, to assist Rev. G. S. Lake, in St. Mary's, York county, and Murray Byron, to be at his home in Campobello during the summer.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA ESTABLISHED 1832

Small Deposits Welcome

If you wish to start a Savings Account do not hesitate because you have only a small sum to begin with; you will be welcome at our office. Some of our large accounts began as deposits of $1.

It is our aim to have customers come to us with the feeling that we will attend to their business with pleasure. 23

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital . . . . . $ 4,000,000
Surplus $11,000,000
Total Resources $80,000,000

BRANCHES OF THIS BANK in every Canadian Province, and in Newfoundland, West Indies, Boston, Chicago and New York

POLITICS THROTTLING CANADIAN PATRIOTISM

(Professor MacPhail in University Magazine).

Canada is fond of advertisement. At the moment we are receiving more advertising than we desire, and it is not just of the quality we would choose. "You like eggs," said the farmer to his boy. "Well, eat eggs," and he handed him eggs, which were not precisely of the kind one would pilfer from the nest for one's own use.

For many years Canada went quietly, doing a safe, snug business, meeting conditions as they arose, cultivating old markets, and finding new markets when old ones were closed. Then the spirit of finance came upon us and delivered us over to the delusion that a man becomes rich by spending, and a nation great according to the greatness of the burden of taxation which it bears, when, in reality, the only source of national wealth is the labor of the community.

And all this was done in the name of development of the country, under the influence of leaders whose idea of development was the expenditure of money, so that they themselves might retain a share. Having little money of our own, we were induced to borrow it, and the way to borrow was to advertise. Croakers and niggards were reminded that omelets cannot be made without breaking eggs. Now, we have all discovered that breaking eggs does not in itself make an omelet.

Dishonest Advertising.

Everything we did was regarded not as a thing in itself but for its value as an advertisement. "A good advertisement," was the general comment when the government proposed to spend thirty-five million dollars in the endeavor to perform an obvious duty. It was a spectacular affair, "that the sword of Canada was about to be cast into the scales of empire." All the world now knows that there was a discrepancy between the advertisement and the fact, that even the weapon, as certain critical persons pointed out at the time, was made of paper in the form of a promise to pay with a promissory note, which was dishonored before it was drawn.

We could stand all this. We are not an especially sensitive people. We are capable of a good deal of cynical unconcern, but no wwe are wounded in that "honor which is honor's scorn." For a gang of American detectives to come to Quebec, and hold us up to the derision of Tammany Hall—that is a little too much to bear. To have sold legislation for a few thousand dollars, which, on the confession of the purchasers themselves, was worth millions, is a mark of petty and picayune minds. What hurts is that legislation could be acquired so easily and so cheaply, as an enterprising trader would buy a concession from savages in exchange for a few beads. The legislators of a South American republic could have taught us better terms.

"The Thank-Gods of America."

For a generation we have been the thank-Gods of America. We were not like those republicans and sinners, as they are described elsewhere on these pages, who lived to the southward, with whom it was dangerous for simple-minded people like ourselves to have any truck or trade. The United States at the same moment presented us with a standard of democracy and of political corruption; but now we cannot say that, if not holier, we are at least no worse than they. Within the past five years events have demonstrated that their public conscience was not dead but sleeping; and any one who thinks to the contrary may ask of their numerous makers and administrators of law, who are now in jail. That there should be a country in the world, and actually on our borders, in which all contributions made to political parties should be made publicly, would be incredible to us if we were not aware that in the election following that enactment the dominant party carried only two states.

And yet the incident will not be without value if it serves to emphasize the evils which flow from the intermingling of business with legislation, and the divorce of patriotism from politics. Political corruption is not peculiar to democracy; but it flourishes most in democracies, since communities which enjoy that form of goverment are always composed of men with business habits, to the exclusion of men with abstract ideals of right and wrong. On the other hand, it is most easily extruded from democracy, since corruption is acknowledged not to be good business.

Why We Hate a Political Grafter.

For, in truth, business and politics are in direct antithesis. The ethic of the one is love of money; the ethic of the other is love of men. Business deals with questions in narrow details; politics considers them abstractly in relation to the well-being of the community. Self-interest is a sure guide for business, and the man whose whole life is governed by that principle is utterly lost in the world of politics, where abnegation of self-interest is the first law.

The essence of democracy is the proportional representation of all interests in the community. The weakness of all democratic legislatures lies in the predominance of the business element. The predominance of lawyers makes the disparity all the greater, since political lawyers are themselves business men, and upon their entrance into public life abnegate their proper function of applying general principles to specific cases.

By a strange perversion the term "business" has come to be restricted to secondary occupations, to stock-broking, money-lending, distributing goods, and making tools for meeting primary needs. The man who really does the business of the world is the original producer, the farmer, the fisherman, the miner, the artist. These men are too busy to govern. They leave the task to others, and in turn are willing to be exploited—but only up to a certain point. Governments always miscalculate where that point lies. It always lies short of eating grass. It was this miscalculation which caused the French revolution of 1789, and the American revolution of 1912.

An Affiance Worse Than Church and State.

A government has no concern with business. Its function is to maintain a state of affairs in which each person shall be as free as possible to manage his own affairs in his own way. When a government allies itself with industrial corporations, it is on the high road to political corruption. When it pledges the credit of the people for private gain, the people are sure to be robbed and their credit destroyed, as many a Canadian community discovered last year, when they went into the market for money to supply their perfectly legitimate corporate needs. Having once committed itself by diverting public money for private enterprise, a government is no longer free. It is in the situation of a man who is partner in a business over which he has no control, or of a father who has once paid the gambling debts of his son. He is liable to fresh demands; and to have his investment or his credit he is compelled to yield. The situation is still more difficult when the gambler assumes the role of blackmailer. Occasionally a lucky coup is made, but the very foundation of business itself is destroyed.

When a group of speculators go to a government with a demand for protection, and receive it under threat that they will close their works, the way is easy for another group of speculators to go to the government with a demand for actual money to be paid directly from the treasury, without the bother of extracting it from the consumer's pocket, under threat that a bank which they have involved will close its doors. From that it is an easy step for the legislator to demand that he be paid a part of the price. The situation becomes almost hopeless when the government owes its very existence to the men who make these demands and threats, who, indeed, have placed it in power for that very purpose.

The government is overwhelmed by its public undertakings. A minister of public works or of marine, for example, when he assumes office, is suddenly face to face with problems which a man in private life has been trained to meet by years of experience of a most specialized kind. He is faced with one of two alternatives, either to take into his own hands matters of which he knows nothing, or to leave them to deputies whose salaries would not procure the services of a chief clerk in other corporations doing a similar business. In addition, the minister is hampered at every turn by the interference of local politicians, by demands from provinces for the expenditure of money within their borders merely on the ground that money has been spent elsewhere for similar purposes, and the still more urgent demand that public works be undertaken not in response to a real need but in view of the balance of political parties in any given area. The wonder is not that the public service is so inefficient but that it is so good.

The Biology of Politics.

Each organism develops other organisms to destroy it. Democracy in the United States bred political corruption, and political corruption in turn developed enemies of that form of evil. In the fulness of time investigators and expositors were brought forth. They held up a mirror to democracy, and revealed to itself a face in the crowd, which was hideous, and democracy struck at the hideous face in its own brutal way.

Of these scientific expositors of political corruption Lincoln Steffens will serve as a type, and he has just told us, in the Metropolitan Magazine, the cause and the cure. The cause and the cure hatch in the same place, and often in the same person; the "best man" and the "worst man" are often identical; wherever there is a bribe-taker there is also a bribe-giver. In search of the evil he sought upwards through the ranks of policemen, of the low-down politicians, of the rich politicians, and he came upon the political boss. But he discovered finally that the political boss was merely an agent of the business boss, the captain of industry, who desires for himself what nearly everyone wants, but desires it more earnestly and more courageously. The cause then lies in the community; and the cure lies in the hands of the few, who, as Mr. Steffens puts it, care less for the apples and more for the trees.

Canada's Status.

For some years past the government of Canada has been carried on by a politico-business alliance. An election cannot be held, because elections are bad for business; and if a new government came into power it would take some time to bring it into alignment with vested, financial interests. The imperial relation itself was dominated by the spirit of a Birmingham business man and the Canadian speculator freebooting for money; but the fabric of imperialism which was inspired by mercenary motives is now pretty well shaken. Preferences, ease of borrowing, readiness to lend, turned out to be too insecure a foundation. The union was not organic. In due course it will disappear and make way for a fabric which cannot be shaken. In the meantime there is nothing to be done, no permanent policy for defence, no plan of union. Certain things must first be forgotten; and hardest of all to forget is the betrayal of the larger patriotism by politics in that great moment of temptation, during the campaign in Drummond-Arthabaska, when the Nationalist party was born and the imperial cause for the time was reduced to the likeness of a zero with the rim removed.

A year or two ago, when a Canadian went to London, he was vociferous in declaring the country of his origin, and he acquired thereby certain solid advantages. His very loyalty was an asset to him, and he made the most of it. Under cover of imperialism a humble person might obtain a desirable invitation, an astute person might place some very doubtful securities. A person who was both astute and ambitious might even attain to the dignity of a title, especially if his financial record precluded him from a seat in the cabinet at home. But all that is changed, and the way of the Canadian adventurer is not now so easy. For a time we were taken at our own valuation. There is a disposition now to listen less to what we say than to what we can prove. The truth is, we have made ourselves somewhat ridiculous, and people in London are telling each other funny stories about us.

No More Gold from England.

The stage was set to attract the English investor, and considering our inexperience, it was well done. But things have changed much since those halcyon days. The English investor has learned many things. He has learned to his amazement that many of the Canadian industries in which he had invested his money were managed by men who knew nothing whatever about the business in which they were ostensibly engaged, and that they had been employed on account of their skill in finance, that is, of manipulating the securities of the corporation so that they would realize the greatest amount of money. The transformation of a railway manager into an ironmaster, again to a contractor, and again to a maker of bricks, is too rapid for his slow wits; but he has a dim perception that a financial prestidigitateur cannot concern himself usefully with the meticulous details of an exacting industry. It cannot have escaped his notice either that these business men regarded Canada as too small a world to conquer, and extended their activities to the ends of the earth, to Mexico, to South America, and he could not be very favorably impressed by the results of their exploits to those regions.

It is a common delusion that England lends money, that there is a kind of Mr. Mothercountry who buys and sells. Any such transactions are carried on by individuals who live in England for convenience, and are not invariably Englishmen. They are the astutest and boldest of lenders and traders; and if they prefer doing business with persons who live under British institutions, the reason is that experience has taught them that the politics of communities enjoying those institutions are inspired by a patriotism which guarantees liberty, insures legislation which is undefiled, and justice which canot be bought. He will decline to lend to a South American republic, and he will lend to Canada, not from any political consideration in itself. He will decline to lend to any country or to any corporation or individual in a country whose legislators accept bribes, whose judiciary recruited from a corrupt legislature itself becomes suspect, whose municipal services break down through inefficiency and neglect. When he hears of a country whose capital is habitually ravaged by a preventable disease, whose chief city of six hundred thousand inhabitants was without a supply of water, and lived in a state of squalor for ten days in the depth of winter, it does not matter to him whether that country is Patagonia or Canada.

"I'll Do, I'll Do. I'll Do"—Borden.

There is a sense, too, in which patriotism and politics are in antithesis. The election of 1911 was a triumph for politics; it was a triumph of patriotism too; but is is doubtful if ever again patriotism will lend itself to exploitation for political ends. It was a splendid patriotic play, but the end came when the Senate referred the naval bill to the people. Now the farce is over; the lights are uot, and the players have gone home. The collapse of other forms of speculation occurred at the same time, and now we have leisure for calm reflection after our essay in world politics.

Nothing is so useful, because so sobering, as to see ourselves through other eyes. We have been playing the part of the young man from the country, whom Matthew Arnold described, earnestly talking to the house-maid who had got the perambulator into danger. This young man was vociferous in suggestion; but he was not a t the heart of the situation; and his discourse did not touch the crisis vitally. Yet he was in earnest. We made a great show of earnestness during that election and in the consequent debate. Even the elect were deceived, those, namely, who were signed with the imperial seal. But no one now supposes that we were as much in earnest as we seemed to be. The old gentlemen who compose the Senate do not profess to think so—and old gentlemen who go to bed at eleven o'clock get up in the morning with very clear heads. They have no electors to trouble them; their salaries are safe; their number cannot be diminished or increased; they fear no enemy but death, so their judgment is fairly sure of being unbiassed. When the charge of being partisan was uttered against them they made as if they did not hear; and when the word, disloyalty, was mentioned they gave no sign. The session was at an end. Like the witch in "Macbeth," Mr. Borden cried, "I'll do, and I'll do, and I'll do," but he did nothing. He did not appeal to the people. He did not re-introduce the naval bill at the present session. He has not even mentioned the subject of a permanent naval policy which was at one time so much discussed. He could not.

Patriotism as a Hobby-Horse.

It is hard for the people of England to understand such a situation; and yet the explanation, to us at least, is very simple. Politics has got the better of patriotism, and the business interests have got the better of both. To the people of England defence is their supreme care, and they cannot understand how our defence should be a matter of so much unconcern to us; for we as well as they must know that if England "received a Baffle, England is neither able to Support its Self, nor the Plantations that depend upon it, & then consequently they must crumble into So many distinct independt Governts and thereby becoming weak will be a Prey to any Stronger Power wch shall attacque them." Our behavior must appear to them as a piece of fooling. Let us assume that the English government had devised a measure of defence against an emergency, which may have existed merely in their own imagination, and that the house of lords declined to pass it. We could not imagine Mr. Asquith retaining office, and contenting himself with a derisive patomime behind their backs.

But the people of England have a distinct understanding that our performance not only embarrassed their government but that it has cost them dear. We created the impression in the world that three new ships were to be added to the English navy. Foreign governments acted on that assumption, and new England is obliged to build them for herself. They have a confused remembrance that there was much talk, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier cried aloud, "Give us self-government"; that Mr Borden insisted, "Give us representation"; that, at an earlier date, the demand, "Give us a preference in your markets," was raised by Mr. Chamberlain in the name of Canada, and to it was annexed, as a reason, that we would leave the empire if the demand were denied. There would be no cause for wonder if John Bull should fly into a passion and retort: "You want self-government; well, have self-government. Keep your inexperienced counsel to yourself; and if your loyalty is for sale at the price of a preference, take it to another market."

John Bull in His Sea-Boots.

And when John Bull has his sea-boots on, as Professor Macnaughton once warned us, he is capable of a most devastating kick. John Bull always has his sea-boots on. He sleeps in them. He does not hang them up to dry for two years because certain old gentlemen, who are suffering from cold feet, advise him that wet boots are dangerous to the health and expensive besides. In such a mood he is very quick to recommend a young apprentice to fish, cut bait or go ashore.

To the more philosophical English mind there would be nothing strange in this hasty outburst. The doctrine of empire in which dominions over the sea should have a share is quite new, and even yet is not generally accepted as a dogma or a law of nature. Up to the middle of the nineteenth century it was taken for granted that the colonies would fall away; and the utmost that was hoped was that they would depart in peace. With the exception of Durham, Charles Buller and Elgin, Whigs and Tories alike were in agreement. "Why," Peel asked, "if the people of Canada are not cordially with us, should we contract the tremendous obligation of having to defend, on a point of honor, their territory against American invasion?" "Let Canada, if she be so minded, establish her independence and cast off her character as a colony, or seek refuge in the extended arms of the United States," declared Lord John Manners. And last of all there was Disraeli himself, expressing the belief, "these wretched colonies will all be independent too in a few years, and are a millstone round out necks." Mr. J. L. Morison from the historical department of Queen's University has marshalled all the evidence, and politicians who read anything except the daily newspapers would do well to read the record he has made. So far as England is concerned, Canada is quite free to commit suicide if it likes.

Even in business the business spirit eventually defeats itself. It cannot understand that there are whole categories of subjects beyond its control. With its passion for organization it destroys what it touches. Everything fine—religion, friendship, love, education, literature, art, newspapers even—wither and die at the first touch of its breath. To combine the newspapers of a great city for the sole reason that they might all be printed by presses of the same width on wooden paper from the same mill betrays an ignorance of everything which lies beyond business, and even of business itself. The people have some intelligence left, even after reading a newspaper manufactured after this method. They may take their news and advertisements wholesale; they will not take political opinions by the ton.

"Cy" Warman Died Poor.

London, Ont., May 20—"Cy" Warman, the poet of the Rockies, was worth but $489.05 when he died, according to his will, which was filed for probate at the local office of the surrogate court today. He bequeathed everything to his wife, with the exception of a nominal sum to his daughter.

S. L. T. Peters, of Queens county, called at the St. John board of trade Tuesday to seek the assistance of the board, in conjunction with the city commissioners, to put before the government the advantages of the Hog Island route for the Valley Railway. Mr. Peters estimates that there would be, by the adoption of that route, a saving of $750,000 in the building of the two bridges as compared with the present proposal and a saving also in the length of line with a consequent lower rate for freight when the railway is complete. He hopes to have a survey ordered by the government to see if that route could not be utilized.

DOCTORS AFRAID TO OPERATE

Could Not Remove Stone from the Bladder—Gin Pills Enabled Him to Pass It

"During August last, I went to Montreal to consult a specialist as I had been suffering terribly with Stone in The Bladder. He decided on an operation and was assisted by another doctor. They said the calculus was larger than a bean and too hard to crush, and that they could not take it out.

"I returned home suffering greatly, and did not know what to do, but was recommended by a friend to try GIN PILLS. I bought a box and found relief from the pain at once. I took a second and third box of GIN PILLS after which I went back to the specialist.

THEY COULD DO NOTHING FOR HIM

"He told me the calculus was reduced in size, still he could not relieve me of it, although he tried for two and a half hours.

"I returned home and continued to take GIN PILLS as they reduced the pain very much, but I did not expect they would relieve me of the stone, but to my great joy, I passed the stone on October 3rd, and am now a well man and very happy.

"I am sending the stone to you so that you can see for yourself what a great work GIN PILLS did for me. GIN PILLS are the best medicine in the world and because they did so much for me, I will recommend them all the rest of my life.

"J. ALBERT