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Whole No. 335

The Birth of the New Provinces.

THE Liberals of the new Saskatchewan gathered in convention at Regina on the 16th inst. and numbered about 200. The chairman was Mr. Levis Thompson, and the secretary Mr. Alex. Ross of Regina. The first question discussed was whether the elections should be run on party lines. Mr. Haultain, who has been at the head of the Northwest government for many years, always managed to secure a majority of the legislature by pursuing anti-party policy and some of the time two out of the three members of the executive council were Liberals. He was present however, at the Conservative convention of the Northwest Territories which gathered at Moosejaw March 26, 1903. The platform adopted there is to be found in Magurn's Parliamentary Guide, edition of 1903, at pages 423-5. Mr. Haultain not only attended the convention, but was elected honorary president and must have concurred in the seventh plank of the platform which reads as follows:—

"That in furtherance of the objects of



MR. WALTER SCOTT J.P.
The new Liberal leader in Saskatchewan
who will likely form the first government.

this Convention, be it resolved: That Conservative candidates as such, be placed in nomination in every constituency at the next general election of members to the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, and kept in the field till the close of the polls."

After reciting this the Liberal convention resolved to place Liberal candidates in the field and accept the gauge of battle on party lines. The convention then endorsed the Autonomy Bill. Dr. Douglas ex-M.P. nominated and Mr. G. E. McRaney of Rosthern seconded the choice of Mr. Walter Scott, M. P., as the Liberal leader in the new province. This was agreed to unanimously. Mr. Scott was born in the year of Confederation and is therefore 38 years of age, he is a publisher and editor, and a native of Middlesex County, Ont., was married in 1890 and is a Presbyterian. It is not known whether the Conservatives will choose Mr. Haultain

to oppose Mr. Scott. The choice of Mr. Scott was concurred in with much enthusiasm.

In Alberta Mr. R. B. Bennett has been chosen in convention as the Conservative leader. He is a lawyer practising in Calgary, a Methodist in religion 35 years of age, a native of Alberta county, N.B., a defeated candidate for the House of Commons at the last general election, and judging by the sketch in the Parliamentary Guide, a bachelor.

It is understood that the Liberal leader for the Province of Alberta will be Mr. Alexander C. Rutherford, a native of Carleton county, Ont., and a graduate of McGill University. He was married in 1899 to Miss Birkett of Ottawa, is 47 years of age a barrister practising at Strathcona, and in religion is a Baptist. He has been a member of the Northwest Assembly.

Hon. A. E. Forget has been appointed governor of Saskatchewan, and G. H. W. Bulyea governor of Alberta.



HON. A. L. SIFTON
Chief Justice of the Northwest Territories.



WILLIAM SCOTT
The man who is superintending the settlement of the Northwest.

The Intercolonial.

A DESPATCH from Ottawa to the outside press a few days ago reads as follows:

The Dominion government it is learned on high authority, is seriously considering the advisability of disposing of the Intercolonial Railway. The Government it is further learned has several offers under consideration for the railway.

This little despatch, which may have been the result of the temptation to which the Ottawa correspondent is exposed during the dog days, of taking a long shot at something, has set most of the important daily papers writing editorials on the reported sale of the Intercolonial. The Toronto Globe took the matter up in its issue of the 16th inst. in a leading article noticing the report that several trunk lines were competing for the purchase of the Intercolonial Railway. This recalls the fact that at one time the Globe advocated the handing over of the Intercolonial to the Canadian Pacific Railway. In this article, however, it sets forth that the time has arrived for the adoption of "some heroic treatment." It seems to favor the suggestion of putting the management of the system into commission. The article adds: "If a commission is appointed to manage the government railways of Canada it should be left absolutely free from interference, either by party politicians or by patrons of the system." From the context where the Globe refers to an administrator and adds that he should be like the auditor general and the judges, hold his office "subject to be dismissed by a vote of the two Houses of Parliament", it would appear that the Globe's idea of a commission is singular, that is, that it should

consist of one man and that this one man should have supreme power, and be a perfectly irresponsible individual. Such a suggestion is most absurd. So long as the Minister of Railways and the government have to answer to Parliament for every tie that is laid on the Intercolonial, and every rail that is put down, and every coupling that is used, and for every employee that is taken on or put off, so long must the Minister and the government have control of the system. If the government is to cease to control the I.C.R. then let the road be operated by a company with such connections as to leave them in a position to run the road at a profit.

Although the Globe devoted this leading article to the reported proposed sale of the railway it printed an editorial paragraph the day before which said, "all reports of the proposed sale of the Intercolonial Railway by the Dominion government may be promptly stigmatized as absurd", and it concluded by stating that the road must remain the property of the people of Canada. How the road could remain the property of the people if the people were to hand it over to one man who would be the high muck-a-muck, independent alike of the people and the government representing the people, is a question that the Globe perhaps may be able to answer. Even if a commission of more than one took charge of the road it would not free it from political control. The Globe might as well argue that the board of directors owning and controlling the paper could hand the executive control over to the editor whom they appoint. The question of a commission is by no means new, and while in some cases it has

improved the management of rotten railways such as defaced the scenery in Australia some years ago, such a system has never been practically applied in operating any well constructed and well managed system. In that country, where the commission system has been tried, the railways failed to earn the interest on the cost of construction. At one time the condition of the rolling stock on the state owned railways in Victoria became so bad that many were killed in a series of accidents and this enabled Premier Service to carry a measure transferring the management of the railways to a commission, and some improvement took place. Then the testimony of Prof. Meyer is that the minister of railways continued to override the commissioners and the system broke down completely, as it did in New Zealand where it was abolished. Chapter and verse are given to show that the political interference of members of parliament and others continued after the appointment of a commission as well as before.

The Toronto World of the 17th inst. comments on the Globe's article, but only in a few words, and fails to express the highest opinion on the subject.

The Mail and Empire of the 17th inst. devotes a leading article to the subject in which it speaks of the "fate" of the Intercolonial. It professes to see in the last official statement of the Minister of Railways a foreboding of its sale. The Mail, with its usual disingenuous method of putting things, makes out that the Globe "made" the report of a proposed sale of the I.C.R.

The St. John Sun in its issue of the 16th says there is a sudden and strenuous revival of a story that the government proposes to sell the I.C.R. to somebody and reprints a despatch from Montreal to the Toronto World dated Aug 13. At all events the disingenuous character of the Toronto Mail and Empire's editorial, which seeks to fasten upon the editor of the Globe the "making" of the report by an article in its issue of the 16th which report was circulated by the World on the 14th, is abundantly clear.

The Winnipeg Telegram, Conservative,

in its issue of the 14th alludes to the Globe's paragraph of the 15th but merely to take pretty much the same line as the Mail and Empire, namely, to refrain from expressing any opinion or advocating any policy. It jumps on the Globe as a paper that stands out for principle in the beginning and winds up by apologizing for crooked deals. Editorials of this character should create a demand for a large rebate by the paid up subscriber. The Telegram chooses to allude to Mr. Emmerson, the Minister of Railways and Canals, as a man without sufficient executive ability "to run a twopenny bus". The Minister of Railways is a man of acknowledged ability. He was a member in the New Brunswick Government as far back as 1891, held an important portfolio up to 1897, and then was chosen to form a government as premier, and not only succeeded in doing so but subsequently carried the Province and apparently had the full confidence of the electorate. When he resigned he had sufficient ability to defeat one of the strongest men in the Conservative party in the county of Westmoreland which had stood by the Conservative party in each succeeding election since 1878, a period of 23 years, and his majority of half a hundred was increased to nearly one thousand at the general election last November. He was chosen to fill the place of Mr. A. G. Blair as Minister of Railways and Canals by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose judgment is not often at fault. In the face of such a record the responsible editor of the Telegram must have been on his holidays when such a cheap reference to Mr. Emmerson was allowed to creep into type.

In its issue of the 18th inst. the Globe replies to the Toronto World, but somehow or other the World introduced the increased indemnity to members of parliament in its criticism of the Globe, and so the article is chiefly an exchange of compliments between the Globe and Mr. W. F. Maclean as member of the House of Commons.

The Moncton Transcript describes the proposals to either lease the I.C.R. to a company or place it under commission as

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of doubtful advantage either from the standpoint of the road or of the Canadian people.

The taxpayers of Canada might do worse than lease the I.C.R. to one of the existing company systems. The administration of the road has been a fruitful source of annoyance and of doubtful political advantage to the party in power, and although there are many that would protest it will be chiefly in fear of a large increase in the freight rates; but no doubt through improved motive power, with its facility for carrying long and heavy freight trains, the leasing company could guarantee existing freight rates and the maintenance of a high grade road. All proper powers could be reserved to the Government and be inserted in the agreement.

One thing is certain and that is to lease the I.C.R. with its sixteen or eighteen hundred miles of system to either the C. P.R. or the Grand Trunk would make either of these powerful corporations so strong that it would be a dominant factor in the public affairs of Canada. Better lease the system to the Canadian Northern people and assist in creating a third great railway system across Canada which would act as a lever in keeping the other two corporations within bounds.

Bearing in mind the statement of Luther H. Holton which described the Intercolonial as "a sink hole of corruption, fraud and embezzlement," and recalling Mr. Brydges' official report in which he stated

that it was only too true that "many of the appointments, especially those of the principal officers had been made absolutely for political reasons and they had been kept in their places notwithstanding their notorious inefficiency because of the political influence they were able to bring to bear", it seems to have been only the law of vis inertiae that has prevented Canadian governments from getting rid of the management of the Intercolonial. Getting rid of the management is, it must be remembered, a very different thing from getting rid of the Intercolonial or "alienating" it, as certain papers are fond of describing such a transaction. The road is there to stay and is today a first class railway which has cost about \$80,000,000.

Since writing the above a statement by the minister of railways has appeared in the daily press beginning with the statement by the interviewer that Mr. Emerson has resolved upon a complete reorganization of the road. This is hardly sustained by the programme mapped out by the minister in the interview. He is abolishing the office of chief superintendent, at present vacant. His job was to see that the divisional superintendents did their work. The new chief engineer, Mr. M. J. Butler, thinks that the divisional superintendents can be held to account very well by the general management. This seems to be the extent of the "complete reorganization" so far as the interviewer was permitted to enter into it.



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ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor.

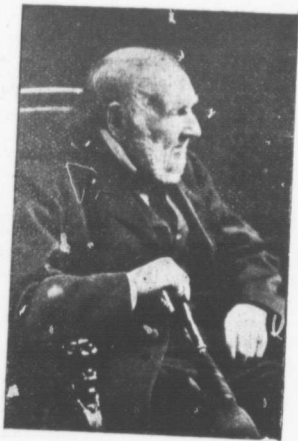
VOL. 8

AUG. 26, 1905

No. 9

THE demand for the new edition of Magurn's Parliamentary Guide and Work of General Reference, just issued, has been so large that the remainder of the edition will only go a certain distance. All orders should be accompanied by a remittance of \$2.00 and each order will be filled in its turn so long as the edition lasts. Revised and enlarged, 465 pages. Address A. J. Magurn, P. O. Box 1650, Ottawa.

THE death occurred last Sunday at Fredericton, N.B., of the Hon. David Wark, the oldest member of the Senate of Canada, and the oldest public man in the Empire, at the age of 101. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, Feb. 19, 1804. He



Senator Wark.

was made a member of the Senate at Confederation. He was a Liberal in politics and a great free trader. This leaves two vacancies in the Senate from New Brunswick.

APROPOS of the subject of Imperial defence Major Gen. Sir George French gave an interview in Winnipeg on the 15th inst. in which he discussed the taking over by Canada of the fortifications at Halifax and Esquimalt. He expressed a doubt as to whether the undertaking would be an unmitigated success, but it seemed to commend itself to him to the extent that "it should foster a home spirit of militarism." Gen. French thought there was danger of the Canadian government making too small an allowance for an adequate system of self defence, and under such conditions the taking over of these fortifications "would be a vast mistake." He added that the Australian system of self defence was working badly because not enough money was voted. It is clear to any calm observer that the British idea of what Canada and Australia should do is vastly different from the ideas of the statesmen of these young nations. It is complained in Canada that the expenditure on the militia is \$1,000,000 a year more than it was intended to be when the system was inaugurated. Large sums have been added to the public debt of Canada for the purchase of modern artillery. Gen. French and Gen. Dundonald, and others, look upon Parliament and the voting of money like Gen. Roberts, solely from the point of view of war, or the possibility of war while the main idea of the level heads of a country like Canada is to expend money in advancing the material prosperity of the people and to make for peace rather than for war.

A PROMINENT Toronto daily devotes two of its most conspicuous columns to a New Ontario boom of the mineral wealth of that section of the province and in particular of the town site of Cobalt, which is described as consisting of 75 shacks and log huts. The surrounding mines are, of course, the richest in the world. The publication of this write up boom on the front page under a four column heading with letters that are usually reserved for sensational war news, only serves to confirm the public impression that boomsters from the United States.

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have got hold of some of the town sites, and are paying out money in advertising for the purpose of deluding the public.

A SPECIAL letter from London, Eng., to a Canadian journal was given prominence the other day wherein it was stated that next to the visit to Windsor Castle the opportunity of listening to a speech by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was "regarded as the most important feature of the hour in England of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. One would have thought that a study of questions of raw material, method of production of the finished article, the character of the machinery used in the great manufacturing centres, and the question of profitable markets would be the "most important features" of the hour to such practical men. But no. It was, according to the correspondent, listening to a speech. Is the daily press deteriorating?"

THE cable informs us that British statesmen, like Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Bryce are protesting against the design of Mr. Balfour which is believed to be inspired by Mr. Chamberlain, of endeavoring to secure the assembling of a colonial conference in London before a general election takes place for the House of Commons. They take the very proper view that if the conference takes place before the election, the views put forward by the British government on fiscal questions cannot represent the minds of the electors of the United Kingdom. In one of his remarks, Sir Edward Grey, a very able man indeed, declared that the colonies would resent being asked to a conference to pass resolutions which would be used as counters in the party game at the general election. One thing is certain that Canada will refuse to attend any conference before the people of the United Kingdom have had an opportunity of expressing their opinion at the polls on the questions of a tariff and of the taxation of food. If the people are against it, as it would seem from the result of the bye elections, then no person will listen to the suggestion, because the government so elected would be unalterably opposed to it.

THE appointment of Lord Minto to succeed Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India has caused a good deal of comment in Canada and some criticism and some praise in England. The Toronto World is amazed at the appointment. It is certainly an extraordinary one in some ways, but it's none of Canada's business. Canadians were not consulted, although they are asked to regard themselves as part of an empire having London as a common centre. It is not likely to affect Canada in any way whether India is well governed or badly governed or whether Lord Kitchener carries out his military plans. If there was a difference in policy between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener we would presume that Lord Curzon was right as he is a man of first class ability and considerable experience in the conduct of public affairs.

IN an article in his paper, evidently written by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the ex-premier states that public opinion is in favor of a thorough change of policy in the management of the Intercolonial Railway, "or its sale at almost any price to one of the existing companies" He adds that if it is true that an offer has been made to lease the road at an annual rental of \$500,000 why should the government continue to run the road at a yearly loss of \$2,000,000.

THERE must be some reason for the exchange of compliments between Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the ex-leader of the Conservative party and Mr. W.F. Maclean, Conservative member for South York. A book was published in 1898, but for a new edition of which a publisher cannot apparently be found, entitled "Canadian Men and Women of the Times" edited by Henry J. Morgan. In that book, which was completely spoiled by the deliberate omission of some of the most prominent public men in Canada, there appeared a sketch of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Beneath some of the sketches the editor had the habit of quoting the opinions of individuals and newspapers with reference to the subject of the sketch. In all cases of course the extracts were of a highly com-

plimentary character. For some reason, best known to the editor, and possibly known to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the ex-premier was described by means of an extract from the Montreal Herald which describes him as a irascible old gentleman and one from Mr. W. F. Maclean, M. P., as follows: "An honest man, but a weak man; also a vain man and lacking in courage." No wonder Sir Mackenzie described Mr. Maclean as a "bumptious and amusing individual" in a recent issue of his paper whereupon Mr. Maclean caused an editorial to be written for his paper in which he states that the Belleville Intelligencer described "as Sir Mackenzie Bowell's organ, charges the member for South York with 'seeking applause at other people's expense.'" Mr. Maclean says that this is a stiff indictment and asks what about Sir Mackenzie and others who have been seeking something else at other peoples expense and Mr. Maclean goes on to say that a \$6,500 pension can write a great editorial. As an ex-cabinet minister Sir Mackenzie Bowell now receives \$4,000 a year pension and as senator he receives \$2,500 making up the \$6,500 which Mr. Maclean throws in Sir Mackenzie's face as a reproach. These family quarrels are not pleasant to see especially when Opposition has so much reason to get together.

THERE has been two very important happenings in foreign affairs within the past week. The most important is the granting by the Czar of Russia of a consultative assembly to be elected by the

people. While preserving what the Czar is pleased to term the fundamental law of autocracy he is also pleased to approve of regulations for the election of delegates from the empire in general to this house of assembly and deputies from 50 provinces and from the military province of the Don will assemble not later than the middle of next January. The other is the making of the divorce between Norway and Sweden absolute. The question was submitted to the people of Norway in referendum on Sunday August 13, and complete returns show that 398,200 votes were cast for dissolution of the union with Sweden and only 184 against it.

THE Borden connection is doing very well and bids fair to rival the Tupper. Sir Frederick Borden receives \$9,500 a year. Mr. R. L. Borden receives \$9,500 a year. Mr. J. W. Borden receives in the militia department \$2,450 a year. Another relative in the same department receives by way of a very rapid promotion, \$2,400 a year. The Tupper's seldom did better than this.

CAN it be true according to a cable in the morning papers of the 22nd inst. that General Lake, an official of the Canadian government has made a "report" on the state of the Canadian militia to the British government? If so who asked him to do so and where does the government come in?



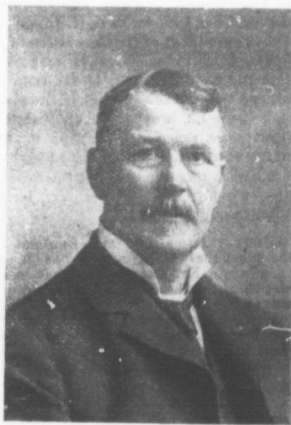
The Views of President George.

AT a banquet tendered to him at Toronto upon his return from Great Britain, Mr. W. K. George, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, made certain statements which are reported in the Globe of the 18th inst., bearing upon the trade relations between Great Britain

Furthermore, it had been as forcibly demonstrated that it was equally necessary, if these industries were to have of fair chance of success that a protective tariff be raised against Great Britain herself, one, at least, that would equalize, one and all, of those disadvantages with which this country was contending, such as the



President George.



T. K. McNAUGHT
Ex-president of the association

and Canada. He said that he had not hesitated to tell the British people that in the view of the mercantile body he represented, a protective tariff was absolutely necessary to the development, "progress and happiness of the Canadian people.

discrepancy in the wage rate between the two countries."

"Not one free trader did I meet abroad," said Mr. George, "who, after our case had been presented, did not acknowledge the fairness and justness of our contention. It seems to me that having come to the reali-

zation that under some conditions protection is necessary and right, they have come pretty close to reaching the point of recognition that under some conditions it would be good for Great Britain. Judging from the statements of the Liberal leader in Britain, that 13,000,000 of British people are living in starvation I do affirm that things there are not right when in the industrial centres one sees great throngs of men, women and children poorly clad, unkempt, wan and ambitionless, a sight such as cannot be found in Canada."

It was given out here and cabled abroad that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association had declared in favor of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Now every person knows that Mr. Chamberlain's policy included the supplying to the colonies, as he calls them, including Canada, of British manufactured products, and giving to foodstuffs grown by the farmer a preference in the British market over foodstuffs imported from Argentina, Russia and other foreign countries. But here we have it from the lips of the president of the association himself that the people of Great Britain were told during the recent tour of the association here that Canada would, if the association had its way, set up barriers against the entrance into Canada of the manufactures of the United Kingdom.

In regard to this same subject the following paragraph from the pen of Mr. Goldwin Smith might be added:

"All my information from England is to the effect that tariff reform has made no headway. Mr. Chamberlain has been unsuccessful, as he has been forced to withdraw his demand for an early dissolution. But whenever he proposed to touch food I knew the agitation was doomed to failure. I remember when the Corn Laws were in force and the miser-

ies suffered by the working classes who were said for lack of bread to have eaten grass and even dug up carion. Traditions of those times are still current and render duties on food impossible."

"Besides," added Dr. Smith, "Mr. Chamberlain has never told us how he is going to give his zollverein practical



GEO. E. DRUMMOND
Ex-president of the association

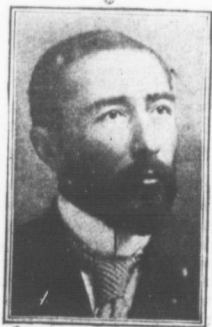
shape. There must be some agreement between the mother country and the colonies and any colony which wanted to alter its tariff would have to ask the agreement to be revised. Even as it is, Australia and Canada are quarrelling. It does not look very like a united empire."

Are the Printers Opposed to a Free Press?

A GREAT row has been stirred up at the annual convention of the International Typographical Union in Toronto by the expulsion of Delegate Shelby Smith of Philadelphia, who is the editor of a labor paper. There was a very warm discussion over the report of the committee of appeals which recommended the expulsion of the delegate. President Lynch in the course of his remarks denounced "so called" labor papers "as doing more harm to the cause of unionism than the employers whom they were called upon to fight." "These editors," he said, "are underminers of the trade union movement", and he added, "there may be a hereafter in which these journalistic vipers will expiate their journalistic sins and when justice is meted out they will continue to roast, and roast, and roast." The report says that the convention rose to its feet and cheered those concluding words, which were delivered "with inspiring force."

They seem to have "inspired" all right six editor from different parts of the United States to draw up and publish a manifesto in which they strenuously objected to being brought before juries appointed by the prosecution and having their cases tried before a judge owing his place to the complainant's favor. They declared that the Smith case was tried in the local union and resulted in acquittal with only two negative votes in a meeting of 200. They take credit for the fact that they are not salaried representatives and are not kept by the dues and assessments

of the membership at large. They conclude by declaring that "when a union printer's card is endangered if he speaks freely and fully of the executive of the union "then is unionism tottering to its fall."



Mr. Conrad.

Alcohol and the Medical Profession.

PERHAPS the most noteworthy fact in the history of temperance reform is the changing attitude of the medical profession regarding the virtues and functions of alcohol. While many claim that both the total abstinence and prohibition movements are weaker now than they were twenty years ago, it is admitted that more persons today have a sane knowledge of what alcohol is and does and hence, if they use it, do so with their eyes open. In an article in the London Academy Mr. C. W. Saleeby asserts that the realization of the nature of alcohol came earlier to the laity than to medical men as a body. Speaking of the physicians of the past: "If there is any subject of which they knew less than another—though, indeed I doubt whether the assumption is justified—it was the action of drugs on the normal body, and conspicuously was this the true of the action of alcohol. Now it is the peculiarity of this compound that the indications which it appears to furnish to empiricism and superficiality are falsified by serious and systematic study. Nevertheless our professional forefathers held certain beliefs and inculcated them into an obedient audience. The laity—no blame to it—holds these beliefs almost without reservation today; but experimental pharmacology, supported by every other branch of modern science—experimental psychology, clinical medicine, the study of insanity, criminology, and a host besides—now repudiates them. Thus it comes about that

though the first gropings for the truth did not proceed from the medical profession—which thus resembles other institutions and authorities and established things—and though the first few medical men who, sixty years ago stood up against alcohol and lies were laughed at and branded, like the worthy of all ages—as cranks, yet recently some fifteen thousand doctors presented a petition to the Government praying that the truth about alcohol be taught in our schools, while the leaders of the profession in this and every other country have declared themselves against alcohol—erstwhile the vaunted panacea—and last week there was held in London a medical conference, presided over by the King's physician, at which it was resolved that the profession must set its shoulder to the almost superhuman task of educating the Board of Education in this matter.

After briefly rehearsing the facts about alcohol as he conceives them to exist—its action on the bodily functions and the nervous system, its present general recognition as a reducer instead of a raiser of temperature and as a sedative as well as a stimulant—Mr. Saleeby goes on to say:

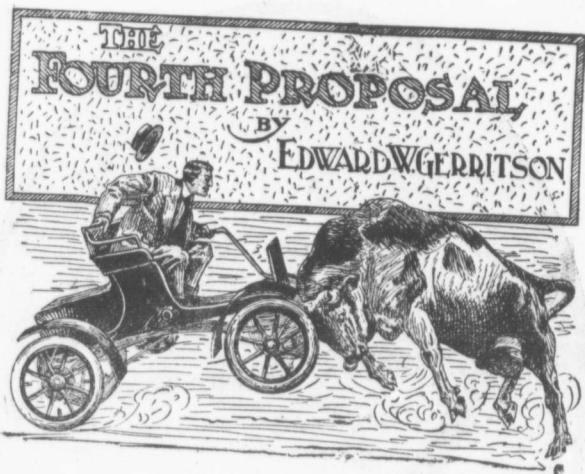
"The facts I have stated are disputed by no competent person. They are to be found rehearsed at length in any modern text book in any language—whatever the personal habits of the author, whether he be Hedonist or fanatic.

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RT. HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Who will attend the consummation of his autonomy bills in the west today.



"THIS," said the girl in the tree, "is the third time you have proposed to me since I arrived here. For the third time I have to say to you No! Further more, you are no gentleman. Were you one, you would not lie there grinning and preventing me from getting down."

Brockenhaw, stretched on the grass at the bottom of the ladder, made a gesture of protestation

"And I consider it downright cowardly," continued the girl, "for you to choose a time when I am at your mercy, in which to tender your proposals. On the first occasion you inveigled me into your canoe, and when near the middle of the lake, nearly extorted a promise from me by threatening to overturn the canoe. I believe you were restrained from doing so only by the dread of the exertion involved in swimming ashore."

Brockenhaw leisurely took his cigarette from his mouth as if to speak, but the girl continued

"Then, when Mortimer Bayliss was singing his abominable latest composition and you knew what I was suffering you suggested the garden as an avenue of escape. There, for the second time you offered me the doubtful honor of becoming your better half, after you had shamelessly——"

"Kissed you," chuckled Brockenhaw, as the girl hesitated. "Exactly. But the warmth and ardor with which you returned my chaste and brotherly tribute to your beauty, left me, as a gentleman, no alternative but to offer myself."

"You—you wretch!" the girl gasped, and then subsided from indignation.

"But surely," continued Brockenhaw, rising to his feet, "you can't accuse me of having inveigled you out here to steal green apples; I found you here, you know."

"Yes, I know. And now you won't let me get down. But you can't plead obligatory circumstances as an excuse for this

last proposal. Now, can you?" and she looked down at him triumphantly.

"Oh, as for that——" said Brockenhaw, airily, "after seeing what I have seen—what—" glancing up—"I do see—"

"Fergus Brockenhaw!" exclaimed the girl, her face flaming to a deep crimson, "you don't mean to say—you—you can't——" and she almost lost her balance in the endeavor to see herself from Brockenhaw's point of view. "But there, I don't believe you. You're only joking, as brother Tom says," and she settled back on the natural seat formed by a forked bough, reassured by a peculiar feminine intuition.

Brockenhaw looked up at her and smiled.

"I'm beginning to feel the need of lunch," he said, looking at his watch. "If you would condescend to come down."

"Go away, then, and I'll come down," she said. "Go over by that tree and turn your back, please."

"But I wish to prevent the ladder from slipping," he said with feigned solicitude.

"I don't need you to do that. Now go please."

Brockenhaw walked to a little distance and turned his back while the girl descended the ladder.

"Now promise," said he, as they walked through the orchard, "that I can take you home from the links tomorrow in my runabout. We'll take a roundabout way and go through Channon Forest, where it is dark, and cool, and eerie."

"And give you an opportunity to propose the fourth time," said the girl.

"You anticipate," said Brockenhaw, "On the whole, having gotten off safely three times, I think it would be unwise to risk the chance of acceptance."

The girl bit her lip.

"After that," she said, "I shan't go."

"Pleas do," said Brockenhaw, contritely. "I didn't mean that, you know. Now promise that," he pleaded, "and wear pink, won't you, please? You know I like you in pink."

"Agreed," said the girl, grudgingly,

"I'll go. But to punish you for your impertinence, sir, I mean to wear red; flaring, flaunting red."

Brockenhaw detested red.

The next day Mrs. Bradley's house party gathered at the links to witness the match between Freddie Griebler and Stanley Morss, oldtime rivals. Brockenhaw, a neighbor, was to take Eunice Meredith back in his auto, as prearranged. The others were to return in the vehicles that brought them.

The match over, Griebler, the victor, was modestly receiving congratulations, while Morss was explaining that hard luck, rather than inferior playing had caused his defeat.

"Time Brockenhaw was here," remarked Lester Challoner, glancing at Miss Meredith. Then he exclaimed hoarsely.

"God, see that bull!"

Opposite the spot where the party stood, on the other side of the highway, was a narrow lane, bordered on each side by a high fence, and terminating on the highway. Down the lane a bull trotted, enjoying his freedom. A flash of red in the party on the links caught his eye, and he paused and roared loudly, lashing his tail in fury. Then, lowering his head, he leaped forward, bent on goring and trampling the offending red.

That portion of the links about the last hole was bare, and afforded not a particle of protection from the maddened brute. Already those of the party were scampering toward the traps, a quarter mile away. But the bull would soon overtake them once he gained the open.

Brockenhaw came along the highway in his runabout in time to see the bovine make his mad plunge. With a sickening feeling in his heart he remembered Eunice's promise to wear red—flaring, flaunting red. It was her dress that had maddened the brute.

Instantly he formed a plan. He threw the lever to the third speed, and the machine bounded forward in response. If he could but reach the end of the lane before the bull, he could block the way with

the runabout. He prayed for speed and regretted not having taken his Panhard. He could fetch it easily with that. But the machine did good work and substantiated the claims of its makers. It fairly flew over the smooth, hard road, and Brockenhaw made the coveted goal by a slight margin of time. He braced himself for the stop—and made it nicely.

But the runabout was not long enough to span from fence to fence. Then began a game of dodging. The bull tried to pass in front of the auto and Brockenhaw ran forward. When the bull tried the rear end, Brockenhaw ran backward. He breathed a prayer of thanks for the smoothly working mechanism. There was a Colt forty-four under the seat cushion Brockenhaw longed for the deformity of a third hand with which to use it.

The bull, finding himself blocked at every turn, drew back to see what sort of thing it was that baffled him. Ye gods! it was red. He lowered his head and charged the auto.

Brockenhaw went over the opposite side and sprawled to his feet. With him came the seat cushion and—stroke of good luck—the Colt. Picking up the weapon Brockenhaw sprang to his feet and looked around for the bull. He saw that snorting animal entangled, the auto impaled on his horns.

Fearful that he might break away, Brockenhaw ran around, and placing the Colt close up behind the left shoulder, fired. The brute gave a mighty heave, and dropped dead, dragging the wreck down upon him.

Mrs. Bradley and her guests were gathered on the spacious veranda, awaiting the arrival of Brockenhaw.

"Said he'd surely come over," said Griber "Wants his need of praise and hero worship and all that, you know."

"And he deserves it," replied Marie Bradley, warmly. "It was nothing short of heroic—the way he saved us from that dreadful beast. Why, he might have been killed."

"Where is Eunice?" asked Mrs. Bradley solicitously. "She should be here, I think."

"I saw her go into the garden about ten minutes ago, dressed in pink," volunteered Chaloner.

The ladies exchanged significant glances.

"There is Fergus now," said vivacious Bessie Clavering. "I heard his voice in the garden." Then she cried into the darkness:

"Come up here, Fergus, I have a wreath of roses for you."

"And I a wreath of laurel," cried Marie Bradley. "Symbolic of victory, you know Fergus" she added significantly.

Brockenhaw's reply was a ringing triumphant laugh. Far from the general eye in the shadow of a huge syringa he was clasping in his arms a figure in pink, that clung to him confidently, and he was kissing the tears from a pair of adorable—and adoring—brown eyes.

"I think sweetheart," he whispered, "I have now sufficient provocation for that fourth proposal."

"Then hurry and make it," she said with a catch of happiness in her voice; "I wish to feel certain that I belong to you."