

EVENTS

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The Minister on the G. O. C.

LAST week we gave a synopsis of the manifesto issued by Lord Dundonald concerning the militia of Canada and the government in charge of it. Sir Frederick Borden, the minister of militia and defence, upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility for the efficiency of the force, and the defence of the country in time of need, took the first occasion to reply to his late general officer in the House of Commons last Thursday. Lord Dundonald began his statement with reference to "the difficulty between myself and the government of Canada." Considering that Lord Dundonald was employed as an official of the militia department by the government of Canada, "myself" first and the "government of Canada" afterwards seems to merit the description of it by Sir Frederick Borden as a "highly concentrated exhibition of egotism and self-assertion."

Speaking of the first complaint, that in his efforts Lord Dundonald was constantly hampered by interference which began very soon after his arrival and continued incessantly ever since. Sir Frederick Bor-

den pointed out that this interference was interference by Lord Dundonald's superior and by the government which represented the people of this country and was responsible for the maintenance of law and order. What really happened Sir Frederick said, was that the General was aware of the minister's intention to introduce a Bill abolishing the general officer commanding, following the example of the British government in abolishing the office of commander-in-chief, and Lord Dundonald took alarm and conceived the notion of appealing over the head of his superior, in order, if possible, to prevent the Militia Bill going through the Parliament of Canada. He, therefore, went down to Montreal to ask Col. Smart to write a letter, and to bring together some of his subordinate officers in order to hunt up evidence upon which to found a charge against Mr. Fisher and the government. When he made the speech at the banquet in Montreal the minister declared that Lord Dundonald was not fair or honorable, that he carefully avoided telling the truth, and that he knew that the commanding officer

of the Scottish Dragoons had withdrawn Dr. Pickel's name at the time he charged Mr. Fisher with striking out that name as an arbitrary act of outside interference.

But Lord Doundonald contends that the interference of members of the government in regard to the new corps in the eastern townships was merely the culmination of a long series of interferences by the government.

To quote from the statement:—

In my efforts I was constantly hampered by interference with that particular part of my work. This interference began very soon after my arrival. It has continued incessantly ever since. Mr. Fisher's interest in the affairs of the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons was simply the final incident in a long list of various phases of obstruction. My only reason in remaining in my post was to benefit the militia of Canada, but my efforts were so persistently blocked that I came to look upon the task as a hopeless one. I was forced to reflect very seriously upon what I could do to effect my object—the improvement of the militia. It seemed to me that, imperfect as is the training, great as is the lack of armament, numerous as are the faults of detail, there lies behind all these evils a far greater evil—the indifference of the men who govern the country to the welfare of the force.

Throughout the statement these are the grounds of complaint, interference and indifference and Sir Frederick Borden dealt with them separately. He pointed out that in this country we had a civil army, a volunteer system, and that the co-operation of civilians and influential men in the district where a new corps was about to be formed was indispensable to success. It was the co-operation of the Hon Sydney Fisher in his efforts to raise an efficient regiment and to interest the whole community and not one-half, that Lord Doundonald resented and termed an interference. Both Sir Frederick Borden and Mr. Fisher contended in parliament that such interference is justifiable and Mr. Fisher pointed out that his knowledge of the community enabled him to detect in one of Lord Doundonald's recommendations a proposal to make a major of a squadron out of a civilian who had never worn a uniform in his life and had no knowledge or experience in military affairs. Mr. Fisher asked that

such a man should not be placed in charge of the lives of other men but that an experienced military man should be appointed major of that squadron. The fact that the man Mr. Fisher recommended was a Conservative did not, in Mr. Fisher's opinion, have anything to do with the merits of the case. Mr. Fisher was acting with the sanction of the minister of militia and at the time the list of appointments was finally put through was actually the acting minister of militia during the temporary absence from the country of Sir Frederick Borden.

To show how far Lord Doundonald misconceived his position Sir Frederick read in the House two eminent authorities in England on the relation of the military to the civil authority. We think it worth while devoting the space to the text of these two opinions as quoted by the minister in the House of Commons. First he read an extract from a speech of the Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers, delivered in 1882. It is to be found in a book entitled "Life of Right Hon. H. C. Childers," second volume at page 56:

It has been suggested that of late years successive Secretaries of State for War have in the government of the army, been encroaching on the functions of others. The army, these critics say, is the army of the Crown; we, Secretaries of State forsooth, want to make it the army of the House of Commons. The Crown, they say, governs the army through the Commander-in-Chief. The Secretary of State is a mere financial officer, who has gradually intruded on the province of the Crown by means of the power of the purse.

Now, gentlemen, I am bound to tell you that all this is a mere delusion. These writers ought to reflect that to no one can the wrongful attribution of power be more distasteful than the sovereign herself. The Queen, gentlemen, as she is the most just and wise, so is she the most constitutional of sovereigns. The Queen is the undoubted head of the army; she is also the head of the navy, and of every branch of the public service. As such she can do no wrong. But she does no wrong for the express reason that all her acts are the acts of her responsible ministers. The doctrine of personal government which you have seen so undisguisedly claimed in Prussia within the last few days is absolutely unknown in our constitution.

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written law. The functions of the Secretary of State for War as administering the royal authority and prerogative in respect of the army, are laid down with great precision by the Order of the Queen in Council of June, 1870. Under him there are three great departments, the heads of which are equally responsible to him, the Commander in Chief for the Military Department, the Surveyor General for the Ordnance and Supply Department, the Financial Secretary for the Finance Department. No act of discipline can be exercised, no appointment or promotion can be made, no troops can be moved, no payments can be made, without the approval, expressed or implied, of the Secretary of State. To say that the Secretary of State has no controlling power in such matters, when he is responsible to parliament for any improper exercise of the Queen's prerogative in regard to them is manifestly absurd. On this subject, I have never known any misapprehension within the walls of the War Office or in Parliament.

He also read an extract from a book entitled "Lord Cardwell at the War Office," by Sir Robert Biddulph, at page 239:

Thus was the question of the royal prerogative with regard to the command of the army placed on a constitutional basis. The General Commanding-in-Chief was formally declared to be a subordinate of the Minister of War and that minister was declared to be the channel through whom the Sovereign's commands were to be conveyed to the army.

All military work hitherto done at the War Office was transferred to the Horse Guards, both offices being made one, so that correspondence between the two offices should cease, it being clearly understood that no question should arise to prevent the Secretary of State from sending for any officer or any clerk in any military office, if he wished to examine him on a question of doubt.

Under the British constitution the Secretary of State is necessarily a member of parliament, and must usually be a civilian and therefore without that sort of knowledge that pertains to a life spent in the military service. This is an unavoidable result of our parliamentary system, and as it could not be changed, it was necessary to make the best arrangement for working it. To this end it appeared to Lord Cardwell that the Secretary of State should surround himself with the best officers of the army as the heads of the various departments, so that after freely consulting them he could form a sound judgment and come to a clear conclusion upon the great questions submitted for his decision.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made one of his great speeches in the debate. He first set forth the unconstitutional course adopted by Lord Dundonald all through. He was able to quote an exact parallel in England, when Lord Wolseley, unable to agree with the Secretary of State for War resigned and stated his position in the House of Lords. Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne replied to the effect that Lord Wolseley's position was inconsistent with our form of government. He desired to appeal over the head of the minister to the press and public and ask for a determination of the question between them. That, the British government said, was impossible. That was what Lord Dundonald did. He said that there was an issue between the minister and himself and he wanted to refer it to the Canadian people through the press. He protested against the minister refusing to publish a certain report. What right, asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier, had Lord Dundonald to question the minister's disposal of the report addressed to him? It was the exclusive right of the government to decide what should be done with such a report. Such a report could not be used except to accompany a government policy, and policy was for the government and for the government alone. The Premier made the point that the trivial Fisher incident was not the cause of Lord Dundonald's retirement, and read from the General's own published statement to show that it was because he could not be the sole judge in the militia department, because the minister "interfered" with him, that he decided to "appeal to the people." Sir Wilfrid had not an unkind word to say of Lord Dundonald. He simply did not understand his position and his errors of judgment made his dismissal imperative. The Premier quoted the recent case of a British officer, a General, who wrote to the press criticizing his superiors. In removing the General back to the retired list from his command, the minister of war in England said that such a breach of the regulations and of discipline could not be overlooked, and warned all other officers that if they followed his bad example they would earn the same

fate. In England, therefore, Lord Dundonald's conduct would have visited him with the severest censure. The Commander in Chief in England could not have done what Lord Dundonald had done.

With regard to the accidental use of the word "foreigner" Sir Wilfrid made the following observations:—

"Now, I may be allowed perhaps to do what I very seldom do. I may be allowed to say a word about myself personally. Some days ago, speaking in this House, I made use of an expression which was not in my mind, but which came to my lips. I corrected it immediately. The word which I had in my mind was the word "stranger" but I used another word. Sir, in my experience of many years I never heard it called in question until this day that a man may be allowed an opportunity to correct a slip of the tongue. I have heard slips of the tongue more than once; I have heard one today; heard one yesterday. Some gentlemen used the word Minister of Agriculture when he wanted to say Minister of Militia another said Minister of Militia, when he wanted to say Minister of Agriculture. These mistakes will occur. A man may want to speak of the city of Toronto and he may say the city of Montreal. But, according to the new code of ethics which I find on the other side of the House no man is to be allowed to make any slip of that kind. Sir, I bow to this new law, which I hope, however, will never be the law on this side of the House, a law which we will never apply to the other side. I bow to it, but I wish to say to these gentlemen on the other side of the House whom I see before me, and who call me to account for having had the misfortune, nay, not the misfortune, but for having contemplated a slip of the tongue; I say to them let the one who is without sin cast the first stone. Sir, I have been told that my meaning was offensive. I have been in this House for many years; I have seen some of the veterans of former combats pass away; I have been engaged in combats with some of them; I have fought a good many hard struggles in which I have been engaged with gentlemen on the other side of the House; I am not conscious that I ever deliberately used an offensive word towards any man or towards any class. (Cheers.) I never sought a fight, but I was never afraid of a fight. (Renewed cheers.) Whenever I had to fight I think I can say from friend and foe, that I always fought with fair weapons. I have been told today on the floor of the House that when I used the word "foreigner" there was in

my heart a sinister motive; there was in my heart a feeling which found expression Sir, I may say this only, I disdain to make reply to such an insinuation. If sixty years of what I believe to be after all an honorable life, a life which has certainly been one of loyal devotion to British institutions, is not a sufficient answer to such an insinuation, I will not attempt to make an answer. (Cheers.) I have been told in the press, not in this House, that the word which I substituted was just as offensive and insulting as the other. Well, sir, I do not pretend to be a master of the English language, but I do claim, without, I think, undue boasting, to have some knowledge of it. (Cheers.)

"When I saw in the press that the word 'stranger' which I had applied to Lord Dundonald, was offensive and insulting I must say that I was surprised. The Standard dictionary quotes Gen. Grant as saying, speaking of the appointment to the army of the Potomac in the spring of 1864: 'I was a stranger to most of the army of the Potomac; I might say to all except the officers of the regular army, who had served in the Mexican war.' Then I find in the 'Story of the revolution,' by Henry Cabot Lodge, speaking of a visit of Washington, coming from Virginia to Massachusetts, that he says: 'Yet Washington came to the men of New England as a 'stranger'. But perhaps I am accustomed to the loyalty of hon. gentlemen on the other side, of which I have had some evidence today. Perhaps they will not accept those American authorities. Let us come back then to British authorities, and if there is an opinion which ought to be opposite in matters of this kind, since I am told that I have insulted a man of the Scottish race, let me quote from Sir Walter Scott. We find in his book The Pirate, that, speaking of a Mr. Merton, an Englishman, who was visiting the Shetland Islands, he says—'He arrived a perfect stranger yet 'was instantly overpowered by a succession of invitations.' (Cheers.) But that is not all. Let us come nearer home. I have here in my hand the life of Lord Lawrence by Sir Richard Temple. In one of the chapters Sir R. Temple speaks of a new Viceroy sent from England to India. He says: 'Usually a new Viceroy and Governor-General is, on landing in India, really new in every sense. The European officer, the native Princes, chiefs and people are 'strangers' to him as he is personally unknown to them.'

"Here we are very near home when we are in another portion of the British Empire, but let us come to Canada itself. There have been commanding officers of the militia before Lord Dundonald. There was one in 1874. His name was Sir Selby Smith. He wrote a report to the Hon.

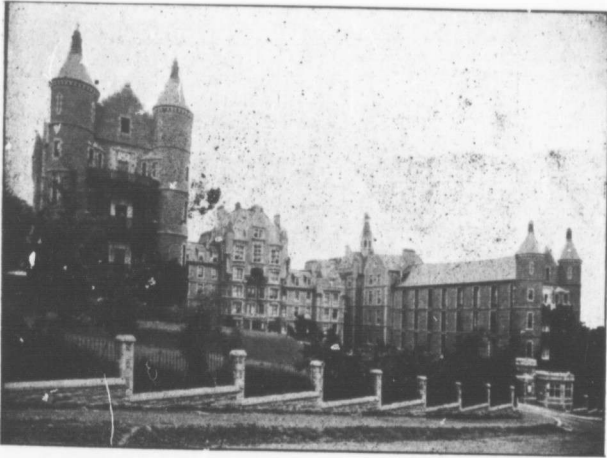
Minister of Militia of that day which is to be found in a blue book of 1874, and here it is dated at headquarters, Ottawa, January, 1875, and addressed to the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence, in which he says:—"To Nova Scotia and New Brunswick I am still a stranger."

Now, sir, it seems to me that my education ought to be complete. (Cheers). But I know that to-morrow and the day after to-morrow, and every day, and every week, and every month, so long as there are some of those instincts which are now prevalent, in order to defeat a fair opponent, I shall be traduced before my fellow-countrymen as having tried to malign and insult them. I am familiar with these appeals to passions and prejudice. In my Province the allies of the hon. gentleman (Dr. Sproule, who had cried "hear, hear") those who fight with him, have traduced me for many years as a traitor to my race and religion. But, the cry is getting stale and a new one has to be invented. I have

no more fear of this one than I had of the other. (Cheers). My experience has convinced me; my experience has proved to me that in this good land of Canada, in all sections thereof, in all classes thereof, in all races thereof, in all creeds thereof, appeals to prejudice may create a flurry of excitement, but they will invariably end in producing nothing but contempt in the hearts and minds of intelligent and honorable people.

On resuming his seat Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the recipient of a demonstration such as seldom if ever seen in the House of Commons. The Liberals cheered, then rose to their feet and enthusiastically waved their hats and cheered for several moments.

On the division an hour later the Opposition vote of censure, directed against the minister of agriculture was rejected by a government majority of 42.



ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL
One of the Purple Charities of Sir Donald Smith.

EVENTS

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ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor.

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THIS is the 38th anniversary of the creation of Canada as a nation, but our history goes back to the time of Wolfe and Montcalm, twin heroes, and of Pontiac, Brock and others, and has a record antecedent to the first American Congress in 1774. Long may the nation live.

IN an address at the annual dinner in connection with the newspaper press fund in London, Eng., a few weeks ago, Lord Burnham, the President, recalled the great strides that had been made in journalism in giving to the world news of the present European war contrasted with the meagre telegraphic service at the time of the Franco-Prussian war. In announcing a gift from Lady Campbell Clarke, widow of the late correspondent of the Telegram, Lord Burnham referred to the work of the correspondent and editor. He recalled Dean Stanley's inquiry of a friend, what was the attitude of the leader writer and the answer:—"It is the attitude of the crouching tiger." Lord Burnham thought that a man of great intellect waiting for a subject upon which to spend all his energies was fittingly likened to a crouching tiger.

SOME comments often made on the fact that one section of the Dominion, the province of Quebec, returned at the last general election 57 or 58 Liberals as against 7 or 8 Conservatives. In England there is a section of that country known as the Home counties where there are 51 county divisions which returned at the last general elections 50 Conservatives and one Liberal. Widening the zone still farther and including all of the Home counties and excluding London there were returned to the House of Commons at the last election 73 members of whom 68 were Conservatives and 5 were Liberals. It will be seen, therefore, that the present position of the

representation from the province of Quebec is not unique. Speaking of results in England a writer in the London Speaker makes the following observations:—

The "man in the street" hardly realises the difference in the conditions which obtain at a bye-election and those which exist at a General Election. At a bye-election the Liberal party fights under much more favourable circumstances than it does at a "General." Skilled agents from outside are poured into the division to organise and make the best of local resources. Speakers of note and canvassers of experience are likewise plentiful and nerve-rive. Not a few bye-elections have been rushed under these circumstances with practically no local organisation except such as could be extemporised for the occasion.

It might be retorted that the local Conservative party has the same advantages, but this is only so to a certain extent, for in their case here is almost always a permanent, well-subsidized political machine in existence, worked by educated local officials of experience, who man it both at bye-elections and general elections. A bye-election secures for them a certain amount of supplementary assistance inevitably, but the actual conduct of the election remains in their hands.

Here it will also be seen that election conditions do not greatly vary in that motherland from what they are alleged to be in this Canada of ours.

THE Pope, writes a correspondent, has resisted the pressure put upon him to take a more direct part in politics. Certain persons thought a propitious moment had come with the visit of President Loubet to Rome which they represented as such a grave insult to the Catholic Church and to its head as to render reprisals of a political character indispensable, such as, for instance, a note of protest to all the Catholic countries, and even the recall of the Papal Nuncio from Paris, or the denunciation of the Concordat. Pius X thanked them for their advice, but said that his views were entirely different, as he thought he should not give so much prominence and importance to questions of mere political value when there are religious affairs so grave to be attended to. He added that he had already shown in a moderate way his dissatisfaction, not so much with the President's visit, as with

the form in which the feelings of the Vatican were ignored. Any additional protest, in the opinion of the Pope, would lessen the effect of that remonstrance and appear as a lack of that humility which he desires to be the predominant note of his Pontificate. This attitude of the Pontiff is warmly approved and supported by the entire lower clergy, and enthusiastically backed by the great mass of Catholics; but there are prominent prelates and high personages of the Clerical party who consider it a mistake, saying that in so doing the Church will gradually lose all influence over the Governments, from which she will never be able to obtain any support.

THE London Speaker, Liberal, expresses the Dundonald offence in the following way:—"Lord Dundonald the commander of the Canadian militia, has shown that he shares with some of the military profession at home the belief that a general is not the servant, but the master, of the government by which he is appointed and paid. Not being able to agree with his political chief, the Canadian minister, Mr. Fisher, about the appointment of a particular officer, he has delivered an oration against the Government on the danger of introducing "political interest" into the army."

AT the Queen's Hall banquet of the Liberal Imperialist League in England Lord Rosebery's speech was largely devoted to an attack on the French Treaty and Home Rule. Practically Lord Rosebery's position resembles that of Mr. Chamberlain to Unionism. Neither the one man nor the other desires to see his party, or his old party, succeed on its present lines. Mr. Chamberlain wants his friends to write out Free Trade from the party programme and write in Protection. Lord Rosebery requires his friends to write out Home Rule and write in Unionism. Both men know that this cannot be done without a party revolution, and both, desiring the end, desire the means also. Lord Rosebery's position, indeed, is much more isolated than Mr. Chamberlain's, for

the one has a real and attached following, the other has an availing and very sceptical and unhappy group, rapidly dwindling in number and in confidence. For Lord Rosebery is not trusted. And he cannot help his knowledge of this distrust—for he is a very clever and sensitive man—appearing in his speeches. He makes light of political faith, for he has lost it; he makes light of the existing Liberal party, for he is outside of it; he makes light of a stable condition of affairs, for his own mind is as unstable as water.

THE first volume of the collected edition of Mr. Swinburne's poems has appeared, and with it an introduction addressed to Mr. Theodore Watts, in which the poet makes a cursory review of his works. In this review there is a defiance that seems unnecessary in one who is now universally acclaimed the greatest of living poets. Mr. Swinburne finds "nothing that he could wish to cancel, to alter or unsay in any page he has ever laid before his readers. One cannot accuse a man of such genius of arrogance. It is rather the persistence of that wilfulness which has made him publish some things which any other man with the power to write them would surely have torn up. But that wilfulness is a trifling flaw in so great an achievement. Most of Mr. Swinburne's preface is filled with a lofty pride in his work and in his enthusiasm for noble things.

THE Dundonald incident has been of great benefit to Mr. Fisher the minister of agriculture. It has made him better known as a representative Canadian, a man of courage and capacity. The incident has done more to place Mr. Fisher on a higher plane in the estimation of his fellow-citizens than eight years service in a work which the Montreal Witness describes as of inestimable benefit to Canada. It is not generally known that Mr. Fisher is a student of large and important questions, and that in this regard he is one of the best informed of our public men.

HON. N. A. BELCOURT was this week the recipient of an honor conferred upon him by the Liberal party of the city

of Ottawa which he represents in parliament. At the annual meeting of the Ottawa Liberal Association, a resolution was carried congratulating him on his elevation to the Chair. This was engrossed and illuminated in such a way as to make a very artistic piece of parchment. The President of the Ottawa Liberal Association, Mr. James White presided at the function and made a very appropriate speech. There were a score of members of the House of Commons present and as an outcome it transpired that His Honor the Speaker was held in high esteem by everybody. It is excusable that the citizens of Ottawa should in particular hold Mr. Belcourt in their affectionate regard, knowing him as they do. The feature of the gathering was the prediction expressed by many, that Mr. Belcourt would presently be called upon to fill a more onerous post, in fact to be invited to take a portfolio in the Administration. The belief that the member for the city of Ottawa is destined to fill a wider sphere was expressed in these columns many months ago, and the trend of events is justifying our judgment and political wisdom.

A REMARKABLE feature of a recent function was the declaration by the Hon. John Costigan that he was the oldest member of the House of Commons and the youngest Liberal. Mr. Costigan became a member of Sir John Macdonald's government in 1882. It is 43 years ago since Mr. Costigan entered a legislature, two years before Sir Richard Cartwright entered the parliament of Canada. The Tupper's caused Mr. Costigan to leave the Conservative party, just as the Tupper's are the cause of Mr. Paint, ex-Conservative M.P. for Richmond, N.S. leaving the party and joining the Liberals. There is one thing about John Costigan, he never played the hypocrite. Men knew where to find him. He is today with the Liberals and they need not fear that he will deal with the other party in an underhand manner. It is the openness, the honesty, the frankness, the fairness of Mr. Costigan that endears him to all who know him, and now that the opportunity offers to reward him

it is to be hoped that the government will not neglect it.

IN his better moments that eminent publicist and constitutionalist, Dr. Golwin Smith, writes in the most instructive manner. For example in this week's Sun he says:—

Nobody questions either the professional eminence of Lord Dundonald or the zeal for the public service which has inspired his proposals and led to his outburst of public feeling at Montreal. On the other hand, nobody who knows the common rules of office can doubt that in his speech at Montreal he broke those rules and warranted the government in his dismissal. His merits will no doubt be recognized by the British government on his return to England. There will be nothing in this disparaging to the Government of Canada. But it would be a great mistake to tender to him here public ovations, which would imply that we were regardless of the rights and dignity of our own Government. This is an affair of official principle, which, if party has any regard for the public service it ought to let alone. The present, however, is only the last and most scandalous of a number of collisions which were the inevitable result of the intrusion of an external and more possible authority into the responsible government of this country. The remedy plainly is the unification of the office and the consignment of the military administration wholly to a Minister responsible to the Canadian people.

IT is said that the Auditor General has laid bare a scandal in connection with the lighting of the Cornwall canal. It is also hinted that the A. G. is so disgusted at the indisposition of the Opposition to take up this scandal and exploit it that he has resigned. The trouble with the Auditor General is that he fails to properly delimit his zone. It is not his business to enquire into the merits of a contract, or to nose for scandals. Leave that to the Opposition, and then he will not be subjected to the humiliation of nosing out a scandal which the Opposition will not take up.

A GOVERNMENT that withholds public documents merits the severest censure. The Opposition at Ottawa charge this against the Laurier Administration and actually moved a vote of censure, but the Opposition went to pieces so badly Wednesday evening that the motion was put from the Chair and declared lost with-

out even a demand for a division. It was a sort of midsummer night's dream.

GOLDWIN SMITH in the current issue of the Sun says that "Canada's territory is subject to the disposition of the Imperial power". Let it be known unto all men that the Imperial power is the will of the Canadian people. This country is perfectly independent of any other country on the face of the earth. The man who fails to recognize this is a generation behind the age.

THERE is some misunderstanding about the birthday of the leader of the Opposition at Ottawa, Mr. R. L. Borden. The daily press announced it as the 20th of June but the Canadian Parliamentary Guide records it as the 26th. Mr. Borden was lucky in this, that he has been in re-

ceipt of congratulation for about ten days. The Nova Scotia Conservatives evidently took the Parliamentary Guide as an authority and at the beginning of the week they waited upon Mr. Borden by delegation and carried presents, not only for the Opposition leader but also for Mrs. Borden who seems to stand second only in the esteem in which the Borden family are held. Indeed Mrs. Borden may be first, but that is a contest in which Mr. Borden will not strive very hard. At all events we know now that Mr. R. L. Borden has reached his fiftieth year. He is young enough to render great service to the State. In his present position Mr. Borden has played a great part, and whatever criticism may be made of him politically it yet remains that he has acquitted himself with tact, dignity and ability.

Jones and the Judge.

THE following sample of picturesque Western comment is taken from The Ledger of New Denver, B.C., (issue of June 2) and is in K. T. Lowery's own vivid vocabulary:—

Bill Jones lives in Nelson, and has a Christ-like disposition. He does not think that two murders make one right, and has a horror of capital punishment. He was on the jury at the Assizes the other day, and owing to his humane ideas he was not allowed to sit on the case of a Frenchman who had ticketed a man over the gun route to eternity. Judge Martin stated that diseased and distorted minds did not believe in the law playing back for proven murder and allowed Jones to go at that. For these remarks Martin is being roasted by the press and public. They seem to think that Martin has more arrogance than brains and are afraid that his actions will bring contempt upon the Court. The trouble is that they cannot reach his mental plane and do not understand the man. Judge Martin has a very high opinion of himself and the position the people have conferred upon him. Is this wrong? He does not hob-nob with strangers or eat his meals with the riff-raff

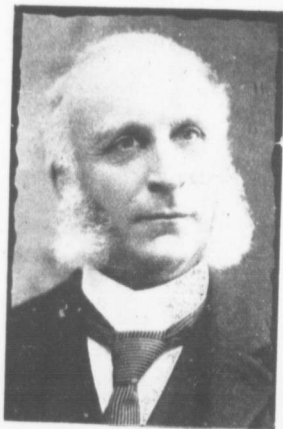
nor get drunk and see water lilies like some of the old boys of British Columbia's judicial throne. Is this not right? Would you have a judge make himself cheap and hang his hat upon every peg? A judge is an earthly god and should be respected.

In speaking to Bill Jones the way he did Martin merely expressed his honest opinion. Must a man, even though he is a judge, be condemned for an honest expression? His Honor has read the bible and no doubt believes that we should have an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a neck for a neck. If he believes the bible how else could he reply to Jones, and be consistent? It must indeed be difficult for a judge to please all people especially in a court-room with the air several feet thick, and tainted with an alloy of old teeth, rotten livers and toe preserves.

Judge Martin must be talented in order to hold the position he has attained, and as all great men have some faults we, the common people, should see only his virtues and be satisfied to look up to him much the same as a little child does when at eventide, it clasps its hands in reverent attitude and sends a telepathic message to God.

A Story of the Canadian Militia.

THE minister of militia for Canada came in contact this week with a large body of the volunteers at the district camp at Ottawa where over 2,000 men are encamped. He got a great reception. Sir Frederick Borden has now been at the head of the militia force of Canada for a longer period than any other minister since confederation, and as he has made a record in this respect so he has made an undeniable record also as far and away the best minister of militia the Dominion has ever



Sir Frederick Borden.

possessed. One incident in his official career made it clear that in him the militia of Canada had a head to whom they could appeal with confidence and rely on receiving justice, irrespective of party, race or creed. It is worth telling.

Major Markham was an officer of the 8th Hussars in New Brunswick. Lt.-Col. Domville was the commanding officer. The head of the corps was not only the colonel but also a member of the House of Commons supporting the government in which Lt.-Col. Borden was minister of militia. Major Markham was not only a po-

litical opponent of the minister's but he was an active director of the most prominent of the St. John newspapers opposing the minister and the government. He was accused at one of the annual camps of an infringement of regulations in giving permission to light a fire, a bon fire, the last night in camp when the boys were in for a time. Col. Domville was bent on presenting him and the case came to Ottawa on appeal to the General Officer Commanding. In that appeal Col. Domville was sustained. Here then was the case of Major Markham, a Conservative, convicted of a petty offence, which took on importance only in the fact that a major had disobeyed orders and infringed regulations and, consequently, set a bad example to the men. The General Officer Commanding had endorsed the action of the commanding officer of the regiment. The minister was a political opponent.

Nevertheless, Major Markham knew that the minister was a man of the people and no mere jack-in-office.

He appealed.

The minister reversed the decision of the General, turned down his parliamentary supporter and did justice to Major Markham. He had been in camp himself and knew that it was the uniform practice on the last night to light a bon fire and cut loose a little.

Sir Frederick knows that ours is a voluntary militia and that to apply the strict rules of a regular service would break up a force which, ready to fight when necessary, and to subject itself in the field, is naturally prone to do things in camp and at other times which are born of fellow-citizenship, comradeship and common acquaintance.

Knowing the force the minister was able to correct the mistakes of the General and this is one of the reasons why the judgment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is justified when he told parliament that Sir Frederick Borden is the best minister of militia Canada ever had.

And that seemed to be the unanimous opinion of officers and men at the camp last Tuesday.

The Tammany Mayor.

IT is as if a band had struck up a quick march in the city hall when Mayor McClellan comes swinging along the corridor. The attendants and clerks take on a new alertness and animation. He nods to them briskly as he pushes in the swinging door to the inner office. His bell rings sharply, and at once the mill begins to

rands are usually smiling when they pass out. Every day since the mayor has taken office a fight has been waged. Politicians with set expressions on their faces are constantly hurrying along the city hall corridor to the big room in the corner. District leaders with thousands of votes in their control, pass in, and raise their voices in threatening speeches.

"But I've spent a lot of money in this campaign—a big pile of money," one exclaimed. "I've got to get this money back, and I've got to make good with the 'boys'!"

"That is your responsibility, not mine," said the mayor.

"But you're trying to cut out our chances," cried the leader.

"We elected you. You knew what we'd expect. You're not so young and inexperienced as not to know what your election signified."

"I knew very well what it signified," the mayor answered, "but it seems that you did not."

"I am so hard beset at this particular place on the road," said the mayor, in answer to the question as to Presidential ambitions, "that I am not sure, after all, that my journey may not end here."

"What is your guiding principle on the journey?"

"To do the best I can and keep straight," replied the mayor promptly.

"Do you make any distinction between personal and political honesty?"

"Not a bit. There is absolutely no distinction. I don't see how there can be, yet your question is reasonable enough. I have encountered many men who will do things in political contests that they would not think of doing in affairs more personal. There are men of this kind in Congress who have the strictest ideas of per-



MAYOR McCLELLAN

The high-class mayor which Tammany has given New York.

grind. The first callers, who have been waiting for him are shown in and bowed out in quick succession, and even those who have been unsuccessful in their er-



IN NEW YORK.—From the Post (Cincinnati)



DEFEAT.—From the Post (Cincinnati).



THE FIRST SQUARE MEAL IN TWO YEARS.—From the Herald (New York).

Three cartoons drawn immediately after the victory of Tammany

sonal integrity, and yet waive these ideas in the political arena, on the ground, I suppose, that all's fair in love, war and politics. They cannot of course, be regarded as honest men."

"A great many people have been prejudiced against you because of your association with Tammany Hall."

The mayor considered for a moment, gazing out at the trees in City Hall Park. "Well," he said, turning around, "a good deal more could be said on this subject than I have time to say, but, in brief, I am a firm believer in political organization. My father, you know, was a great

organizer. A robust partisanship is a concentrated force which has accomplished much public good in this country, but to be effective, in these days, it must have behind it an organization, or machine, if you like. A political machine is a necessity with us.

"The moral tone in none of them is high, of course, but it is just as high as average human nature when confronted by opportunities for personal gain. It is easy to decry a machine. This, in itself, means little. The proof of a man is in his temptations."

Hannibal Outdone.

HANNIBAL'S passage of the Alps was a pigny feat compared with the task of crossing the Himalayas, which has just been accomplished by a very little British army going a very long way. Within the last few weeks, the force under General Macdonald has climbed the last flight of the most stupendous natural staircase upon the planet, and is camped at the present moment upon the upper landing at the top of the world. What it has already done in the face of fantastic hardships is an epic of military mountaineering, interleaved by the strangest pages in the history of transport. What lies before it is a romance of exploration intimately connected with a far-reaching move in what Mr. Kipling calls "the great game."

The expedition started from Siliguri, in the plains below Darjeeling, very little above sea level. There the foothills begin, and from their spurs of dense forest to the highest snow peaks upon the forbid-

den frontier, the wall of the world is piled up, mass over mass, to summit heights, five and six miles in the air. Conceive that stairway by which a column of a thousand fighting men, and more than a thousand porters, with pack animals and hundreds of tons of stores for man and beast, has succeeded in climbing to the level of Lhasa. Imagine a tolerably tall steeple. Imagine a score of them, one upon another—a hundred—another hundred—up, up, up, until your mind is about as high as it can fly. That is the altitude of Mount Everest—not Ossa upon Pelion, which would still be insignificant, but the Matterhorn, let us say, reared upon the top of Mont Blanc. The Thibetans, needless to remark, do not live their ordinary lives quite so far skyward. But their tableland is upon an average plane of nearly three miles above sea level—higher than all but the loftiest summit of the Alps.

Republican National Platform.

THE platform adopted by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, June 22, declares constant adherence to the following principles:—

“Protection which guards and develops our industries is a cardinal policy of the



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

For the first time in the history of the presidency.

Republican party. The measure of protection should always at least equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. We insist upon the maintenance

of the principles of protection and, therefore, rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration, but, this work cannot safely be committed to other hands than those of the Republican party. To entrust it to the Democratic party is to invite disaster. Whether, as in 1892, the Democratic party declared the protective tariff unconstitutional or whether it demands tariff reform or tariff revision, its real object is always the destruction of the protection system. However specious the name the purpose is ever the same. A Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity, a Republican tariff by business prosperity. To a Republican Congress and a Republican president this great question can be safely entrusted. When the only great free trade country among the great nations agitates a return to protection, the chief protective country should not falter in maintaining it.

“We have extended widely our foreign markets, and we believe in the adoption of all practical methods for their further extension, including commercial reciprocity, wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection and without injury to American agriculture, American labor, or any American industry.

“We believe it to be the duty of the Republican party to uphold the gold standard and the integrity and value of our national currency. The maintenance of the gold standard, established by the Republican party, cannot safely be committed to the Democratic party, which resisted its adoption and has never given any proof since that time of belief in it or fidelity to it.

“While every other industry has prospered under the fostering aid of republican

legislation, American shipping engaged in foreign trade, in competition with the low cost of construction, low wages and heavy subsidies of foreign governments, has not for many years received from the Government of the United States adequate encouragement of any kind. We, therefore, favor legislation which will encourage and build up the American merchant marine, and we cordially approve the legislation of the last Congress which created the merchant marine commission to investigate and report upon the subject.

"A navy powerful enough to defend the United States against any attack, to uphold the Monroe Doctrine, and watch over our commerce is essential to the safety and the welfare of the American people. To maintain such a navy is the fixed policy of the Republican party.

"We cordially approve the attitude of President Roosevelt and Congress in regard to the exclusion of Chinese labor and promise a continuance of the Republican policy in that direction.

"We favor the peaceful settlement of international differences by arbitration.

"Combinations of capital and of labor are the results of the economic movement of the age, but neither must be permitted to infringe upon the rights or interests of the people. Such combinations when lawfully formed for lawful purposes are alike entitled to the protection of the laws, but both are subject to the laws, and neither can be permitted to break them.

"The great statesman and patriotic American Wm. McKinley, who was re-elected by the Republican party to the Presidency four years ago, was assassinated just on the threshold of the second term. The entire nation mourned his untimely death, and did that justice to his great qualities of mind and character which history will confirm and repeat.

"The American people were fortunate in his successor to whom they turned with a trust and confidence which have been fully justified. President Roosevelt brought to the great responsibilities thus

sadly forced upon him, a clear head, a brave heart, and earnest patriotism and high ideals of public duty and public service. True to the principles of the Republican party and to the politics which that party had declared he has also shown himself ready for every emergency, and has met new and vital questions with ability and success. The confidence of the people in his justice, inspired by his public career, enabled him to render personally an inestimable service to the country by bringing about a settlement of the coal strike, which threatened such disastrous results at the opening of the winter in 1902.

"Our foreign policy under his administration, has not only been able, vigorous and dignified, but in the highest degree successful. The complicated questions which arose in Venezuela were settled in such a way by President Roosevelt that the Monroe Doctrine was signally vindicated and the cause of peace and arbitration greatly advanced.

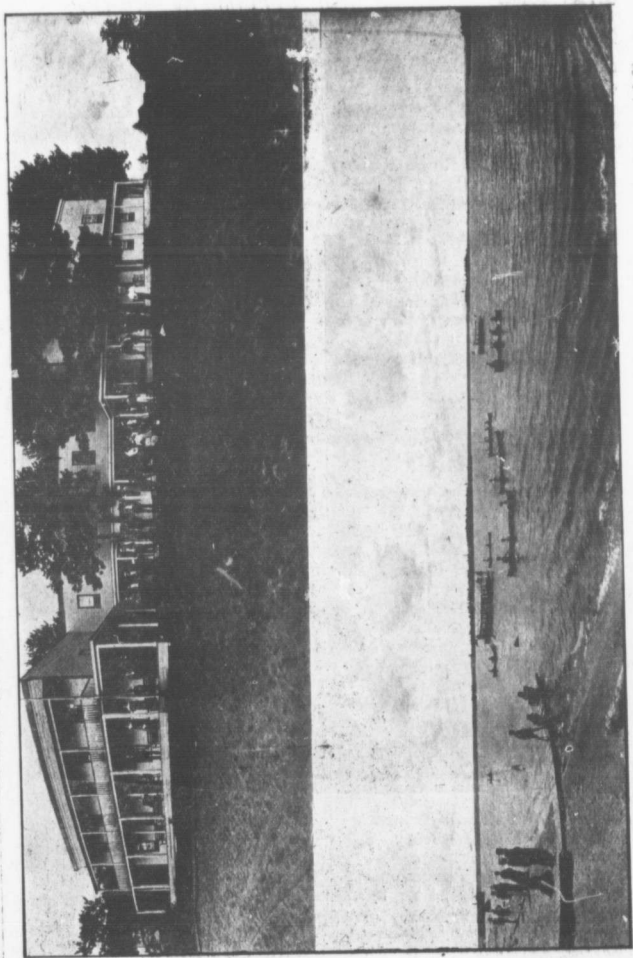
"His prompt and vigorous action in Panama, which we commend in the highest terms, not only secured to us the canal route, but avoided foreign complications, which might have been of a very serious character. He secured the tribunal by which the vexed and perilous question of the Alaskan boundary was finally settled.

"Under his guidance we find ourselves at peace with all the world, and never were we more respected or our wishes more regarded by foreign nations.

Pre-eminently successful in regard to our foreign relations he has been equally fortunate in dealing with domestic questions. The country has known that the public credit and the national currency were absolutely safe in the hands of his administrator.

The platform concludes by commending President Roosevelt's administration without reservation, to the considerate judgment of the American people.

President Roosevelt was renominated for the presidency and Senator Fairbanks was nominated for vice-president.



A Summer Resort on the Upper Ottawa.