

# EVENTS

*Published Weekly.*

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## *Ross Down, Whitney Up.*

**S**OMEHOW or other the Grits of Ontario who would not admit before the 25th of January that they had been in power long enough, are now saying with one voice, "Well, 33 years is long enough. We had everything that was coming to us, and it's their turn". The Liberal government, representing a political party that had held office and dispensed patronage for 33 years went out of business Feb. 7, 1905. The following day Mr. J. P. Whitney, the Conservative leader in the province of Ontario was called on to form a government, accepted the task, and succeeded. Mr. Whitney was elected leader of the Opposition in 1896, and he is entitled to the credit of leading a minority with great vigor for nearly nine years, and getting abused all the time by his friends because he did not succeed in turning out the government. It's his turn now, and those within the party who condemned him in past years like organizer A. W. Wright, will have to crawl and say that "Premier" Whitney is a much greater man than Mr. J. P. Whitney of Morrisburg.

Mr. Whitney's cabinet slate was all made up and it was given out Feb. 8 as follows:

Premier and Attorney General—Hon. J. P. Whitney.

Minister of Education—Hon. R. A. Pyne.

Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. Jos. O. R-naume.

Provincial secretary—Hon. W. J. Hanna.

Treasurer—Hon. A. J. Matheson.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. S. N. Monteith.

Commissioner of Crown Lands—Hon. J. J. Foy.

This is regarded as a pretty fair cabinet with the exceptions of Dr. Pyne and Matheson, weak men. Without portfolio there are Messrs. Adam Beck, of London, J. S. Hendrie, of Hamilton, and W. A. Willoughby, of Colborne.

It is to be hoped now that the daily press will not be so pig headed as to go on referring to Mr. George W. Ross, M. P. P., as the "Hon." G. W. Ross. The rule is clear as laid down on page 434 of Maguire's Parliamentary Guide, that "Executive Councillors of the Provinces to be

styled 'Honorable' only while in office, and the title not to be continued afterwards." Here it is laid down in two distinct ways, founded on the Duke of Buckingham's despatch and accepted by the Canadian authorities. Still, take the case of James Young of Galt, who was a provincial minister for a few months a score of years ago, and we find the press referring to him yet as the "Hon." James Young. The same mistake is made with

regard to ex-Speakers of Legislatures. Even an ex-Speaker of the House of Commons is not entitled to anything but plain Mister, and for that reason the practice has grown up in Canada of calling the ex-Speakers to the Privy Council so as to give them the title of "Honorable" for life. It is really too bad that the press should persist in mis-calling public men like Mr. Greenway of Manitoba, and Mr. Ross of Ontario.

*Law Offices of*  
J. P. Whitney, K. C.

*Victoria Building*

*Montreal, Que. Feb. 1905*

Dear Sir  
I find I have mislaid  
the clipping you sent me re the  
coming Parliamentary Companion  
If you will send me another  
I will attend to it

*J. P. Whitney*  
Ottawa  
at

*J. P. Whitney*

EVENTS



THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY  
Whose approaching marriage has just been announced.

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ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor

VOL. 7. FEBRUARY 11, 1905. No. 6

**I**N 1890 the Customs tariff imposed a duty on imported lumber, plain, of 20 per cent. In 1894 parliament, acting under the pressure of public opinion, voiced largely by the Opposition, placed "sawed boards, plank deals, and other lumber undressed, or dressed on one side only" on the free list, under item 739. Parliament has since resisted all pleas for a reimposition of the duty but those who want legislation to make or help make them rich never tire in their persistence, and on Tuesday a deputation of lumbermen waited on the government at Ottawa and asked for the imposition of a duty of two dollars per thousand feet on imported lumber. The reason given was that the United States imposes a duty of that character. The Manitoba and Northwest members of parliament are strenuously opposed to the request, and always have been, and as they are in this parliament enormously stronger than in the last it is unlikely that the government will be able to accede to it. Those who have seen the struggling settler on the plains endeavoring to get lumber to build a little house and stable, and know the difficulty that confronts him, would loth to make it so much harder for him.

**P**OLITICAL changes are taking place in the Province of Quebec. Premier Parent has lost three of his colleagues by resignation. Mr. Monet was a member of the House of Commons in the last Parliament and took a decided stand against what may be termed imperialism, and criticized the Government for sending a contingent to the South African war. He did not offer for re-election last year and Mr. Estérel gave him a seat in the Quebec Cabinet without portfolio. This gave Mr. Gouin and his two colleagues an excuse for which they were probably looking, judging from

the avidity with which they seized it. They immediately resigned and apparently intend to make a campaign against Mr. Parent. Mr. Parent is regarded as retaining office too long and monopolising too many of the good things. His large majority in the recently elected legislature is perhaps one of the factors tending to create a revolt within the ranks. Whether Mr. Parent or Mr. Gouin has the largest following on the Liberal side of the new House will be determined when the legislature meets some three weeks from this date.

**M**R. R. L. BORDEN was on Saturday, Feb. 4, elected by acclamation for the county of Carleton, in the province of Ontario. He lost his seat in Halifax, N. S. at the general election last fall, and Mr. Edward Kidd resigned his seat in Carleton to make room for Mr. Borden. With one or two exceptions reflected by two Toronto Conservative dailies, the party were unanimous in asking Mr. Borden to resume the leadership. Notwithstanding the many and substantial sacrifices he had made he again consented, and on Tuesday took his old seat in the House. He was heartily received, the Liberals being mean enough to send over a bouquet of flowers, thus lending color to the rumor that they were anxious to have the Opposition led by Mr. Borden.

**W**E have repeatedly drawn attention to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain while in office, and possessing sufficient influence, declined to do Canada the common justice of removing the embargo on our live cattle. He is never tired of telling us on the platform how much he loves us, but he is too much like the young man who sparks the longing girl for a number of years without proposing marriage. If Mr. Chamberlain would develop his affection to the extent of trying to restore Canadian cattle to their former privileges he might bind us to him with those hooks of steel of which the poet writes. The latest hug received by Miss Canada from the Mother country was administered by Lord Onslow, the minister of agri-

*Supplement to EVENTS February 11, 1905.*



*The Rt. Hon. SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., M.P., K.C.,  
LL.D., P.C.*

Drawn and Engraved by  
Federal Engraving Co., Ottawa.

culture, who on Feb. 7 declared his unalterable hostility to the admission of live Canadian cattle.

**W**E present this week as a supplement a new picture of the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the House of Commons of Canada. It is what is known as a line drawing, done by the artist with a pen and reproduced by the photo-engraving process with marvellous fidelity. Sir Wilfrid, being so long in the public eye is supposed by many to be an old man. On the contrary he is only 63 years of age, and apparently good for another twenty. The new premier of Ontario is just two years younger than Sir Wilfrid. The portrait is the work of the Federal Engraving Co. of Ottawa.

**T**HE Ottawa Journal, a daily paper published in the Capital, edited by a gentleman who was a candidate at the Ontario general elections a few weeks ago on a distinct platform of "honesty", stole copyrighted matter from the Canadian Parliamentary Guide, edition of 1903, and published the theft, without credit even, in its issue of Feb. 8. The editor of this paper is the sole proprietor of the Parliamentary Guide, so that he has a right of action against the Journal company for breach of the Copyright Act, but as the Journal is not the only daily paper which steals his property he is not going to say anything about it. The aboying part of the matter, however, is that when the Journal was giving a history of Ontario cabinets since Confederation it stated that Hon. Wm. Harty, as he was at the time, died in 1902. We feel quite sure that the very popular member for Kingston gave the Journal no authority to kill him at that date. In fact the date of the decease of Mr. Harty is not yet fixed, and all of his numerous friends hope that it may be far off.

**T**HE bill of the Ottawa Electric Co. came before the Private Bills committee of the House of Commons on Thursday. Its object is to establish in the capital city of the Dominion an absolute monopoly for the supply of electric light, heat and power, so

far as electricity is concerned? The Consumers' Electric Co., established to compete and to lower prices succeeded in doing so. The Ottawa company felt compelled to reduce their rates, in some cases fifty per cent. Now the shareholders of the Consumers' Co. can get a high enough price for their stock to make it worth while to sell out, and the dear public to whom they fervently appealed for support and patronage can go to the demeriton how wows. The committee passed a rider to an amendment which completely destroyed the value of the amendment, on the face of it, but the amendment itself is of no value, for once the Ottawa company resumes its monopoly it will find ways and means to restore exorbitant rates. They will alter the unit of measurement, as they did not long ago accompanied by a circular assuring their customers that the alteration is in favor of the customer. Of that there can be no doubt. The company keep a large staff sitting up nights devising means to put money into the pockets of the consumers of light and power, and Parliament, smiling through its intelligent front teeth, will afford the company whatever facilities they require.

**O**N the cover this week we reproduce a photograph of Mr. E. M. Madonald, the member of the House of Commons for Pictou, N.S. He was the mover of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament, and made a speech which was generally considered to be most admirable, and the strong Canadian tone of it struck the right chord. It is for this reason that we present his picture.

**P**ARLIAMENT has been sitting for more than a month and is only settling down to work this week. That is so far as the House of Commons is concerned. The Senate sat for two days and got so dead tired with work that it went home and will not turn up for several weeks, and they are increasing the number of Senators so as to distribute the work over a larger body.

## The Railway Commission.

**A** BILL is being passed through the House of Commons enabling the Government to appoint a judge of any of the superior courts, to be Chief Commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. The Minister of Justice, Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, explained with characteristic clearness, the object of the bill. He announced that Mr. Justice Kilham of the Supreme Court of Canada would be appointed Chief Commissioner, which is the office so abruptly vacated by Hon. A. G. Blair.

Under the law a judge who is 15 years on the bench is entitled to retire on two-thirds of his salary. If his service on the bench has been 30 years he is entitled to retire on full pay. If he is 70 years of age and has been 25 years on the bench he is also entitled to retire on full pay. Judge Killam is 55 years of age and has been 20 years on the bench. He was appointed by Sir John Macdonald. This bill allows Mr. Killam's time to count on this commission so that he will not lose his period of service on the bench. In other words he will not forfeit his right to retiring allowance. Mr. Fitzpatrick explained the scope of the Act under which the board operated and declared that the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada possessed wider powers than any similar board in either Great Britain or the United States. For this reason the Chairman of the Board ought to be a man of wide experience, a judicial training, and one entirely removed from contact with Railway corporations. In the matter of temperament, intellectual qualities and judicial experience Mr. Justice Killam is regarded as being fully qualified for the position which he is to be offered in a few weeks.

During the discussion of this resolution some members of the Opposition introduced the subject of Mr. Blair's resignation.

There was a demand for investigation into the truth of statements which appeared in Events and other papers. The debate grew very warm at times and Mr. Bennett, of the Opposition, on mentioning the names of some members of the Government in connection with the rumor circulated by the Montreal Herald of Dec. 5, that three of the ministers were to resign, he was immediately challenged to make a charge from his place in the House so that it might be investigated. Mr. Bennett, of course, declined to make a charge, but continued to read from statements in the press and one member, Mr. Johnston, declared that "the coward and slanderer is abroad in this country." Even the prime minister lost his temper for a moment and said, "If the hon. gentleman has any charges to make let him make them like a man." Mr. Bennett maintained his right to quote extracts from the newspapers without becoming responsible for their truth. The intention of Mr. Blair to take the stump, the purchase of "La Presse" newspaper, the relations of Mr. David Russell to the Department of Railways and Canals under Mr. Blair, and many anti-election matters were threshed out, but as usual the discussion was fruitless and died out for want of breath.

There were rumors in connection with this debate that all these matters would be gone into thoroughly, but without a distinct charge, made on the responsibility of a member of the House, and the consequent appointment of a committee to summon witnesses and take evidence under oath, there is never any good comes of such discussions. It is unlikely that the truth in regard to the actions of Mr. Blair, Mr. David Russell, Mr. Hugh Graham, and some others, in the month of October last, will ever be ascertained.

## The Duty on Wire.

A CIRCULAR has been issued from Montreal stating that there is a movement to make a new tariff classification for wire and to increase the duty on the present sizes of wire above the present rate of 20 per cent. It is stated that these sizes of wire are used almost entirely in the manufacture of wire fencing, and that they will not be manufactured to any extent in Canada, nor can they be manufactured here economically. From this it is argued that any increase in the tariff on this wire will increase the cost of wire fencing to the Canadian farmer and will not benefit any other industry, as the wire will have to be purchased across the line. Any increase in cost would delay farm improvements, since the admission of wire duty free, Canadians have enjoyed the benefit of fencing of a very desirable kind. This has not only vastly improved the appearance and value of hundreds of farm houses, but it has added immensely to the comforts of winter travelling over roads that were formerly very often impassible on account of snow blockades. To put a check on this sort of improvement by a tax that could work only injury to the rural population without benefits to any other class of the people would be a serious matter. Besides working an injury to the farmer the fence manufacturing industry would be demoralized. To increase the cost of wire both fence production and consumption would be reduced and farmers everywhere throughout Canada would be hindered in making improvements upon their farms.



Cap. Sullivan, who withdrew his active aid from the Ross government and thereby caused its defeat.



## Port Arthur.

"IT seems that Port Arthur was the tomb of nothing more than General Stoessel's reputation," says the *Detroit News*, in view of the reports that are being printed about the condition of the fortress when it was occupied by the Japanese. General Stoessel has been lauded as a hero of the first magnitude and his plucky defence of Port Arthur was slated for a high place in world history. However, since correspondents have entered the surrendered fortress, for the first time since the siege began, they give a very different story from that which has appeared in the newspapers hitherto. The *London Telegraph's* correspondent, after surveying the second line of defenses, says it is scarcely credible that the Russians should have relinquished the positions. He adds that quantities of rifles, ammunition and shells were thrown into the sea, and that the sufferings of the garrison from scarcity of food were greatly exaggerated. Other correspondents concur in these statements. They say that the place could have held out much longer. Japanese officers are reported as saying that the troops were able and willing to fight on, and that the infantry loudly protested that the place had been given away. The correspondent of the *London Times* believes that "no more discreditable surrender is recorded in history," and adds:

"There were 25,000 able-bodied men, cap-

able of making a sortie, hundreds of officers all well nourished, and plenty of ammunition, the largest magazine being untouched and full to the roof with all kinds of ammunition for naval guns.

"There was further, ample food for three months, even if no fresh supplies could be received, and, besides, the waters are teeming with fish. There was an abundance of wine and medical comforts, and large quantities of fuel of all kinds.

"The stores that the Red Cross buildings were wrecked by the Japanese fire are admitted by reputable residents to have been pure fabrications to excite sympathy. All accounts agree in condemning the majority of the officers, who feared the failure of comforts more than ammunition, and agree that no man ever held a responsible command who less deserved the title of hero than General Stoessel."

At the surrender of Port Arthur, General Stoessel gave his parole, and he is returning to Russia where he will be tried before a court martial. "If Stoessel falls into disgrace," says the *Brooklyn Times*, "and possibly forfeits his life as a consequence of the surrender. . . he will have had no meed of satisfaction as a soothing potion, and that is that he has been lauded as a hero times without number, and just escaped the laurel wreath by the failure of his courage at the most critical period of his life."



## The View Point.

WHEN in Toronto not long ago, Mr. W. B. Yeats spoke of the happy position of those artists whose first concern with their work was that it should please themselves—artists like the ladies and gentlemen engaged in the New National Theatre in Dublin, who are not faced with the dismal alternatives of either starving or scratching the back of a gross enough public. Mr. Yeats, however, like every other honest artist, confesses to the need of the approval and sympathy of others; the poet cannot live easily without admirers, or, as he prefers to call them, "companions on the way." This raises a very interesting subject of discussion: Ought the artist to labour chiefly with a view to the pleasure of the public? Or is the artistic life merely a form of luxury, of self-gratification, as Stevenson regarded it, and the artist nothing better than a miser of golden images and phrases, indifferent to the effect their circulation may have upon the outside world? I am sure, for myself, that no man ever wrote, or painted, or composed unless it was either to serve the public or to profit by the public whim. Congreve, amusingly enough, declared that he had a moral purpose in his comedies; and Victor Hugo commonly wrote with the object of exposing for the general good some great matter that he himself could not always understand. The mass of art, however, has, I imagine, been produced largely as a result of the craving either for wealth or the good opinion of others. One does not easily picture Shakespeare as writing tragedies for amusement; and the blunt Sam Johnson has left as part of his gospel a saying to the effect that the man who writes, except with the object of making money, is a fool. This is no very cynical view of the history of letters either. No man can live unto himself, not even a genius; and the highest inspiration will not go far towards the perfecting of a work of art, unless some stimulus has been provided to urge it on. I will not say that the

ordinary motive is the lust for gain; rather it is the honest desire to earn a livelihood. Milton may have written *Paradise Lost* from other motives, and Brown'ing may have laboured at *The Ring and the Book* in the clear knowledge that he would never be repaid for his pains. There is no doubt, however, that every year it is growing more customary to regard literature as a mere means of scraping together enough to live on. Indeed the commercial element has entered so largely into the making of books that one is gladdened by the appearance of a Stevenson who affirmed that three "pot-boilers" were sufficient to ruin a man as an artist, or of a Mr. Yeats who would please his own soul before he would give a thought to the opinions of the profane world. Good art, I imagine, is begotten by need or vanity—the love of fame is little else—out of some such lofty ardour for the beauty of ideas and of forms. The bulk of modern writing has, unfortunately, little to do with art or beauty of any sort. It has clearly a commercial—an exclusively commercial—origin. It has nothing in common with great literature, such as the novels of Balzac, which marches indeed with one foot in the gold streamling kennels of the earth, but with the other firmly enough set upon the golden pavements of Heaven. And I cannot believe that there are many of our authors who would assume the larger literary virtue. The difference between the little and the great writer is, after all, that the one pursues the temporal while the other aims at the eternal. The general author and the artist in table-cloth design are here on a level, that each of them works solely in answer to the demand of some new fashion, some public taste or caprice, or what you will. Even on this humble ground, however, there are virtues to be praised and vices to be censured. The distinction between the good and the bad business man is quite as great as that between the honest and the slipshod artist.

## The Autonomy Bill.

**T**HE Autonomy Bill to be introduced shortly in the parliament of Canada is creating a good deal of discussion among those who take an interest in public questions. It is one of the big things remaining to complete Confederation. There are half a dozen matters to be settled in the legislation, and it is just as well that, aside from the estimates, it is to be the only government measure of importance. The delegates of the people of the Northwest have for weeks been conferring with a sub-committee of the federal cabinet, and when the concentrated wisdom of nearly three hundred members of parliament has been applied the result should prove to be acceptable to the parties interested and to posterity.

It is clearly a timely measure. For years the Northwest has been asking for autonomy. To some extent this was granted in 1888. Larger powers were gradually bestowed, and the duties of self-government have been learned by the settlers from abroad. Then the measure will be submitted at Ottawa to a parliament fresh from the people and containing a dozen additional representatives from the west, including Manitoba. Still, the members from eastern provinces are almost as deeply interested.

The Territories were at the census of 1901 divided in population as follows:—

Alberta.....	65,876
Assiniboia.....	67,385
Saskatchewan.....	25,679
Athabasca.....	6,615
Franklin and Keewatin.....	18,746
Mackenzie.....	5,116
Ungava.....	5,113
Yukon.....	27,219

Since then the population has been flowing rapidly into the Territories, and now the above figures represent probably less

than one half the population. In extent the Northwest continent is an imperial domain. The area of the various districts is as follows:

	Land acres	Water acres	Total sq. miles
Alberta	64,973,212	232,600	101,883
Assiniboia	56,498,546	384,600	88,879
Saskatchewan	66,460,859	2,414,500	107,618
Athabasca	155,622,794	5,635,120	251,965
Mackenzie	340,886,420	18,910,080	562,182
Keewatin	292,478,010	8,588,260	470,416
Franklin	320,000,000	—	500,000
Ungava	223,429,600	3,745,440	354,961
Yukon	125,649,500	415,280	196,976

These millions of square miles furnish an enormous area of crown lands, claim to which the Territories are laying. Ontario and Quebec put together comprise about 550,000 square miles. Alberta, Saskatchewan, Assiniboia, Keewatin and Athabasca comprise nearly 700,000 square miles, and in addition there lie to the north 1,760,000 square miles. The districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca comprise a region larger than all Russia in Europe.

The province of Manitoba when it was in 1870 detached from Ruperts' Land was intended to extend eastward to the head of Lake Superior. The province of Ontario laid claim to a very large portion of the eastern part of the new prairie province. About the year 1884 the dispute was referred to the Judicial Committee which, as usual, gave a stupid decision, against Manitoba, although that Board felt obliged, perhaps, to adopt the boundaries fixed, but not determined, by the arbitration in 1878 whose decision went with Ontario as against the Dominion, and the unborn province of the future was thereby despoiled of territory to which we contend it had a natural right. Be that as it may Manito-

ba was hemmed in on all sides and now urges parliament to give her a share of the Territories when they are dealt with in this measure.

In speaking of the extent of the country referred to one writer says: "Leaving out the 400,000 square miles of Keewatin, the 382,000 square miles of British Columbia, with its untold wealth of forests, fisheries and mines, and Athabasca, with its area of 122,000 square miles, we have left then, Manitoba and the districts of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan extending four hundred miles north and south, and nine hundred miles east and west, and embracing an area of 550,000 square miles. If we draw a line through Harper's Ferry, from the northern boundary of Pennsylvania to the southern line of Virginia, and take all west of that line to the Missouri River, embracing part of the States named and all of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, we shall have an American territory equal in extent and area, and in no wise superior in agricultural resources, to the Canadian territory under consideration!"

It is contended that in dealing now with this question of new provinces the province of Manitoba should be put into the melting pot and remoulded out of these 370,000 square miles referred to above.

On January 16, last month, a resolution was adopted unanimously by the Manitoba legislature urging the extension of the boundaries of the province. In order to give a better understanding of this matter we reproduce a report of the remarks of the Attorney General, Mr. Colin Campbell, and the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Mickle.

Mr. Campbell said: that the resolution dealt with the matter by first reciting the action of the House on two previous occasions. The first resolution was moved in 1901 by Mr. Burrows and Mr. (now Judge) Myers. It was well received, and set forth why there should be an extension of territory, but did not say to what extent. In the year 1902 it became necessary to deal with the matter in a more extensive way, and a more ample resolution, proposed by the premier, was passed, pressing on the

Dominion parliament the claims of the province to an extension northward as well as westward. The reasons given then were as strong today. That resolution also met with unanimous support. The House was now asked to reaffirm those resolutions praying for an extension westward and northward. The House was asked to make the local government a committee to confer with the Dominion authorities on the subject. The resolutions now proposed was not brought forward in any spirit of hostility or antipathy to anyone. The question of the territorial area of the province should be looked at in a broad spirit; it was not a party question and should not be so regarded. There was no desire on the part of the government to irritate any person in the north or west. The government proposed the resolution to carry out what they believed would be for the general good, for the improvement, not only of our own conditions, but of those of the people likely to be brought in.

They rejoiced in the prosperity which had attended the people of the west in common with those of Manitoba, and whether they came together or not, believed the best of feelings would always exist between them. Party exigencies should be relegated to the background. The general good of the whole territory involved should alone be considered. They should take a wider view than their mere selfish interests. In acting now they were acting for all time—or rather the Dominion parliament would when they took action. In creating these great commonwealths they should eliminate all but one great purpose, and worthily lay the foundation eliminating all base considerations, ignoring every consideration except the highest of all—the patriotic good of the whole of Canada.

The problems of the whole of the west were very similar, but were different to those of the rest of Canada, and their future test was to combine the different interests of the east and west. Goldwin Smith had spoken of the danger of a cleavage between eastern and western Canada. He did not hold such a pessimistic view as

that, but they had need to deal worthily with the questions involved.

He dealt first of all with the portion of the motion, asserting it was desirable to have an extension of territory northward. It was patent that the territory northward could not be formed into a separate province, and in its own interests was best conjoined to Manitoba. The great development west also brought nearer the consummation of Manitoba's wish to build the Hudson Bay railway. It gave an expectation of the time when the great seaport of Manitoba would be on Hudson's Bay, and would carry out the grain, not only of the province, but of the vast country west of them.

The first minister had lately said he thought there should be a speedy construction of such a line in conjunction with the new territorial government. Extension of the boundaries northward would make it possible to carry out this wish. He would like to review this subject of the extension of our area from a historic standpoint.

When Rupert's Land the great Indian territory, now known as the Northwest Territories, was acquired a small province was formed, which was Manitoba. It was limited in area for obvious reasons. The problems of self-government were dubious, the population limited and the future doubtful. It was clearly recognized then that the territorial extent was limited as a temporary measure only. The time for a readjustment came in 1881, and he wished to call attention to the debate in the Commons when Alexander Mackenzie introduced a resolution extending the area of Manitoba to 154,000 square miles, which westward took in all the then settled territory.

The eastern boundary was to be the western boundary of Ontario, then a little west of Port Arthur. The boundary award, however, extended the eastern boundary of Manitoba a good deal west of that and the province lost its natural lake ports, a loss which could not be calculated and for which they were entitled to compensation. In dealing with the C. N. R. they found they were unable to get a government rail-

way to the lake, for instance. He thought the loss was equally shared by the territory east of us which would have been better served had they been part of Manitoba instead of Ontario. He thought they now had compensation to demand in the west for territory which they had been deprived of in the east. Judge McGuire in a letter to the Toronto Globe on January 3 suggested that a third province should be formed in the north because the physical character of the country was dissimilar. Mr. Campbell denied this and said that the railways up to the boundary would serve the country to the west of us and give the people there the same advantage of freight rates already possessed by the people of Manitoba. The calculation of that period when Alexander Mackenzie moved his resolution was that the Territories would have 1,898,000 square miles to be subsequently subdivided and Manitoba would have 154,000 square miles, but owing to the territory in the east taken off Manitoba had no less than 100,000 square miles.

Larger areas brought in greater revenue but did not necessarily increase expenditure to the same extent. They could govern a much larger area without increasing expenditure.

He did not think this was the session upon which they should deal with the terms which Manitoba was to give or receive. He regretted to say an argument had been adduced by some journals in our own province, with an idea that they were embarrassing the government of the day, that there would be an opposition from the people in the west on account of the financial position of Manitoba.

He thought that on the contrary an examination would prove that the present financial position of Manitoba would induce these people to gladly come in. He pleaded for generous and fair financial terms from the Dominion, so that the west might the sooner work out its destinies. In the land west of Lake Superior lay the potential future of Canada. Our interests were identical with those of the people to the west of us. There was no room for hostility between us. He trusted the

House would adopt this resolution unanimously and that they would, as Canadians act worthily of the occasion, and would act from no other than motives of patriotism and the highest considerations of government. He moved the resolution appearing on the paper, seconded by the honorable the first minister.

Opposition Concur—Mr. Mickle, who was received with applause, said that what he had to say on the question was not by way of expressing difference of opinion, or by way of argument, for he took it that there was no difference of opinion as to the propriety of the resolution submitted, and which commended itself to every member of the House. It would, no doubt, and he at least trusted it would, obtain unanimous support as on previous occasions.

There was no question as to the history of the matter so fully set forth in the two resolutions of 1901 and 1902, embodied in the resolution now before the House. There was in 1851 action taken for the enlargement of the boundaries of the province. He was not then a resident of the province, but came here a few months later and proceeded to the district where he was still living. He could assure them that he found a feeling of gratification in the western part of the province over the extension of the boundaries which had just been made, as the result of a deputation from that provincial legislature to Ottawa consisting of the Hon. John Norquay and the speaker of the House. The extension contemplated was only to range 26. This left the people in that district, where there were a few flourishing towns and villages, settled in 1879 and 1880.

culiar position, as they would have been just inside or just outside the new boundary.

There was consequently an agitation and meetings held. The then mayor of the town he [Mr. Mickle] lived in, Mr. Crawford, headed a deputation to Ottawa on the subject. The feeling between Manitoba and the Dominion was not at that time of the most friendly character and the delegation on arriving in the capital found the boundary extension to even range 26 was not a settled matter by any means.

However, the forces were united and the boundary was extended not to range 26 but to range 29. Why that range was selected he had never properly understood, when, by going a few miles further west could have taken the boundary to a more natural line—the second principal meridian. The number of people was not so great then and perhaps there would have been less objection then than now to any reasonable extension west. However, it was not done and range 29 became the boundary.

In 1884 application was again made to parliament in regard to the boundary and also for better terms, and again the legislature sent a deputation to Ottawa. It was clear from the reports that there was not a great deal done with regard to the boundaries which figures less in the proceedings than the better terms, and the principal reference to this question in the despatch from Ottawa laid on the table, stated that such extension would increase expenditure without a corresponding increase of revenue. That was the view in 1884.

## The Hour Has Come.

THE people are constantly remarking on the small calibre of the average mayor and alderman elected to supervise the important affairs of Ontario cities. An object lesson is furnished by the City of Ottawa at the present time, which will be wholly lost to the persons to blame. Still there is no harm in drawing attention to it. At Christmas time the people of Ottawa were exhorted to elect as mayor of this capital J. A. Ellis. He posed as a reformer, financier, and honest man who was going, if elected to devote himself to the service of the city. What has happened? Mr J. A. Ellis was taken at his word, particularly by men who regard themselves as better than others, and elected. Three weeks later he had abandoned the city and is today spending the best part of his time—not attending to the duties entrusted to him—but in canvassing for a small job under the provincial government. He has forsworn himself. He pleaded publicly on every platform that he desired a second term. He now demonstrates that he does not want a second term. He admits, by his action, that he has not the interests of the city so much at heart as the interests of J. A. Ellis. He admits that he can be weaned

away by the mere prospect of a salaried office under the provincial government. The moral is that the city of Ottawa should not be brought under the controlling influence of a body of men who took up Mr. Ellis in order to defeat a citizen who was of sufficient substance and had sufficient business interests to make him independent of government jobs. The fiasco might serve as a warning except that the people responsible are impervious. The proper remedy is to place the Capital of Canada under a Commission appointed by the federal government, as suggested a few weeks ago in these columns. We have urged this course more than once, and it has now been taken up by the city council which on Monday night adopted a resolution to send a deputation to the government to see if it can be arranged. The Laurier Administration have now the opportunity of a lifetime to create Ottawa and suburbs into a federal area so as to guard against difficulties as to fire, water supply, public buildings, the taxation of servants of the crown, riots, collision of authority with the Ontario officials, and in many other ways make Ottawa a city beautiful.



## LIFE.

At Covent Garden.—the Ball, not the Market. Say that it is somewhere about three in the morning. That being so it is only natural that the youngish men whose clean shaven faces are to be found in packets of things rather satirically called cigarettes, if one is daring enough to look for them, are indulging in gentle horse play, i. e., in ruffling other men's hairs, ripping off the tails of their coats, catching them by the heels and sending them sprawling on their noses; in imitating farm yards, gramophones, motor cars, one another, and other famous actors. The band still plays cake walks and rag time airs with undiminished enthusiasm: Nelson is dancing with "London Day by Day," Napoleon with "A Bit of Old Chelsea," Charles I with the "Pyjama Girl," and Lord Roberts' with "Windsor Castle from the Long Walk." The whole affair is sordidly ungay, Bohemian, noisy, rowdy and utterly English.

With an inequity quite indescribable, Pershore and Nostell, both of 8 ndhurst, are got up, the former to represent 'The boy who stood on the burning deck', and the other as 'Hall Caine in his adolescence.' Both are sitting the stage nursing prizes—silver things of a rather blatant character—all too well pleased with the world.

Pershore (in a whisper): Nossy.

Nostell: Well, Percy?

Pershore. This is a red letter day in our careers.

Nostell: Rather! Is it?

Pershore: 'Do you realize that we are wallowin' in life my boy?

Nostell: I should think so. By Jove, yes. It's—it's the real thing, isn't it?

Pershore: It's it, dear old lad. Just it. Do you know what I've decided in the last ten minutes?

Nostell: To come here again.

Pershore: To come here always. To make a hobby of it.

Nostell: You won't let it interfere with your career in the Service, will you Percy?

Pershore: I shall run it along-side. Nossy. After a dose of pipeclay this splendid Bohemianism will take the taste of it out of one's mouth.

Nostell: Yes it don't do to get into a groove. What

Pershore: You're a man of sense. You'll make a name—as I shall.

Nostell: I say though.

Pershore (breezily): Say it, dear old lad. Say it. Be plucky. We are Men from to night.

Nostell. Er—I suppose you're quite sure that this is—

Pershore: Is what?

Nostell: It.

Pershore (scornfully): Great Caesar's ghost! Here's a man that don't know Life when he sees it

Nostell: Well, but—don't think I ain't enjoyin' it and all that Percy—er—the fellows here ain't quite up to snuff, are they?

Pershore: What's that? What matter whether they are up to snuff or not? They're men, men of the world, men of pleasure, men who live! By thunder, Nostell, you amuse me. Is it possible that I am going to be disappointed in you?

Nostell (hurriedly): No, no, my dear fella



Pershore: Then don't pour cold water on an institution that saves England frok. the stigma of prudishness.

Nostell: Good Lord! I'm not.

Pershore: Look round! Look at all the wit and intellect of the day prancin' about like madmen! Look at the double firsts and senior wranglers who have blossomed into leading juveniles and heavy leads givin' way to the abandonment of gaiety. Look at the men of promise who are far oo gloriously Bohemian to fulfil it imitatin' West African niggers and Californian log pilers! Look at the dramatists who would write Pinero off the stage if they cared to undergo the humiliation of work. Look at the musicians who regard Wagner as an overrated dullard, but who can't be bothered to sit down and compose. Look at the poets whose feet Keats and Byron ain't fit to kiss, who, if they chose to fag, would be as blazin' beacons in the land.

Nostell (timidly): I see a lot of fellas of all kinds. Are they . . .

Pershore: 'Course they are!

Nostell: How do you know?

Pershore: I've been to Bohemian clubs, and I've heard them say so. Surely, they ought to know.

Nostell: O, Good Lord, yes. None better.

Pershore: Don't it do one's heart good to

see them in worn out pumps, and weary shirts and biase clothes, castin' all thoughts of mere discretion and self respect to the winds? They are the men who know the meanin' of life, dear old lad.

Nostell: They look as though a little monev might come in useful sometimes, poor beggars!

Pershore: Money. What's money to them? Your true Bohemian never wants for money.

Nostell: How's that, if he never earns it

Pershore: He borrows, dear lad, like a gentleman.

Nostell: Does he ever pay back?

Pershore: Good Lord! I say: didn't you hear me tell you that he's a Bohemian. Come, I'm full of renewed energy. Let us plunge into the giddy vortex.

Nostell: What's the time, dear old boy?

Pershore (getting up a trifle unsteadily): Time: why bother about time. We are in the world, my son. Nobody bothers about time in the world. Besides, that beastly watch of mine's developed four hands. Come, I'm going to dance with "All is vanity."

Nostell: O, all right then. I'll dance with "The day hath a thousand writs."

(And they do.)

COSMO HAMILTON.



The only girl he ever loved.